

## Chapter 1 : How to Obtain a Cypriot Citizenship: 14 Steps (with Pictures)

*Apply for Citizenship 10 Steps to Naturalization: Understanding the Process of Becoming a U.S. Citizen To apply for naturalization, you will need to file Form N, Application for Naturalization.*

Maverick Updated October 18, 2018” A foreign country may offer a lower cost of living, which can be important to seniors with limited retirement savings. Some countries may have especially appealing climates. Or, people may simply have fallen in love with a country they once visited and vowed to themselves they would one day retire there. For a person planning to settle down permanently in a foreign country, it is usually desirable to obtain citizenship there as it simplifies matters such as opening bank accounts and owning property. Some may choose to go for dual citizenship, obtaining a second passport, while others may prefer to dump their U. Some countries allow dual citizenship and some do not. It is no secret that more and more wealthy Americans, feeling their fortunes threatened by oppressive U. There are a number of factors to consider in regard to obtaining new citizenship and a second passport. Among these are how readily your new passport allows visa-free travel, the taxes and other potential obligations, and financial freedom in regard to opening bank accounts or establishing businesses. If you have not yet settled on an expat retirement destination, you may wish to consider one of the following five countries where it is relatively easy to obtain citizenship.

**Dominican Republic** The Dominican Republic offers one of the least expensive and least troublesome avenues for retirees to obtain citizenship in a reasonably short period of time. Provided this basic requirement is met, an individual can apply directly for permanent residency. After holding the permanent residency for two years, the individual can then apply for citizenship. The whole process takes about three years. The citizenship process also requires an interview conducted in Spanish questions and answers can be reviewed in advance and a medical exam. Dual citizenship is permitted in the Dominican Republic.

**Ireland** A person can qualify to become a naturalized citizen of Ireland by living there for one year, plus four years cumulative residency over the eight years preceding the one year. The Irish government may even be willing to waive part of the residency time requirement if you can sufficiently document Irish ancestry or other associations with Ireland. If you happen to have a provable Irish grandparent, you may be able to become an Irish national by virtue of your ancestry. Ireland does permit dual citizenship.

**Peru** Peru offers a two-year path to citizenship that requires minimal effort and a small investment. It may even be possible to make installment payments on the fee. It is advisable to go through one of a number of agents who can guide you through the process of applying for residency at a Peruvian embassy. Applications for residency are typically approved within three months, after which you have a six-month time period to settle your affairs in your current home country before moving to Peru to finalize your residency visa. You can apply for citizenship after residing in Peru for two years. Citizenship requires taking tests in Spanish language and in Peruvian history and culture. However, if you tie the knot with a Peruvian spouse, you can bypass all that studying. You may also need to change your name to the Spanish style of having surnames from both your mother and father. Unlike some countries that require you to renounce your previous citizenship to become a citizen, Peru allows dual citizenship.

**Singapore** Singapore offers a simple route to citizenship. First, obtain permanent residency by establishing a business in Singapore, obtaining employment there or marrying a citizen of Singapore. After two years of residency, you can apply to become a naturalized citizen. Opening a business, however, can be a costly enterprise: Singapore requires National Service from its male citizens. If you are of retirement age, you are likely safely outside the age window that obligates you for national service, but if you just won the lottery and are retiring at age 25, you might want to double-check just to make sure you do not have to join the Singapore army for a couple of years. A male permanent resident can also apply for citizenship after completing National Service. Singapore does not allow dual citizenship. You must renounce your prior citizenship to become a citizen of Singapore.

**Canada** Canada also offers a simple path to citizenship. Unless you have a job in Canada, you need proof of other income to obtain residency. After becoming a permanent resident, you can apply for naturalization as a Canadian citizen after four years. There are interactive questionnaires you can take to deliberate if relocating to Canada is right for you. The Canadian immigration

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authorities are very strict about enforcing the requirement that you physically reside in the country before applying to be a citizen: You must also be physically present for at least days during each of four calendar years that are fully or partially within the six years immediately before the date of application. Canada does permit dual citizenship. The Bottom Line Try vacationing or staying on a short stay visa before applying for a residency visa. Trading Center Want to learn how to invest? Get a free 10 week email series that will teach you how to start investing. Delivered twice a week, straight to your inbox.

Chapter 2 : British citizenship - calendrierdelascience.com

*Certificates of Citizenship and Naturalization are proof of your U.S. citizenship. Get a Certificate of Citizenship or Certificate of Naturalization Apply for a Certificate of Citizenship if you were born abroad to U.S. citizen parents and they did not obtain a Consular Report of Birth Abroad for you before you turned*

Find out what works for you. If you just want permanent residency Photo: The general requirements for these permits are that you have adequate German skills, can support yourself financially, have health insurance and have no criminal record. This permit also means you can live anywhere else in the EU as well. This one does not allow you to move around the EU in the same way, but sometimes you can get it in less than five years. For the settlement permit, students of a German university can apply two years after graduation. Plus, self-employed people with a successfully established business can also apply within three years. If you want citizenship Photo: To become a naturalized citizen, you have to have lived in Germany under a limited residence permit for at least eight years. But you can also get this shortened to seven years if you take a German-language integration course, which can be done fairly affordably through a local Volkshochschule basically a community college. But very crucially, you also have to know German. So how good does your German have to be? As a rule, this includes being able to read, understand and orally reproduce a German text on a general topic. EU citizens are permitted to hold dual nationality with Germany and their native EU country. You must pass 17 out of the 33, or just over half. Spouses must live in Germany legally for three years and have been married to their partner for at least two years at the time of application. And the general requirements of naturalization also apply: Children born to at least one German parent, even outside the country, are also eligible for German citizenship. But kids born inside of Germany to non-German parents - on or after January 1st - can also get citizenship under certain circumstances. At least one parent must have lived in the country legally and regularly for at least eight years and have a permanent right of residency. Still, between 18 and 23 years of age, the child has to decide which nationality to keep, if they have more than one.

Chapter 3 : How to Obtain Italian Dual Citizenship | ITALY Magazine

*Edit Article How to Obtain a Cypriot Citizenship. In this Article: Determining Your Eligibility Applying for Citizenship Finishing the Application Community Q&A If you want to become a Cypriot (a citizen of Cyprus), be ready to do some paperwork.*

By living in Germany for eight years, you can get naturalization. Then it is that much easier to gain citizenship. There are certain basic steps to be taken in order to apply for citizenship. Arrive in Germany and apply for a residency permit if you plan to stay longer than 90 days. The Aufenthaltserlaubnis a work residency permit can be applied for but this will only give permission to work in Germany. However, if you apply for the residency before leaving your current place of living, then you will need to apply for a German residence permit at a German embassy in your country. In the United States, it is located in Washington D. You will also need to show proof of your residency permit or your right of an unlimited residency. The residency permit would need to be applied for each year and thereafter every two years until you are a resident for eight years. Give up your citizenship from your current residence. You will need to show that you are committed to being a German citizen. Only rare cases are allowed to have dual citizenship, which means that you may be causing hardship between you and your current country that you hold citizenship with or if it imposes a severe disadvantage to you by giving it up. Prove you have no criminal record. You will need to bring records prior to leaving your current place of residency. You will also need to show proof that you are able to support yourself. You must show that you have a reasonable amount in your bank account that could support you while a resident and not currently a citizen. You need to show that you will not be a burden to their country. Speak the German language. This is vital as without speaking German, there is no possible way that you could live efficiently in their country. You will almost certainly be turned away for citizenship. Citizen Services in Germany About the Author Laura Hageman has written varied articles on real estate to entertainment topics for the past three years. Hageman wrote a romantic comedy novel entitled Her Desire listed on ebookmall. She has written for Web sites such as CurrentForeclosures and Triond over the course of 7 years. Cite this Article A tool to create a citation to reference this article Cite this Article.

**Chapter 4 : Italian Citizenship for Americans: Welcome!**

*The amount of time required depends on your basis for being able to obtain US citizenship. If you are required to have five years as a legal permanent resident, you must have thirty months of physical presence in the US before you can file your US citizenship application.*

Before you can find out if you qualify for Italian citizenship *jure sanguinis*, you must know: At this stage of the process, knowing the year is sufficient. Visit the "Naturalization" section of the FAQ page for tips on finding this out. Determine whether or not you qualify. If you do, find out which documents you will need. Your father was an Italian citizen at the time of your birth and you never renounced your right to Italian citizenship. If citizenship is acquired by birth in your country and you meet all these conditions, you qualify for Italian citizenship *jure sanguinis*. You must obtain certified copies of the following documents: He became a naturalized US citizen in and had a son David in If your father became a naturalized citizen before your birth, you are not entitled to Italian citizenship *jure sanguinis* unless you fit into another category. Your mother was an Italian citizen at the time of your birth, you were born after January 1st, and you never renounced your right to Italian citizenship. If your mother became a naturalized citizen before your birth, you are not entitled to Italian citizenship *jure sanguinis* unless you fit into another category. Your father was born in your native country, your paternal grandfather was an Italian citizen at the time of his birth, and neither you nor your father ever renounced your right to Italian citizenship. Your father was born in your native country after January 1st, , your paternal grandmother was an Italian citizen at the time of his birth, and neither you nor your father ever renounced your right to Italian citizenship. Your mother was born in your native country, your maternal grandfather was an Italian citizen at the time of her birth, you were born after January 1st, , and neither you nor your mother ever renounced your right to Italian citizenship. Your mother was born in your native country after January 1st, , your maternal grandmother was an Italian citizen at the time of her birth, and neither you nor your mother ever renounced your right to Italian citizenship. Your paternal grandfather was born in your native country, your paternal great grandfather was an Italian citizen at the time of his birth, and neither you nor your father nor your grandfather ever renounced your right to Italian citizenship. Your paternal grandmother was born in your native country, your paternal great grandfather was an Italian citizen at the time of her birth, your father was born after January 1st, , and neither you nor your father nor your grandmother ever renounced your right to Italian citizenship. Your maternal grandfather was born in your native country, your maternal great grandfather was an Italian citizen at the time of his birth, you were born after January 1st, , and neither you nor your mother nor your grandfather ever renounced your right to Italian citizenship. Your maternal grandmother was born in your native country, your maternal great grandfather was an Italian citizen at the time of her birth, your mother was born after January 1st, , and neither you nor your mother nor your grandmother ever renounced your right to Italian citizenship. Your paternal great grandfather was born in your native country, your paternal great great grandfather was an Italian citizen at the time of his birth, and neither you nor your father nor your paternal grandfather nor your paternal great grandfather ever renounced your right to Italian citizenship. Your paternal great grandfather was born in your native country, your paternal great great grandfather was an Italian citizen at the time of his birth, your father was born after January 1st, , and neither you nor your father nor your paternal grandmother nor your paternal great grandfather ever renounced your right to Italian citizenship. Your maternal great grandfather was born in your native country, your maternal great great grandfather was an Italian citizen at the time of his birth, you were born after January 1st, , and neither you nor your mother nor your maternal grandfather nor your maternal great grandfather ever renounced your right to Italian citizenship. Your maternal great grandfather was born in your native country, your maternal great great grandfather was an Italian citizen at the time of his birth, your mother was born after January 1st, , and neither you nor your mother nor your maternal grandmother nor your maternal great grandfather ever renounced your right to Italian citizenship. Before you start the process of obtaining dual citizenship, you should also find out whether acquiring Italian citizenship will affect your current citizenship. If you are a citizen of any other country, check with the nearest Italian authority.

*Research the laws of both states regarding dual citizenship. Find out the laws regarding dual citizenship of both the state of your current citizenship and of the state whose second citizenship you are trying to obtain.*

As the process is quite long and complicated, it may be wise to be assisted by an expert. We are therefore thrilled today to present you with an overview provided by My Italian Family , a firm specializing in family research services to help people with an Italian origin reconnect to their roots and apply for an Italian passport. Read on for essential information that will help you get started with your Italian Dual Citizenship application. Why should I become an Italian Dual Citizen? But there are other reasons why thousands of people around the world are exploring the possibility of becoming Italian Dual Citizens: Becoming a citizen of Italy will automatically make you a EU citizen allowing you to work, live and study in the European Union countries without the need for a Visa. All your children under 18 will automatically become Italian citizens. If you ever establish residence in Italy, you will have easier access to public health care and public education. What does it take to qualify for Italian Dual Citizenship? It is not uncommon for people to believe that having one or more Italian-born Ancestor s is enough to qualify. That is certainly one of the requirements but not the only one. Furthermore, paternal and maternal lines are treated differently. If you are applying through your maternal lineage, the current law granting Italian citizenship states that women could hold but not pass citizenship to children born before January 1, , the date Italy became a Republic. There are instances where your mother or father or grandmother or grandfather who were born in Italy came to the U. Thus, you would not have inherited the right to Italian Citizenship. One more constraint exists that affects some people: The rights of citizenship passing on to descendants begins after that date. Putting together the application to present to the Italian Consulate You now know why you should become an Italian Dual Citizen and you know what it takes to qualify, so now what? Armed with a lot of patience, long lasting energy and yes, money, you will have to prove that your Ancestor was Italian, that he or she was still Italian before the birth of his son or daughter here in the US and document the family lineage connecting you to your Italian-born Ancestor. You must gather certified copies of birth, marriage, divorce and death records of your parents, grandparents and perhaps even great grandparents, as well as your own and your spouse. You will need to clear your personal calendar to find the time for researching, discovering, ordering and amending vital records. So all in all, it is not uncommon to spend a year or more preparing your application. Make your appointment with the Italian Consulate that has jurisdiction over the State where you reside as soon as possible. What inspired you to establish My Italian Family? Italian immigrants looking at horizon, Ellis Island. I still remember the first time I visited Ellis Island Museum in ; I realized the sacrifice and hardships incurred by the millions of Italian immigrants who came over to America to start a new life. Honoring them by learning about our Italian Roots is a legacy that should not be forgotten. Patience is key; this can be a long drawn out process, with plenty of hurdles to overcome. Whether you decide to do it on your own or with the help of a professional firm, like us, putting together an application takes time and money. Feeling overwhelmed with the entire process?

Chapter 6 : 5 Ways to Obtain Dual Citizenship - wikiHow

*So is a naturalization certificate and citizenship certificates issued for persons born abroad to American parents or foreign-born children adopted by American families. A passport is irrefutable evidence of citizenship, and now there is a passport card available.*

Both the United States and Germany recognize the concept of multiple nationality. A child born to an American parent and a German parent acquires both American and German citizenship at birth, regardless of place of birth. Neither country requires a person born under these circumstances to choose between American and German citizenship. They may keep both for life. A child born in Germany to two American parents may also become a dual national at birth. But under German law, such a person has to choose between American and German citizenship before turning 18. While Germany recognizes the concept of dual nationality, for most purposes it considers a dual national in Germany a German citizen only. Thus, the ability of the U. Embassy and consulates to provide assistance to an American-German dual national in Germany may be limited. The reverse is true in the U. Both countries have certain laws pertaining to dual nationals. American-German dual nationals may owe taxes in both countries. They must file an annual U. And they must have a valid U. All persons who have a claim to U. An American-German male must register with the U. Selective Service System within three months of his eighteenth birthday, and is not necessarily exempt from German military service. None of that, however, affects his dual citizenship. The rules are sometimes complicated. For more information, check <https://>

**Chapter 7 : How to get German citizenship (or just stay forever) - The Local**

*Can I obtain citizenship through descent or ancestry? You can become a French citizen through descent if at least one of your parents was a French citizen when you were born. You still have to meet the requirement to be of good character, and you'll need to prove your identity and the citizenship of your French parent.*

Last updated November 10, Dateline: Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia Getting a second passport is perhaps the most important step in flag theory for attaining greater freedom. However, to become a citizen of another country can require incredible time commitments for many people. Here in Malaysia, for example, it takes at least twelve years to become a citizen, and dual nationality is forbidden. Having dual citizenship or even multiple citizenships gives you the freedom to travel and invest that having one citizenship alone cannot grant. Like I have mentioned in my interview for BBC , today citizenship is somewhat of a commodity. Which passport you carry determines where you can live, where you can travel, where you can work and “ in the case of many restrictive emerging markets ” where you can invest. For instance, Iranians have a heck of a time traveling to most countries, let alone becoming a resident or opening a bank account in one, all thanks to US sanctions against their home country. Some people are just looking for the cheapest citizenship to buy, or instant citizenship countries or are chasing the EU passport by looking into easiest countries to get citizenship in Europe. When determining which second passport is best to pursue, there are several points to take into consideration. These include your current tax situation , where you need to travel, and even your job and business prospects. Similarly, someone from a country that forbids dual citizenship , but who wants a second residency that can lead to citizenship as an insurance policy, may be even less concerned with the timeline. Learn how to crack the code and legally pay zero tax while traveling the world. Watch our Nomad Capitalist Crash Course. The fastest ways to become a citizen and get your second passport There is no one-size-fits-all cliché when it comes to getting your second passport. You need to take into account your individual circumstances and decide how to approach the matter seriously and diligently. Citizenship by descent If you have ancestors from Europe, you may be able to obtain a second passport very inexpensively. Make an investment It goes without saying that if you have significant cash to invest, the passport process can be sped up. Foreign spouses often qualify for a shortened waiting period for naturalization, although language requirements sometimes exist. Few countries still offer instant citizenship for foreign spouses, but there are still a few attractive options. Receive special treatment If you are an exceptional artistic or athletic talent, or if you invest enough money, some countries allow the President to waive naturalization requirements including language requirements and make anyone a citizen. The following is a list of the countries where it is the easiest to become a citizen. The fastest countries to become a citizen through residency Back when I actively chased as many frequent flier miles as possible, I would sometimes take flights solely for the purpose of getting miles. More miles meant higher status with the airline. Macedonia offers the best of both worlds: Located south of Serbia in the Balkans, Macedonia is one of the many business-friendly countries in eastern Europe. In fact, Macedonia has the least talked about economic citizenship program in the world, targeted specifically at entrepreneurs who can invest at least , euros into a real business. There is no straightforward way to start the process unlike in other European countries, although I have excellent contacts in the region who can help. Macedonia also no longer requires you to live there for six months in most cases. However, be prepared to wait for longer than two years for your second passport. Not to be confused with the island nation of Dominica which allows for nearly instant citizenship in exchange for a six-figure donation , the Dominican Republic claims to offer second citizenship to foreigners with cash in as little as two years. However, those who can prove they have a steady income and are willing to spend some time in the DR can waive the investment requirement. Nevertheless, I know people who qualified for citizenship in the Dominican Republic in two years but have waited far longer to get it. So, as with any country, the letter of the law may not always prevail. Paraguay 3 years Though a good solution in theory, getting your second citizenship in Paraguay in three years is more difficult than it appears. One of the easiest countries to get citizenship in has been Paraguay. While many would be hard-pressed to locate it on a map, the country has a rather good travel

document that offers visa-free travel to Europe and all of South America. But, I can argue that in some cases fastest is not always the best. In theory, you could become a naturalized citizen of Paraguay in just three years. However, there are challenges that in my opinion make this option not so appealing anymore. You can read more about it here. If you are part of a family unit actually living on the ground in Uruguay, you can apply for citizenship after three years, so long as you can show substantial ties to the country. Owning real estate, renting a real apartment, being a member of social clubs, and having a local doctor all count. Claiming Uruguayan citizenship has become extremely difficult in recent years for this reason. I generally recommend against Uruguay partially because of this difficulty, but also because of the opportunity cost. There are simply better options unless you really intend to become Uruguayan. If you are willing to start a business or move your existing business to Russia, you may be able to obtain Russian citizenship within three years by merely paying taxes you would have had to pay anyway. You can learn more about Russian citizenship for entrepreneurs here. The Argentina citizenship process requires you to live there for two years to obtain permanent residency, and then three more to become a citizen. Similarly, I occasionally still see someone suggest that Belgium citizenship can be had after three years. As of , however, Belgium extended their naturalization timeline to a minimum of five years. Other fast ways to get citizenship Nobody can tell you precisely how long will the process of getting a second citizenship be. The best that you can do is come to an informed decision and work with a professional to make it all go faster and smoother. As mentioned, several countries allow the President or Congress of the country to waive naturalization rules and make anyone a citizen, even one day after they obtain residency. In principle, this option usually takes at least one year. Some countries, such as Austria, charge a lot of money for this special citizenship process, which is why many call it an economic citizenship when in actuality it is not. Each case is taken on an individual basis. These fast citizenship programs are more difficult for citizens of emerging world countries but might be perfect for some Americans, Canadians, Europeans, etc. In any of these cases, if you need help to quickly become a citizen of another country and want to get the process started, you can apply for a call with me to build your own Nomad Strategy including passports by clicking here.

**Chapter 8 : Where is the cheapest place to buy citizenship? - BBC News**

*If your application is accepted you have to write a citizenship test. Children under 18 years of age and persons 54 and over do not have to write the citizenship test. Children under 18 years of age and persons 54 and over do not have to write the citizenship test.*

How do I apply for Canadian Citizenship? To apply for citizenship, you must meet certain eligibility criteria and complete an application. Eligibility Criteria In order to apply for Canadian citizenship you must: Learn more about the language requirements for citizenship on the IRCC website. If you are or have been a member of the Canadian Armed Forces, you may be eligible for a fast-track application process. You can use the Residence Calculator to find out if you have been in Canada long enough as a PR to apply for citizenship. If you have not been in Canada long enough, it will tell you when you will be eligible to apply. The applicant must be a Canadian citizen or be applying to become a Canadian citizen. Minors do not need to meet the residency requirement. If one of your parents was a Canadian citizen when you were born , depending on when you were born, you may already be a citizen. If that is true, to be recognized as a Canadian citizen you need to apply for proof of citizenship. You cannot become a Canadian citizen if you have recently been or are in prison, on parole or probation, are serving a conditional sentence or have been charged or convicted of an indictable crime. If you are under a deportation order, you also cannot apply. Application Process Download and fill out the forms in the Canadian Citizen Application Package for both you and your children. Include all supporting documents. Visit the IRCC website for more information about processing times. Do I have to write the test? If your application is accepted you have to write a citizenship test. Children under 18 years of age and persons 54 and over do not have to write the citizenship test. Find out more in How can I prepare for the citizenship test? Why am I being asked for fingerprints? This is to make sure that you are not prohibited under the Citizenship Act. It offers several ways of searching through the information available, including search by keyword. From Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada.

## Chapter 9 : I.D.C. - Italian Dual Citizenship

*Naturalization is the process by which U.S. citizenship is granted to a foreign citizen or national after he or she fulfills the requirements established by Congress in the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA).*

History[ edit ] Before the formation of the German Empire in , the states that became part of the empire were sovereign with their own nationality laws, those of the southern ones notably Bavaria being quite liberal. Prussian law became the basis of the legal system of the German Empire, though the state nationality laws continued to apply, and a German citizen was a person who held citizenship of one of the states of the German Empire. RuStAG established a German citizenship, either derived from the citizenship of one of the component states or acquired through the central Reich government. Under the Third Reich , in , the German nationality law was amended to abolish separate state citizenships and creating a uniform Reich citizenship, with the central Reich authorities having power to grant or withdraw German nationality. On 13 March the German nationality law was extended to Austria following the Anschluss which annexed Austria to Germany. On 27 April , after the defeat of Nazism, Austria was re-established and conferred Austrian citizenship on all persons who would have been Austrian on that date had the pre nationality law of Austria remained in force. Any Austrians who had held German nationality lost it. The Nazi amendments of and the Nuremberg Laws of were revoked by Allied occupational ordinance in , restoring the nationality law, which remained in force until the reforms. From the law was steadily tightened each year to limit the number of immigrants, requiring immigrants to prove language skills and cultural affiliation. Article 2 entitles persons and their descendants , who were denaturalised by the Nazi government, to be renaturalised if they wish. Those among them, who after May 8, take up residence in Germany are automatically considered German citizens. Both regulations, 1 and 2 , allowed a considerable numbers of Poles and Israelis, residing in Poland and Israel, to be concurrently German citizens. Birth in Germany[ edit ] Children born on or after 1 January to non-German parents acquire German citizenship at birth if at least one parent: In order to retain German citizenship, such children are required to take affirmative measures by age 23, after which their German citizenship otherwise expires. If they are not fulfilled, the applicant can alternatively prove that he or she does not hold any foreign citizenship other than in a European Union member nation or a nation such as Morocco , Nigeria , or Iran whose domestic law provides that its citizenship cannot be lost. Parents who are citizens of European Economic Area states or Switzerland are eligible to receive permanent resident permits after five years. Place of birth is not a factor in citizenship determination based on parentage. Those born after 1 January are Germans if the mother or father is a German citizen. Those born before 1 January could normally only claim German citizenship from the father and not the mother. Exceptions included cases where the parents were unmarried in which case German mothers could pass on citizenship or where the German mother applied for the child to be registered as German on or before 31 December Special rules exist for those born before 1 July if only the father is German and is not married to the mother. The father must acknowledge paternity and must have married the mother before 1 July The child would be stateless. In case both parents are German citizens, German citizenship will not be passed on automatically, if both parents were born abroad after 31 December and have their primary residence outside Germany. Exceptions are same as the above. Those born in Germany and adopted to a foreign country would need to contact their local German Consulate for clarification of German citizenship. Persons who are Germans on the basis of descent from a German parent do not have to apply to retain German citizenship by age If they acquire another citizenship at birth, they can usually continue to hold this. Adoption[ edit ] A child adopted by a German citizen becomes German national automatically if aged less than 18 on the date the application for adoption was made. So dual citizenship is granted. Naturalisation as a German citizen[ edit ] Naturalisation by entitlement[ edit ] An individual who fulfils all of the following criteria has an entitlement to naturalise as a German citizen: It also includes a section on the Constitution of the Federal State in which the applicant resides. The citizenship test is obligatory unless the applicant can claim an exemption such as illness, a disability, or old age. Applicants for naturalisation are normally expected to prove they have renounced their existing nationality, or will lose this automatically upon naturalisation. An

exception applies to those unable to give up their nationality easily such as refugees. A further exception applies to citizens of Switzerland and the European Union member states. Exceptions to the normal residence requirements include: The marriage must have persisted for at least 2 years. The Article also includes the descendants of Nazi victims, and does not require them to give up the citizenship of their new home countries. Although the law that German citizenship passed only through fathers was changed in , this was not made retroactive. The "applicable German law of citizenship" referred to states that "Children born in wedlock between Jan. Children born in Germany[ edit ] Under transitional arrangements in the reforms effective 1 January , children who were born in Germany in or later, and would have been German had the law change been in force at the time, were entitled to be naturalised as German citizens. An application for naturalisation was required by 31 December The child was required to apply for retention of German citizenship by age 23 and normally show that no other foreign citizenship was held at that time. Naturalization statistics[ edit ] Between and , 1,, people obtained German citizenship by naturalization. This means that about 1. Naturalization of foreigners in Germany per selected country and year.