



Ad-Hoc Query on the revocation of citizenship on the basis of voluntary military service in a foreign country

Requested by NO EMN NCP on 22. September 2014

Compilation prepared 31 October 2014

Responses from [Belgium](#), [Finland](#), [France](#), [Germany](#), [Ireland](#), [Netherlands](#), [Slovenia](#), [United Kingdom](#) and [Norway](#) (9 responses)

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1. Background Information

Upon special request, EMN Finland shared with us the preliminary results of their recent AHQ about revoking the acquired citizenship of third country nationals who have been involved in acts of terrorism or other serious crimes so we could try to avoid unnecessary overlapping.

Norway would like to gain more in-depth information about this issue and hope that you can give our related AHQ some consideration. We are sending out a limited AHQ, so each of your responses are very important to us.

The Norwegian Ministry of Children, Equality and Social Inclusion has commissioned an official report regarding whether amendments should be made to the Norwegian Nationality Act, allowing revocation of acquired Norwegian citizenship from third country nationals who:

- a) have voluntarily served in a foreign military force, or
- b) have conducted seriously prejudicial acts against the vital interests of Norway

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A part of the mandate is to describe regulations in other countries, and shed light upon the experiences and effects of these regulations in the respective states. Because of our commissioned study we would greatly appreciate contact information for key experts working on these issues in your country, so our researcher can potentially contact you if she has any questions. We will not disseminate the contact information if you would prefer we didn't; and if preferable, the contact information can be sent directly to Kate Chapman at kac@udi.no.

The current Norwegian legislation does not allow revoking Norwegian citizenship in such cases. Norwegian citizenship can only be revoked in cases where the requirement of release from another nationality has not been fulfilled or in cases where the administrative decision regarding acquisition of the Norwegian nationality has been deemed void, for instance due to fraudulent conduct, false information or concealment of relevant facts.

The query refers to all third country nationals who have obtained citizenship regardless of how many years they have lived as citizens in their country of destination. If your MS differentiates, please indicate how under the relevant questions.

In this regard, the Norwegian Ministry of Children, Equality and Social Inclusion and the Norwegian Ministry of Justice and Public Security and The Norwegian Directorate of Immigration would highly appreciate information regarding this legislation in your respective states, by answering the following questions:

1. Is it possible according to current national legislation or practice, to revoke citizenship:
 - a) due to voluntary service in a foreign military force,
 - or b) due to conduct seriously prejudicial to the vital interest of the state? (We leave this point here because we would like access to any written materials on both subjects: we do realize this question was part of Finland's recent AHQ)

If it is possible to revoke citizenship for the above-mentioned reasons, please provide any information about this legislation, preparatory writings, amendments, papers or articles written about the legislation et cetera. Preferably written in English, Danish or Swedish.

2. Please indicate if your MS has legislation that includes legal concepts such as (i) serious crimes, (ii) acts not considered 'conducive to the public good', (iii) 'offences which threaten the fundamental interest of the State' or (iv) 'taking up arms against the MS' where voluntary service in a foreign military force would fall within the framework of any of these concepts and be grounds for revoking citizenship.

3. Who has the authority to revoke the citizenship, and what are the procedures?

4. We are very interested in any information you can provide about cases where nationality has been revoked. If you have access to any statistics please provide these for the past 4 – 5 years. Estimates will also be appreciated.

- Number of cases and causes for revoking citizenship in your state?
- Where did the deprived citizen stay when the deprivation took place?
- Have former nationals been expelled from your state after the revocation?

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5. If the current legislation has been evaluated, could you briefly describe what you consider to be the effects of this legislation? E.g. effect on preventing terror and effect on integration?

6. Are there any amendments presently being considered regarding the current legislation? Yes/No

Any written or published material on the issue would be appreciated.

We would very much appreciate your responses by **17th October 2014**.

2. Responses

	Belgium	Yes	<p>Before answering the questions, we provide some background information. According to article 23 and article 23/1 of the Belgian Nationality Code, acquired citizenship can in general terms be revoked on the basis of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - shortcomings in relation to obligations as a Belgian citizen; - fraud; and - convictions for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o serious crimes (see below), o for crimes facilitated by the fact that the person had the Belgian nationality, o a sham marriage (citizenship was obtained through a marriage that has been annulled as a fake/sham marriage). <p>Concerning convictions for serious crimes, acquired citizenship can be revoked on the basis of the crimes listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - crimes against the King and against the security of the State; - crimes against humanity; - war crimes; - crimes of terrorism; - human trafficking and human smuggling; - theft of nuclear material. <p>The judgement depends also on other elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It must concern a serious conviction (on the basis of the above mentioned crimes) with a prison sentence of at least 5 years without suspension of the sentence. - The criminal facts must be committed in the 10 years after the day the person acquired the Belgian nationality, except in case of crimes against humanity and war crimes. - The citizenship cannot be revoked if the person acquired the Belgian nationality on the day of his birth through a Belgian parent; or if the person acquired the Belgian nationality because he was born in Belgium from foreign parents and at least one of the parents was born in Belgium and has been living in Belgium for at least 5 years in the last 10 years.
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			<p>We refer also to the Country report on Belgium (EUDO Citizenship Observatory, September 2013. Authors: Marie-Claire Foblets, Zeynep Yanasmayan and Patrick Wautelet):</p> <p><i>„For a long time, Belgian nationality could only be forfeited if it was shown that the person concerned was seriously in breach of his or her obligations as Belgian citizen (arts. 22, § 1-7° and 23, § 1 CBN, as it stood until 2006). This was determined during a special procedure before the Court of Appeal. Unsurprisingly, this special procedure was very rarely applied, with only a handful of cases decided after the Second World War. Starting in 2006, the possibility to lose Belgian nationality by forfeiture has been broadened. The law of 27 December 2007 first introduced a new ground of forfeiture, i.e. in case of fraud, deceit or false statements, all of which are perpetrated with views of acquiring Belgian citizenship. The law of 4 December 2012 went even further. From the 1st of January 2013, forfeiture is possible if the person concerned has been convicted of one the crimes included in a list of the most serious crimes (art. 23/1, §1-1° CNB). The same provision makes forfeiture possible if Belgian citizenship was acquired by marriage and the marriage has been annulled as a marriage of convenience (art. 23/1, §1-3 CNB). Forfeiture is also in order if the person concerned has been convicted of a crime which was made possible or made easier because he/she possessed the Belgian nationality (art. 23/1, §1-2 CNB).“</i></p> <p>1.</p> <p>a) No. The law does not mention the concept of voluntary service in a foreign military force. However, see also answer on question 6.</p> <p>b) Belgian nationality can exceptionally be revoked “on the basis of shortcomings in relation to obligations as a Belgian citizen”. As said, this disposition is only used exceptionally. In this case, there is no legal time limitation for the Public Prosecutor to ask to revoke the Belgian citizenship.</p> <p>On the basis of this ground a person lost the Belgian nationality in November 2010 after a conviction of terrorism. No. Voluntary service in a foreign military force is currently not a basis for revoking citizenship.</p> <p>2. See answer given above.</p> <p>3. Only a judge can decide on revoking citizenship. Different procedures apply, according to the ground (revoking citizenship after conviction for a fake marriage / revoking citizenship after conviction in civil or penal cases.</p> <p>We refer to the Country report on Belgium (EUDO Citizenship Observatory, September 2013. Authors: Marie-Claire Foblets, Zeynep Yanasmayan and Patrick Wautelet):</p> <p><i>“In all cases, forfeiture can only apply to Belgians who did not acquire citizenship from a Belgian parent at the time of their birth or as a consequence of birth in Belgium as a second or third generation foreigner (art. 11 CNB). While forfeiture under art. 23 CNB can only be decided by the Court of Appeal, the new ground of forfeiture included in art. 23/1 CNB may be assessed by any court. A court seized for a request to annul a marriage could, if it finds that the marriage must indeed be annulled, also rule on an additional request by the public prosecutor to strip one of the spouses of the Belgian nationality it acquired following the marriage. Further, unlike the grounds of forfeiture listed in art. 23 CNB, the grounds newly included in art/ 23/1 may lead to forfeiture even if this results in the person concerned becoming stateless.”</i></p> <p>4. No.</p>
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			<p>5. The coalition agreement of the new government (October 2014) stipulates that the conditions for the revoking of citizenship will be modified. No further details are currently available. However, it is important to mention that the political discussion came up Parliament in relation to the fight against 'radicalization', and more precisely in relation to people who left Belgium to join armed groups to fight in Syria (and who come or came back to Belgium).</p> <p>More information (in French): http://www.adde.be/J_15/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=333:perte-et-recouvrement-de-la-nationalite-belge&catid=76:nationalite</p>
+	Finland	Yes	<p>1. Is it possible according to current national legislation or practice, to revoke citizenship:</p> <p>a) due to voluntary service in a foreign military force NO</p> <p>b) due to conduct seriously prejudicial to the vital interest of the state?</p> <p>Loosing Finnish citizenship is not possible retroactively on the basis of the fact alone that the person is found to be guilty of a harmful or criminal activity after he or she has acquired Finnish citizenship. According to Section 33 of the Finnish Nationality Act, if a person has provided such false or misleading information on his or her person or other false or misleading information the knowledge of which would have resulted in refusing Finnish citizenship, or withheld such a relevant circumstance which would have had the same effect, a decision may be made to the effect that the person loses the Finnish citizenship which he or she has acquired on application or by declaration. As a rule, a decision on the loss of citizenship cannot be made if more than five years have passed since a decision was made on the application or declaration for the acquisition of Finnish citizenship.</p> <p>In case the person who has acquired citizenship was found (with a legally valid judgment) to be guilty of a criminal act which was committed prior to the decision on citizenship, Section 33 of the Nationality Act could be applied if the knowledge of such commitment would have affected the decision making (i.e. murder). In practice, there have not been any cases. (Finnish Nationality Act: http://www.finlex.fi/en/laki/kaannokset/2003/en20030359.pdf)</p> <p>2. Please indicate if your MS has legislation that includes legal concepts such as</p> <p>(i) serious crimes</p> <p>(ii) acts not considered 'conducive to the public good'</p> <p>(iii) 'offences which threaten the fundamental interest of the State' or</p> <p>(iv) 'taking up arms against the MS' where voluntary service in a foreign military force would fall within the framework of any of these concepts and be grounds for revoking citizenship.</p> <p>NO</p> <p>3. Who has the authority to revoke the citizenship, and what are the procedures?</p> <p>Finnish Immigration Service has the authority to revoke the citizenship.</p> <p>4. We are very interested in any information you can provide about cases where nationality has been revoked. If you have access to any statistics please provide these for the past 4 – 5 years. Estimates will also be appreciated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of cases and causes for revoking citizenship in your state?


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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of Finnish citizenship on the basis of annulment of paternity: 0 (2010), 3 (2011); 7 (2012), 10 (2013), 10 (2014) • Loss of Finnish citizenship on the basis of false information: 0 (2010), 0 (2011), 1 (2012), 0 (2013), 4 (2014) • Where did the deprived citizen stay when the deprivation took place? No statistics available. • Have former nationals been expelled from your state after the revocation? No statistics available. <p>5. If the current legislation has been evaluated, could you briefly describe what you consider to be the effects of this legislation. E.g effect on preventing terror and effect on integration? The current Nationality Act came into force in 2003 and there was no discussion on issues related to this ad hoc-query while the Act was prepared. However, integration was under discussion. It was considered that the possibility to acquire Finnish citizenship would support integration. It is in the interest of an individual and the state that persons residing permanently in the country are entitled - subject to meeting certain requirements – to acquire citizenship and to become full members of the society.</p> <p>6. Are there any amendments presently being considered regarding the current legislation? Yes/No No legislative amendments are being prepared although there is discussion on this topic.</p>
	<p>France</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1.</p> <p>a) Yes. According to Article 23-8 of the Civil Code, the French Government may issue a decree revoking the French citizenship on this ground. According to Article 25 of the Civil Code, a French citizenship may also be revoked if the person has committed acts, for the benefit of a foreign country, that are incompatible with the French nationality and threaten the interest of the State.</p> <p>b) Yes. According to Article 25 of the Civil Code, an acquired French citizenship can be revoked for serious matters, such as being convicted of acts of terrorism or of crimes or offences which threaten the fundamental interest of the State.</p> <p>2. Yes, French legislation includes such legal concepts (Articles 23-8 and 25 of the Civil Code).</p> <p>3. The French Government, when issuing a decree revoking the citizenship according to Articles 25 and 25-1 of the Civil Code, officially informs the person on the decision with the grounds of fact and law. The person has one month from the date of the notification to send his/her comments to the Minister in charge of naturalization (i.e. the Minister of the Interior). After this deadline, the Government may issue, after obtaining the assent of the French Council of State, a decree revoking the citizenship which will be published in the Official Journal.</p> <p>4.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of cases and causes for revoking citizenship in your state? From 2000 to 2010: 7 cases for revoking citizenship, due to crimes or offences against the security of the State; or crimes or offences which threaten the fundamental interest of the State or which constitute an act of terrorism (1 in 2002, 1 in 2003, 5 in 2006). From 2010 to 2014: only one case for revoking citizenship (in 2014), due to acts of terrorism (sentenced to 7 years imprisonment).


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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where did the deprived citizen stay when the deprivation took place? On the French territory. • Have former nationals been expelled from your state after the revocation? Revoking French citizenship does not affect the right to stay on the French territory. However, the person deprived of his/her citizenship is frequently expelled from the French territory. <p>5. No, the current legislation has not been evaluated.</p> <p>6. No.</p>
	Germany	Yes	<p>1.a) A German who, without the consent of the Federal Ministry of Defense or a body designated by the said Ministry, voluntarily enlists with the armed forces or a comparable armed organization of a foreign state whose citizenship he or she possesses, shall lose German citizenship (§28 Staatsangehörigkeitsgesetz(Nationality Act)). This shall not apply if he or she is entitled to enlist in the aforesaid manner by virtue of an inter-governmental agreement.</p> <p>This revocation is not only possible with acquired citizenship by third country nationals but all kinds of citizenship (also by birth).</p> <p>b) It is not possible to revoke the citizenship because of the involvement in acts of terrorism or other serious crimes. But in accordance with German legislation an unlawful naturalization can be withdrawn if the administrative act was obtained under false pretences, by threat or bribery or by providing incorrect or incomplete information which determined the issuance of this administrative act. A Person could provide incorrect information about the procedural provisions of the entitlement to naturalization, e.g. he or she has to confirm his or her commitment to the free democratic constitutional system enshrined in the Basic Law of the Federal Republic of Germany and declares that he or she does not pursue or support and has never pursued or supported any activities</p> <p>a) aimed at subverting the free democratic constitutional system, the existence or security of the Federation or a Land or</p> <p>b) aimed at illegally impeding the constitutional bodies of the Federation or a Land or the members of said bodies in discharging their duties or</p> <p>c) any activities which jeopardize foreign interests of the Federal Republic of Germany through the use of violence or preparatory actions for the use of violence,</p> <p>or credibly asserts that he or she has distanced himself or herself from the former pursuit or support of such activities;</p> <p>he or she has not been sentenced for an unlawful act and is not subject to any court order imposing a measure of reform and prevention due to a lack of criminal capacity (Section 10 Nationality Act).</p> <p>A person could also provide incorrect information about pursuing activities aimed at subverting the free democratic constitutional system or the existence of a ground for expulsion applies pursuant to Section 54, nos. 5 and 5a of the Residence Act (Section 11 Nationality Act). A ground for expulsion applies pursuant to this section is a reason to believe that he or she belongs to or has belonged to an organisation which supports terrorism or supports or has supported such an organisation if he or she endangers the free democratic basic order or the security of the Federal Republic of Germany, participates in acts of violence or publicly incites to violence in pursuit of political objectives or threatens the use of violence. The withdrawal is feasible within 5 years after the naturalization.</p>


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			<p>2. see above</p> <p>3. The competent authorities are the nationality authorities that are part of the local authorities (Kreisverwaltungsbehörden). Possession or lack of German citizenship shall be established by the nationality authority upon application. The outcome of this assessment shall be binding in all matters for which possession or lack of German citizenship is of legal relevance. In the case of a public interest, possession of German citizenship or lack thereof may be established upon the competent authority's own motion.</p> <p>4. We cannot provide statistics or cases because the Länder authorities are the competent ones.</p> <p>5. The legislation has not been recently evaluated.</p> <p>6. There no amendments presently being considered regarding the current legislation.</p>
	<p>Ireland</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1 Section 19 of the Irish Nationality and Citizenship Act 1956 provides for the revocation of a certificate of naturalisation by the Minister for Justice and Equality if she is satisfied</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - that the issue of the certificate was procured by fraud, misrepresentation whether innocent or fraudulent, or concealment of material facts or circumstances, or - that the person to whom it was granted has, by any overt act, shown himself/herself to have failed in his/her duty of fidelity to the nation and loyalty to the State, or - that (except in the case of a certificate of naturalisation which is issued to a person of Irish descent or associations) the person to whom it is granted has been ordinarily resident outside the State or, in the case of an application for a certificate of naturalisation granted under section 15A, resident outside the island of Ireland (otherwise than in the public service) for a continuous period of seven years and without reasonable excuse has not during that period registered annually in the prescribed manner his name and a declaration of his intention to retain Irish citizenship with an Irish diplomatic mission or consular office or with the Minister, or - that the person to whom it is granted is also, under the law of a country at war with the State, a citizen of that country, or - that the person to whom it is granted has by any voluntary act, other than marriage or entry into a civil partnership, acquired another citizenship. <p>2. The legislation does not specifically provide for revocation where the citizen has committed (i) serious crimes, (ii) acts not considered 'conducive to the public good', (iii) 'offences which threaten the fundamental interest of the State' or (iv) 'taking up arms against the MS' where voluntary service in a foreign military force would fall within the framework of any of these concepts <i>and</i> be grounds for revoking citizenship.</p> <p>3. The Minister for Justice and Equality has the authority to revoke a certificate of naturalisation. A submission is prepared for the Minister on each case. If the Minister considers there are sufficient grounds and decides to revoke, she is required to give three months notice to the person concerned, during which time they may request that the Minister convene a Committee of Inquiry to examine the case. The committee reports its findings to the Minister who then makes a final decision on the case.</p>

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			<p>4. Citizenship has not been revoked in any case to date.</p> <p>5. No.</p> <p>6. No.</p>
	<p>Netherlands</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Is it possible according to current national legislation or practice, to revoke citizenship:</p> <p>a) due to voluntary service in a foreign military force, or b) due to conduct seriously prejudicial to the vital interest of the state? (We leave this point here because we would like access to any written materials on both subjects: we do realize this question was part of Finland's recent AHQ)</p> <p>a) According to the Netherlands Nationality act voluntary military service in the national army of any country that is in war with the Netherlands or with a country which has an alliance with the Netherlands, leads automatically to the loss of the Dutch citizenship. The loss of citizenship will not occur when it leads to statelessness. Participation in military separatist movements or terrorist organizations will not lead to the loss of citizenship as these movements do not qualify as a national army.</p> <p>Regulations on this subject are part of are part of article 15.1 of the Netherlands Nationality Act. Policy on this subject is part of the Guidelines for the application of the Netherlands Nationality Act.</p> <p>http://eudo-citizenship.eu/NationalDB/docs/NL%20Netherlands%20Nationality%20Act%20(consolidated%202010,%20English).pdf</p> <p>b) Answer to Finlands AHQ: <i>Citizenship may be withdrawn from persons who are irrevocably convicted for a terrorist offense or an international crime.</i> - <i>The Netherlands Nationality Act describes which terrorist crimes classify for withdrawal of the citizenship.</i> - <i>An international crime is an offense described in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.</i> <i>For the withdrawal it does not matter on which way the citizenship is acquired. According to the European Treaty on Nationality to which the Netherlands are a party the withdrawal of Dutch nationality should not lead to statelessness. The possibility to withdraw the Dutch nationality is not limited in time</i></p> <p>More information on the answer given on Finlands AHQ can be found in the Guidelines for the application of the Netherlands Nationality Act on article 14-2. As this concerns a lot of written text it this is not incorporated here. If desired this information can be sent by mail.</p> <p>2. Please indicate if your MS has legislation that includes legal concepts such as (i) serious crimes, (ii) acts not considered 'conducive to the public good', (iii) 'offences which threaten the fundamental interest of the State' or (iv) 'taking up arms against the MS' where voluntary service in a foreign military force would fall within the framework of any of these concepts and be grounds for revoking citizenship. The concept of 'serious crimes' has some resemblance to article 1F of the Geneva Convention. It has no national equivalent in the Netherlands Nationality Act or the Aliens Act.</p> <p>Conducive to the public good' has some equivalents in Dutch law. Concepts are known as ' the interest of the national security or ' the interest of the public order' .</p>

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			<p>Yes, the Netherlands legal system includes concepts such as ‘ offences which threaten the fundamental interest of the state’. Withdrawal of the Dutch citizenship is only possible in case of a irrevocable conviction for a terrorist offense or an international crime if such interests are at stake.</p> <p>The concept of taking up arms against the MS is part of the legislation concerning voluntary service in a foreign military force as mentioned above.</p> <p>3. Who has the authority to revoke the citizenship, and what are the procedures? The authority to revoke the citizenship resides formally by the State Secretary of Security and Justice. In practice decisions are taken on his behalf by the (director of the) Immigraton- and Naturalization Service. The procedure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - research is being conducted into the facts (ie the conviction for a terrorist crime, fraud etc) - the person concerned is informed of the intended decision to revoke the nationality and given opportunity to give his view - a decision is taken in which the view of the person concerned is taken into account - Application for review is possible within a period of for weeks after the decision is taken - If review is denied the subject is the possibility of appeal and <p>4. We are very interested in any information you can provide about cases where nationality has been revoked. If you have access to any statistics please provide these for the past 4 – 5 years. Estimates will also be appreciated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Number of cases and causes for revoking citizenship in your state? <input type="checkbox"/> Where did the deprived citizen stay when the deprivation took place? <input type="checkbox"/> Have former nationals been expelled from your state after the revocation? <p>Every year in approximately 20 cases citizenship is revoked. These are all cases of fraudulent conduct, false information or concealment of relevant facts in the naturalization procedure. In these cases, the deprived citizen stayed in the Netherlands. There is no information of former nationals having been expelled after revocation of the citizenship.</p> <p>In at least the past three decennia there are now known cases of automatic loss of citizenship due to voluntary service in a foreign military force.</p> <p>The possibility to revoke the citizenship following a irrevocable conviction of a terrorist crime was incorporated in Dutch law in 2010. Until now this act has not been applied (there were no cases that met the requirements of the law).</p> <p>5. If the current legislation has been evaluated, could you briefly describe what you consider to be the effects of this legislation? E.g. effect on preventing terror and effect on integration? There has not yet been an evaluation of the relevant part of the legislation</p> <p>6. Are there any amendments presently being considered regarding the current legislation? Yes/No Yes, a terrorist crime will be added to the list of terrorist crimes which qualify for the revocation of Dutch citizenship. It concerns cases in which a person has been irrevocably convicted for the preparation of a terrorist crime.</p>
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	Slovenia	Yes	<p>1. National legislation, the Citizenship Act from 2007, in general prescribed four cases under which person might lose Slovenian citizenship; a.) by release, b.) by renunciation, c.) by deprivation; d.) in compliance with an international agreement.</p> <p>According to the Article 26 a competent authority is allowed to revoke (our legislation used the word "<i>deprivation</i>" instead "<i>revoke</i>") citizenship only to a person, Slovenian citizen, who possesses double citizenship and is actually residing in a foreign country and his/her activities are harmful to the international or other interests of the Republic of Slovenia in cases when: he/she is a member of an organization engaged in activities against the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia; a member of foreign intelligence service and/or by serving under any government authority of organization of foreign state; is persistent perpetrator of criminal offences prosecuted ex officio and of offences against the public order; and despite of the appeal of competent authority; he/she refuses to carry out the duty of a citizen of the Republic of Slovenia prescribed by the Constitution and the law.</p> <p>2. (i) yes; (ii) yes; (iii) yes; (iv) under general meaning. See more Q.1.</p> <p>3. Decision on revoking citizenship is taken by responsible administrative body under Ministry of the Interior based on discretion right and careful assessment of each individual case. In order to take the most optimal decision opinions of other relevant institutions (Ministry for Defense, Foreign Affairs Ministry, etc) might also be taken into consideration as well as other legislation (Criminal Law, etc), depends on each case and circumstances in which harmful act was done by person which is a subject of decision.</p> <p>4. In the last 5 years we didn't have any such cases. We revoked Slovenian citizenship only 2 persons 20 years ago base on harmful acts against Slovenia, more precisely on <i>voluntary service in a foreign military force which conducted seriously harmful acts to the vital interest of the Slovenia</i>. In both cases in time of revoking citizenship persons lived outside of Slovenia, in a foreign country.</p> <p>5. Based on a very few (2) cases in a long time period (20 years) which are the subject of this AHQ we do not consider to be necessary to do any such evaluation of current legislation. At the moment we are considering the Citizenship Act as well as other relevant national legislations (Criminal law, etc) a sufficient base for prevention of terror or any other harmful acts against Slovenia. As regard effects on integration, the Citizenship Act together with other relevant national legislations (Alien Act, etc) and several projects on national and EU level playing important role in integration process of those third-country nationals who wish to became Slovenian citizen or reside and/or work in Slovenia.</p> <p>6. There is no pending legislative amendment or on-going research on these issue.</p>
	United Kingdom	Yes	<p>1. As outlined in the UK's response to the to Finland's request, the Immigration Act 2014 (amending the 1981 Act) introduced new powers meaning that <i>naturalised</i> British citizens (i.e. not British born, or registered British Citizens) can be deprived of their British Citizenship where they have '<i>conducted themselves in a manner seriously prejudicial to the vital interests of the UK</i>', even if this leaves them stateless, in cases where the Home Secretary has reasonable grounds to believe that the person could, under the laws of another country or territory, become a national of that country or territory.</p> <p>This power is outlined in Section 66 of the Immigration Act 2014, which received royal assent on 14th May. Section 66 was commenced on 28th July, so the power can now be exercised</p>

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		<p>http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2014/22/section/66/enacted Introductory papers to the Immigration Bill, prior to it becoming legislation are available, however you should note that for deprivation these paper refer to a wider power relating to any naturalised citizen regardless of whether or not they were likely to re-acquire another nationality. The original clause was defeated by the UK Parliament, leading to a Govt concession to limit the power to only those ‘<i>where the Home Secretary has reasonable grounds to believe that the person could, under the laws of another country or territory, become a national of that country or territory</i>’.</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/immigration-bill-overarching-documents You may also wish to read the final debate in the House of Lords before the amendments to deprivation clause were passed, from Column 1666</p> <p>http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/ld201314/ldhansrd/text/140512-0001.htm#14051211000467</p> <p>2.</p> <p>(i) Serious crime can be considered within the concept of “conducive to the public good”</p> <p>(ii) Yes, in general, cases where deprivation is conducive to the public good would include those involving national security (including espionage); war crimes; serious and organised crime; and unacceptable behaviour such as glorification of terrorism.</p> <p>(iii) Yes. Cases involving “conduct considered seriously prejudicial” is a higher test and considered to be a distinct sub-set of non-conducive cases involving national security (including espionage and terrorism) and those who take up arms against British or allied forces.</p> <p>(iv) ‘Taking up arms’ is included within the definition of conduct considered ‘seriously prejudicial’</p> <p>3. These are decisions that the Home Secretary (or in her absence, another Secretary of State) reviews and signs off personally. The Home Secretary takes advice from Home Office officials and those from other government departments to understand an individual's past actions, likely future action and the threat to UK and weighs these against the impact of deprivation action. Regulation 10 of the British Nationality (General) Regulations 2003 sets out the procedures for notifying a person of the deprivation. They provide that:</p> <p>(a) where that person’s whereabouts are <u>known</u>, the decision is served by delivering it to them personally or by sending it to them by post; or</p> <p>(b) where that person’s whereabouts are <u>not known</u>, the decision is served by sending it by post in a letter addressed to them at their last known address.</p> <p>4. Since 2010, 23 individuals have been deprived on their citizenship on the grounds that the Home Secretary deems it conducive to the public good. We do not publish further information on where deprivation took place for national security reasons nor are we able to provide information about whether nationals have been expelled.</p> <p>5. The current legislation is considered to be of benefit to the UK in preventing terrorism, the newer powers are yet to be evaluated as they only commenced in July this year.</p> <p>6. No.</p>
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	<p>Norway</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1.The <i>current</i> Norwegian legislation does not allow revoking Norwegian citizenship due to such cases as we have described. Norwegian citizenship can only be revoked in cases where the requirement of release from another nationality has not been fulfilled or in cases where the administrative decision regarding acquisition of the Norwegian nationality has been deemed void, for instance due to fraudulent conduct, false information or concealment of relevant facts.</p> <p>2. Not at present.</p> <p>3. Immigration authorities.</p> <p>4. Figures for revoking acquired Norwegian citizenship due to false information from applicant: The most common ground is because applicant has been granted citizenship based on a false identity. The majority are expelled. (We will provide more details.) Since the new Immigration Act came into effect in 2006, there have been a total of 137 cases where acquired Norwegian citizenship was revoked. (Norwegian Immigration Act § 26 second paragraph):</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Number</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2007</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>24</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>39</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013</td> <td>27</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>17</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>137</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>As 10 of the appeals were granted, there are presently 127 cases with a standing decision to revoke Norwegian citizenship. Unfortunately we do not have exact data about the reasons for revoking citizenship as it was not originally registered in our database. Of the 127 cases 66 have received a decision to be expelled from the country. During the past few years the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration has been registering the grounds and based on about 50 relevant cases we find that .</p> <p>Revoking citizenship on the grounds of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - suspicions about false identity: 60% - suspicions that previously granted residence and subsequent citizenship was based on pro-forma marriage: 30% - other factors: 10% <p>Please note: These figures do not include cases where Norwegian citizenship has been revoked based on the Nationality Act § 26 first paragraph, which concerns citizenship of certain nationalities (countries that will release their citizens) where Norway requires that citizens have to relinquish their previous citizenship within a year and where this requirement has not been met.</p>	Year	Number	2007	7	2008	4	2009	9	2010	10	2011	24	2012	39	2013	27	2014	17	Total	137
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			5. No
			6. No
