



Nationality and Borders Act 2022

2022 CHAPTER 36

PART 1

NATIONALITY

VALID FROM 28/06/2022

British overseas territories citizenship

1 Historical inability of mothers to transmit citizenship

- (1) Part 2 of the British Nationality Act 1981 (British overseas territories citizenship) is amended as follows.
- (2) After section 17, insert—

“17A Registration: remedying inability of mothers to transmit citizenship

- (1) On an application for registration under this section, a person (“P”) is entitled to be registered as a British overseas territories citizen if the following three conditions are met.
- (2) The first condition is that—
 - (a) P would have become a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies under any of the following provisions of the British Nationality Act 1948—
 - (i) section 5 (person born on or after 1 January 1949: citizenship by descent);
 - (ii) section 12(2) (person born before 1 January 1949: citizenship by descent);

Status: Point in time view as at 28/04/2022. This version of this part contains provisions that are not valid for this point in time.

Changes to legislation: Nationality and Borders Act 2022, PART 1 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 19 July 2024. There are changes that may be brought into force at a future date. Changes that have been made appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)

(iii) section 12(3) (person born before 1 January 1949 in British protectorate etc);

(iv) section 12(4) (person born before January 1949 not becoming citizen of other country);

(v) section 12(5) (woman married before 1 January 1949 to a man who became or would have become a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies);

(vi) paragraph 3 of Schedule 3 (person born on or after 1 January 1949 to a British subject without citizenship);

had P's parents been treated equally, by that Act or by any relevant previous provision, for the purposes of determining P's nationality status; or

(b) P would have been a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies immediately before commencement had P's parents been treated equally, for the purposes of determining P's nationality status, by any independence legislation that caused P to lose that citizenship.

(3) In subsection (2)—

“relevant previous provision” means a provision of the law that was in force at some time before 1 January 1949 which provided for a nationality status to be transmitted from a parent to a child without the need for an application to be made for the child to be registered as a person with that nationality status;

“independence legislation” means an Act of Parliament or any subordinate legislation (within the meaning of the Interpretation Act 1978) forming part of the law in the United Kingdom (whenever passed or made, and whether or not still in force)—

(a) providing for a country or territory to become independent from the United Kingdom, or

(b) dealing with nationality, or any other ancillary matters, in connection with a country or territory becoming independent from the United Kingdom.

(4) In determining for the purposes of subsection (2) whether a person would have become a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies under section 5 of the British Nationality Act 1948, the requirement that a person's birth was registered at a United Kingdom consulate, as set out in subsection (1)(b) of that section, is to be ignored.

(5) The second condition is that, if P had become or been a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies as mentioned in subsection (2), P would at commencement have become a British Dependent Territories citizen under section 23(1)(b) or (c).

(6) The third condition is that, if P had become a British Dependent Territories citizen as mentioned in subsection (5), P would have become a British overseas territories citizen on the commencement of section 2 of the British Overseas Territories Act 2002.”

(3) In section 25 (meaning of British overseas territories citizen “by descent”), in subsection (1), after paragraph (c) insert—

“(ca) the person is a British overseas territories citizen by virtue of registration under section 17A; or”.

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Commencement Information

II S. 1 not in force at Royal Assent, see s. 87(1)

2 Historical inability of unmarried fathers to transmit citizenship

(1) Part 2 of the British Nationality Act 1981 (British overseas territories citizenship) is amended as follows.

(2) After section 17A (as inserted by section 1), insert—

“17B Registration: unmarried fathers; the general conditions

For the purposes of sections 17C to 17F, a person (“P”) meets the general conditions if—

- (a) at the time of P’s birth, P’s mother—
 - (i) was not married, or
 - (ii) was married to a person other than P’s natural father;
- (b) no person is treated as the father of P under—
 - (i) section 28 of the Human Fertilisation and Embryology Act 1990, or
 - (ii) section 35 or 36 of the Human Fertilisation and Embryology Act 2008;
- (c) no person is treated as a parent of P under section 42 or 43 of the Human Fertilisation and Embryology Act 2008; and
- (d) P has never been a British overseas territories citizen or a British Dependent Territories citizen.

17C Person unable to be registered under other provisions of this Act

(1) A person (“P”) is entitled to be registered as a British overseas territories citizen on an application made under this section if—

- (a) P meets the general conditions; and
- (b) P would be entitled to be registered as a British overseas territories citizen under—
 - (i) section 15(3),
 - (ii) section 17(2),
 - (iii) section 17(5),
 - (iv) paragraph 4 of Schedule 2, or
 - (v) paragraph 5 of Schedule 2,

had P’s mother been married to P’s natural father at the time of P’s birth.

(2) In the following provisions of this section, “relevant registration provision” means the provision under which P would be entitled to be registered as a British overseas territories citizen (as mentioned in subsection (1)(b)).

Status: Point in time view as at 28/04/2022. This version of this part contains provisions that are not valid for this point in time.

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- (3) If the relevant registration provision is section 17(2), a person who is registered as a British overseas territories citizen under this section is a British overseas territories citizen by descent.
- (4) If the relevant registration provision is section 17(5), the Secretary of State may, in the special circumstances of the particular case, waive the need for any or all of the parental consents to be given.
- (5) For that purpose, the “parental consents” are—
 - (a) the consent of P’s natural father, and
 - (b) the consent of P’s mother,
 insofar as they would be required by section 17(5)(c) (as read with section 17(6)(b)), had P’s mother been married to P’s natural father at the time of P’s birth.

17D Person unable to become citizen automatically after commencement

- (1) A person (“P”) is entitled to be registered as a British overseas territories citizen on an application made under this section if—
 - (a) P meets the general conditions;
 - (b) at any time in the period after commencement, P would have automatically become a British Dependent Territories citizen or a British overseas territories citizen at birth by the operation of—
 - (i) section 15(1),
 - (ii) section 16, or
 - (iii) paragraph 1 of Schedule 2,
 had P’s mother been married to P’s natural father at the time of P’s birth; and
 - (c) in a case where P would have become a British Dependent Territories citizen as mentioned in paragraph (b), P would then have automatically become a British overseas territories citizen by the operation of section 2 of the British Overseas Territories Act 2002.
- (2) A person who is registered as a British overseas territories citizen under this section is a British overseas territories citizen by descent if the citizenship which the person would have acquired at birth (as mentioned in subsection (1)(b)) would (by virtue of section 25) have been citizenship by descent.
- (3) If P is under the age of 18, no application may be made unless the consent of P’s natural father and mother to the registration has been signified in the prescribed manner.
- (4) But if P’s natural father or mother has died on or before the date of the application, the reference in subsection (3) to P’s natural father and mother is to be read as a reference to either of them.
- (5) The Secretary of State may, in the special circumstances of a particular case, waive the need for any or all of the consents required by subsection (3) (as read with subsection (4)) to be given.

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- (6) The reference in this section to the period after commencement does not include the time of commencement (and, accordingly, this section does not apply to any case in which a person was unable to become a British Dependent Territories citizen at commencement).

17E Citizen of UK and Colonies unable to become citizen at commencement

- (1) A person (“P”) is entitled to be registered as a British overseas territories citizen on an application made under this section if—
- (a) P meets the general conditions;
 - (b) P—
 - (i) was a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies immediately before commencement, or
 - (ii) would have become such a citizen as mentioned in section 17A(2)(a), or
 - (iii) would have been such a citizen immediately before commencement as mentioned in section 17A(2)(b);
 - (c) P would then have automatically become a British Dependent Territories citizen at commencement by the operation of section 23, had P’s mother been married to P’s natural father at the time of P’s birth; and
 - (d) P would then have automatically become a British overseas territories citizen by the operation of section 2 of the British Overseas Territories Act 2002.
- (2) A person who is registered as a British overseas territories citizen under this section is a British overseas territories citizen by descent if the citizenship which the person would have acquired at commencement (as mentioned in subsection (1)(c)) would (by virtue of section 25) have been citizenship by descent.

17F Other person unable to become citizen at commencement

- (1) A person (“P”) is entitled to be registered as a British overseas territories citizen on an application made under this section if—
- (a) P meets the general conditions;
 - (b) P is either—
 - (i) an eligible former British national, or
 - (ii) an eligible non-British national; and
 - (c) had P’s mother been married to P’s natural father at the time of P’s birth, P—
 - (i) would have been a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies immediately before commencement,
 - (ii) would have automatically become a British Dependent Territories citizen at commencement by the operation of section 23, and
 - (iii) would have automatically become a British overseas territories citizen by the operation of section 2 of the British Overseas Territories Act 2002.

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- (2) In determining for the purposes of subsection (1)(c)(i) whether a person would have been a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies, the requirement that a person's birth was registered at a United Kingdom consulate, as set out in section 5(1)(b) of the British Nationality Act 1948, is to be ignored.
- (3) P is an "eligible former British national" if P was not a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies immediately before commencement and either—
 - (a) P ceased to be a British subject or a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies by virtue of the commencement of any independence legislation, but would not have done so had P's mother been married to P's natural father at the time of P's birth, or
 - (b) P was a British subject who did not automatically become a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies at commencement of the British Nationality Act 1948 by the operation of any provision of it, but would have done so had P's mother been married to P's natural father at the time of P's birth.
- (4) P is an "eligible non-British national" if—
 - (a) P was never a British subject or citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies; and
 - (b) had P's mother been married to P's natural father at the time of P's birth, P would have automatically become a British subject or citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies—
 - (i) at birth, or
 - (ii) by virtue of paragraph 3 of Schedule 3 to the British Nationality Act 1948 (child of male British subject to become citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies if father becomes such a citizen).
- (5) A person who is registered as a British overseas territories citizen under this section is a British overseas territories citizen by descent if the citizenship which the person would have acquired at commencement (as mentioned in subsection (1)(c)(ii)) would (by virtue of section 25) have been citizenship by descent.
- (6) In determining for the purposes of subsection (1)(c)(i) whether P would have been a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies immediately before commencement, it must be assumed that P would not have—
 - (a) renounced or been deprived of any notional British nationality, or
 - (b) lost any notional British nationality by virtue of P acquiring the nationality of a country or territory outside the United Kingdom.
- (7) A "notional British nationality" is—
 - (a) in a case where P is an eligible former British national, any status as a British subject or a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies which P would have held at any time after P's nationality loss (had that loss not occurred and had P's mother been married to P's natural father at the time of P's birth);
 - (b) in a case where P is an eligible non-British national—

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- (i) P’s status as a British subject or citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies as mentioned in subsection (4)(b), and
- (ii) any other status as a British subject or citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies which P would have held at any time afterwards (had P’s mother been married to P’s natural father at the time of P’s birth).

(8) In this section—

“British subject” has any meaning which it had for the purposes of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act 1914;

“independence legislation” means an Act of Parliament or any subordinate legislation (within the meaning of the Interpretation Act 1978) forming part of the law in the United Kingdom (whenever passed or made, and whether or not still in force)—

- (a) providing for a country or territory to become independent from the United Kingdom, or
- (b) dealing with nationality, or any other ancillary matters, in connection with a country or territory becoming independent from the United Kingdom;

“P’s nationality loss” means P’s—

- (a) ceasing to be a British subject or citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies (as mentioned in subsection (3)(a)), or
- (b) not becoming a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies (as mentioned in subsection (3)(b)).

17G Sections 17B to 17F: supplementary provision

- (1) In sections 17B to 17F and this section, a person’s “natural father” is a person who satisfies the requirements as to proof of paternity that are prescribed in regulations under section 50(9B).
- (2) The power under section 50(9B) to make different provision for different circumstances includes power to make provision for the purposes of any provision of sections 17B to 17F which is different from other provision made under section 50(9B).
- (3) The following provisions apply for the purposes of sections 17B to 17F.
- (4) A reference to a person automatically becoming a citizen of a certain type is a reference to the person becoming a citizen of that type without the need for—
 - (a) the person to be registered as such a citizen by the Secretary of State or any other minister of the Crown;
 - (b) the birth of the person to be registered by a diplomatic or consular representative of the United Kingdom; or
 - (c) the person to be naturalised as such a citizen.
- (5) If the mother of a person could not actually have been married to the person’s natural father at the time of the person’s birth (for whatever reason), that fact does not prevent an assumption being made that the couple were married at the time of the birth.”

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(3) In section 25 (meaning of British overseas territories citizen “by descent”), in subsection (1), after paragraph (ca) (as inserted by section 1), insert—

“(cb) the person is a British overseas territories citizen by descent by virtue of section 17C(3), 17D(2), 17E(2) or 17F(5); or”.

(4) In Part 5 of that Act (miscellaneous and supplementary), in section 41A (registration: requirement to be of good character), after subsection (2) insert—

“(2A) An application for registration of an adult or young person as a British overseas territories citizen under section 17C, so far as the relevant registration provision (as defined in section 17C(2)) is section 15(3), 17(2) or 17(5), must not be granted unless the Secretary of State is satisfied that the adult or young person is of good character.”

Commencement Information

I2 S. 2 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 87\(1\)](#)

VALID FROM 23/11/2022

3 Provision for Chagos Islanders to acquire British Nationality

In Part 2 of the British Nationality Act 1981 (British overseas territories citizenship), after section 17G (as inserted by section 2), insert—

“17H Acquisition by registration: descendants of those born in British Indian Ocean Territory

(1) A person is entitled to be registered as a British overseas territories citizen on an application made under this section if—

- (a) they are a direct descendant of a person (“P”) who was a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies by virtue of P’s birth in the British Indian Ocean Territory or, prior to 8 November 1965, in those islands designated as the British Indian Ocean Territory on that date, and
- (b) they have never been a British overseas territories citizen or a British Dependent Territories citizen.

(2) An application under this section must be made—

- (a) in the case of a person aged 18 years or over on the commencement date, before the end of the period of five years beginning with the commencement date;
- (b) in the case of a person aged under 18 on the commencement date, or a person who is born before the end of the period of five years beginning with the commencement date, before they reach the age of 23 years.

(3) In subsection (2), “the commencement date” means the date on which this section comes into force.”

Status: Point in time view as at 28/04/2022. This version of this part contains provisions that are not valid for this point in time.

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Commencement Information

I3 S. 3 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 87\(1\)](#)

4 Sections 1 to 3: related British citizenship

- (1) Part 1 of the British Nationality Act 1981 (British citizenship) is amended as follows.
- (2) After section 4J, insert—

“4K Acquisition by registration: certain British overseas territories citizens

- (1) A person is entitled to be registered as a British citizen on an application made under this section if—
- (a) they are entitled to be registered as a British overseas territories citizen under section 17A, 17C, 17D, 17E, 17F or 17H, or
 - (b) they would be entitled to be registered as a British overseas territories citizen under any of those sections but for the fact that they have already become a British overseas territories citizen under a different provision.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply in the case of a person—
- (a) who is or would be entitled to be registered as a British overseas territories citizen by virtue only of a connection with the Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia, or
 - (b) who has previously been a British citizen.
- (3) The Secretary of State may not register a person as a British citizen on an application under subsection (1)(a) unless the person is also registered as a British overseas territories citizen.”
- (3) In section 14 (meaning of British citizen “by descent”), in subsection (1), after paragraph (da) insert—
- “(db) the person is a British citizen by virtue of registration under section 4K and is—
- (i) a British overseas territories citizen by virtue of registration under section 17A, or
 - (ii) a British overseas territories citizen by descent by virtue of section 17C(3), 17D(2), 17E(2) or 17F(5); or”.

(4) In Part 5 of that Act (miscellaneous and supplementary), in section 41A (registration: requirement to be of good character), after subsection (2A) (inserted by section 2) insert—

“(2B) Subsection (2C) applies to an application for registration of an adult or young person as a British citizen under section 4K who is, or would have been, entitled to be registered as a British overseas territories citizen under section 17C, so far as the relevant registration provision (as defined in section 17C(2)) is section 15(3), 17(2) or 17(5).

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(2C) The application must not be granted unless the Secretary of State is satisfied that the adult or young person is of good character.”

Commencement Information

I4 S. 4 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 87\(1\)](#)

5 Period for registration of person born outside the British overseas territories

(1) In section 17 of the British Nationality Act 1981 (acquisition of British overseas territories citizenship by registration: minors)—

- (a) in subsection (2), for “within the period of twelve months from the date of the birth” substitute “while the person is a minor”;
- (b) omit subsection (4).

(2) In section 41A of that Act (registration: good character requirement), in subsection (2), after “17(1)” insert “, (2)”.

Commencement Information

I5 S. 5 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 87\(1\)](#)

VALID FROM 28/06/2022

British citizenship

6 Disapplication of historical registration requirements

(1) The British Nationality Act 1981 is amended as follows.

(2) In section 4C (acquisition by registration: certain persons born before 1983), for subsection (3D) substitute—

“(3D) In determining for the purposes of subsection (3) whether a person would have been a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies, the requirement that a person’s birth was registered at a United Kingdom consulate, as set out in section 5(1)(b) of the British Nationality Act 1948, is to be ignored.”

(3) In section 4I (other person unable to become citizen at commencement), after subsection (1) insert—

“(1A) In determining for the purposes of subsection (1)(c)(i) whether a person would have been a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies, the requirement that a person’s birth was registered at a United Kingdom consulate, as set out in section 5(1)(b) of the British Nationality Act 1948, is to be ignored.”

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Commencement Information

I6 S. 6 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 87\(1\)](#)

7 Citizenship where mother married to someone other than natural father

- (1) The British Nationality Act 1981 is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 4E (the general conditions)—
- (a) omit paragraph (a) (requirement that applicant was born before 1 July 2006);
 - (b) in paragraph (c), after “1990” insert “or under section 35 or 36 of the Human Fertilisation and Embryology Act 2008”;
 - (c) after paragraph (c) (but before the “and”) insert—
 - “(ca) no person is treated as a parent of P under section 42 or 43 of the Human Fertilisation and Embryology Act 2008;”.
- (3) In section 4F (person unable to be registered under other provisions of this Act), in subsection (1)(b), after sub-paragraph (iii) insert—
- “(iia) section 4D;”.
- (4) In section 41A (registration: requirement to be of good character), in subsection (1A), for “or 3(5)” substitute “, 3(5) or 4D”.

Commencement Information

I7 S. 7 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 87\(1\)](#)

Powers of the Secretary of State relating to citizenship etc

VALID FROM 28/06/2022

8 Citizenship: registration in special cases

- (1) The British Nationality Act 1981 is amended as follows.
- (2) After section 4K (as inserted by section 4) insert—

“4L Acquisition by registration: special circumstances

- (1) If an application is made for a person of full age and capacity (“P”) to be registered as a British citizen, the Secretary of State may cause P to be registered as such a citizen if, in the Secretary of State’s opinion, P would have been, or would have been able to become, a British citizen but for—
- (a) historical legislative unfairness,
 - (b) an act or omission of a public authority, or
 - (c) exceptional circumstances relating to P.

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- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1)(a), “historical legislative unfairness” includes circumstances where P would have become, or would not have ceased to be, a British subject, a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies or a British citizen, if an Act of Parliament or subordinate legislation (within the meaning of the Interpretation Act 1978) had, for the purposes of determining a person’s nationality status—
- (a) treated males and females equally,
 - (b) treated children of unmarried couples in the same way as children of married couples, or
 - (c) treated children of couples where the mother was married to someone other than the natural father in the same way as children of couples where the mother was married to the natural father.
- (3) In subsection (1)(b), “public authority” means any public authority within the meaning of section 6 of the Human Rights Act 1998, other than a court or tribunal.
- (4) In considering whether to grant an application under this section, the Secretary of State may take into account whether the applicant is of good character.”

(3) After section 17H (as inserted by section 3), insert—

“17I Acquisition by registration: special circumstances

- (1) If an application is made for a person of full age and capacity (“P”) to be registered as a British overseas territories citizen, the Secretary of State may cause P to be registered as such a citizen if, in the Secretary of State’s opinion, P would have been, or would have been able to become, a British overseas territories citizen but for—
- (a) historical legislative unfairness,
 - (b) an act or omission of a public authority, or
 - (c) exceptional circumstances relating to P.
- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1)(a), “historical legislative unfairness” includes circumstances where P would have become, or would not have ceased to be, a British subject, a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies, a British Dependent Territories Citizen or a British overseas territories citizen, if an Act of Parliament or subordinate legislation (within the meaning of the Interpretation Act 1978) had, for the purposes of determining a person’s nationality status—
- (a) treated males and females equally,
 - (b) treated children of unmarried couples in the same way as children of married couples, or
 - (c) treated children of couples where the mother was married to someone other than the natural father in the same way as children of couples where the mother was married to the natural father.
- (3) In subsection (1)(b), “public authority” means any public authority within the meaning of section 6 of the Human Rights Act 1998, other than a court or tribunal.

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- (4) In considering whether to grant an application under this section, the Secretary of State may take into account whether the applicant is of good character.”

Commencement Information

I8 S. 8 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 87\(1\)](#)

VALID FROM 28/06/2022

9 Requirements for naturalisation etc

- (1) Schedule 1 amends the British Nationality Act 1981 to allow the Secretary of State to waive the requirement that a person must have been in the United Kingdom or a relevant territory at the start of the relevant period, in relation to an application for citizenship under—
- (a) section 4 of that Act (acquisition of British citizenship by registration: British overseas territories citizens etc),
 - (b) section 6 of that Act (acquisition of British citizenship by naturalisation), or
 - (c) section 18 of that Act (acquisition of British overseas territories citizenship by naturalisation).
- (2) Schedule 1 also amends the British Nationality Act 1981 to allow the Secretary of State to treat a person who has indefinite leave to enter or remain as meeting certain residence requirements in relation to an application for citizenship under those sections.
- (3) In the Borders, Citizenship and Immigration Act 2009—
- (a) omit sections 39, 40, 41(1) to (3) and 49(2) and (3) (uncommenced provisions relating to requirements for naturalisation as a British citizen);
 - (b) in section 41(4), for “that section” substitute “section 41 of the British Nationality Act 1981 (regulations)”.
- (4) In the Citizenship (Armed Forces) Act 2014, in section 1, omit subsection (4) (amendments to section 39 of the Borders, Citizenship and Immigration Act 2009).

Commencement Information

I9 S. 9 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 87\(1\)](#)

10 Notice of decision to deprive a person of citizenship

- (1) In this section, “the 1981 Act” means the British Nationality Act 1981.
- (2) In section 40 of the 1981 Act (deprivation of citizenship), after subsection (5) (which requires notice to be given to a person to be deprived of citizenship) insert—
- “(5A) Subsection (5) does not apply if—

Status: Point in time view as at 28/04/2022. This version of this part contains provisions that are not valid for this point in time.

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- (a) the Secretary of State does not have the information needed to be able to give notice under that subsection,
 - (b) the Secretary of State reasonably considers it necessary, in the interests of—
 - (i) national security,
 - (ii) the investigation or prosecution of organised or serious crime,
 - (iii) preventing or reducing a risk to the safety of any person, or
 - (iv) the relationship between the United Kingdom and another country,
 that notice under that subsection should not be given.
- (5B) In subsection (5A), references to giving notice under subsection (5) are to giving that notice in accordance with such regulations under section 41(1)(e) as for the time being apply.
- (5C) Subsection (5D) applies where—
- (a) the Secretary of State has made an order under subsection (2) and, in reliance on subsection (5A), has not given the notice required by subsection (5), and
 - (b) the person in respect of whom the order was made makes contact with the Secretary of State for the Home Department.
- (5D) The Secretary of State must, as soon as is reasonably practicable, give the person written notice specifying—
- (a) that the Secretary of State has made the order,
 - (b) the reasons for the order, and
 - (c) the person’s right of appeal under section 40A(1) or under section 2B of the Special Immigration Appeals Commission Act 1997.
- (5E) Schedule 4A makes provision for the Special Immigration Appeals Commission to consider a decision of the Secretary of State—
- (a) not to give notice to a person before depriving them of a citizenship status on the grounds mentioned in subsection (2) (deprivation conducive to the public good), or
 - (b) not to give late notice to a person who has been deprived of a citizenship status on those grounds without having been given prior notice.”
- (3) In section 40A of the 1981 Act (appeals against deprivation of citizenship)—
- (a) for subsection (1) substitute—
 - “(1) A person—
 - (a) who is given notice under section 40(5) of a decision to make an order in respect of the person under section 40, or
 - (b) in respect of whom an order under section 40 is made without the person having been given notice under section 40(5) of the decision to make the order,
 may appeal against the decision to the First-tier Tribunal.”
 - (b) after subsection (2) insert—
 - “(2A) In the case of an order made as described in subsection (1)(b), for the purposes of any rule or other provision limiting the time within which

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an appeal under this section may be brought, time does not start to run unless and until the person is given notice of the fact that the order has been made (see section 40(5D) and Schedule 4A).”

- (4) After Schedule 4 to the 1981 Act insert the Schedule 4A set out in Schedule 2.
- (5) In the British Nationality (General) Regulations 2003 (S.I. 2003/548), in regulation 10 (notice of proposed deprivation of citizenship), omit paragraph (4).
- (6) A failure to comply with the duty under section 40(5) of the 1981 Act in respect of a pre-commencement deprivation order does not affect, and is to be treated as never having affected, the validity of the order.
- (7) In subsection (6), “pre-commencement deprivation order” means an order made or purportedly made under section 40 of the 1981 Act before the coming into force of subsections (2) to (5) (whether before or after the coming into force of subsection (6)).
- (8) A person may appeal against a decision to make an order to which subsection (6) applies as if notice of the decision had been given to the person under section 40(5) of the 1981 Act on the day on which the order was made or purportedly made.

Commencement Information

110 S. 10(1)(6)-(8) in force at Royal Assent, see s. 87(3)(a)

VALID FROM 28/06/2022

Registration of stateless minors

11 Citizenship: stateless minors

- (1) Schedule 2 to the British Nationality Act 1981 (provisions for reducing statelessness) is amended as follows.
- (2) In the heading before paragraph 3, after “Persons” insert “aged 18 to 22”.
- (3) In paragraph 3 (persons born in the United Kingdom or a British overseas territory after commencement), in sub-paragraph (1)(b) after “he” insert “had attained the age of eighteen but”.
- (4) After paragraph 3 insert—

“Minors aged 5 to 17 born in the United Kingdom or a British overseas territory after commencement

3A (1) A person born in the United Kingdom or a British overseas territory after commencement is entitled, on an application for the person to be registered under this paragraph, to be so registered if—

- (a) the person is and always has been stateless,
- (b) on the date of the application, the person was a minor,
- (c) the person was in the United Kingdom or a British overseas territory (no matter which) at the beginning of the period of

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five years ending with that date and (subject to paragraph 6) the number of days on which the person was absent from both the United Kingdom and the British overseas territories in that period does not exceed 450, and

(d) the Secretary of State is satisfied that the person is unable to acquire another nationality in accordance with sub-paragraph (2).

(2) A person is able to acquire a nationality in accordance with this sub-paragraph if—

- (a) the nationality is the same as that of one of the person’s parents,
- (b) the person has been entitled to acquire the nationality since birth, and
- (c) in all the circumstances, it is reasonable to expect the person (or someone acting on their behalf) to take the steps which would enable the person to acquire the nationality in question.

(3) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (2)(b), a person is not entitled to acquire a nationality if its acquisition is conditional on the exercise of a discretion on the part of the country or territory in question.

(4) A person entitled to registration under this paragraph—

- (a) is to be registered as a British citizen if, in the period of five years mentioned in sub-paragraph (1), the number of days wholly or partly spent by the person in the United Kingdom exceeds the number of days wholly or partly spent by the person in the British overseas territory;
- (b) in any other case, is to be registered as a British overseas territories citizen.”

(5) In paragraph 6 (supplementary), after “paragraph 3” insert “, 3A”.

Commencement Information

111 S. 11 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 87\(1\)](#)

Status:

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Changes to legislation:

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