



Home Office

## **GUIDE RS2**

Application for registration as a  
British overseas territories citizen by  
a person who has made a declaration  
of renunciation

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The law covering registration is set out in the British Nationality Act 1981 and the regulations made under it. The information given here is meant only as a brief guide to the law and to the Home Secretary's policy. It is not a comprehensive statement of either the law or the policy.

# 1

## The requirements you have to meet

This guide and the application form RS2 are for people who have renounced British overseas territories citizenship or British Dependent Territories citizenship or citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies and who now wish to resume citizenship and be registered as British citizens.

### The requirements

You will be entitled to registration if:

- you are not of unsound mind (see Note 1), **and**
- you are of good character **and**

### **EITHER**

- you have made a Declaration of Renunciation renouncing British overseas territories citizenship (after 26 February 2002)

### **OR**

- (between 1 January 1983 and 25 February 2002) you have made a Declaration of Renunciation renouncing British Dependent Territories citizenship

### **OR**

- (before 1 January 1983) you have made a Declaration of Renunciation renouncing citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies **and**

### **EITHER**

- you
- your father
- your father's father
- your husband, wife or civil partner
- your husband's, wife's or civil partner's father, or
- your husband's, wife's or civil partner's father's father was: (a) born in a British overseas territory (see Note 2), or
  - (a) naturalised in a British overseas territory (see Note 2), or
  - (b) registered as a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies in a British overseas territory (see Note 2), or
  - (c) a person who became a British subject by reason of the annexation of any territory now included in a British overseas territory.

## **Do you have the right to registration?**

You have a right (once only) to be registered as a British overseas territories citizen if you renounced British overseas territories citizenship or British Dependent Territories citizenship in order to keep or acquire another citizenship.

You have a separate right (once only) to be registered as a British overseas territories citizen if you renounced citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies:

- in order to keep or acquire the citizenship of a Commonwealth country, or
- because you had reasonable cause to believe that you would be deprived of your citizenship of a Commonwealth country if you did not renounce.

If you renounced citizenship for any other reason, or if you have already renounced and resumed British overseas territories citizenship or British Dependent Territories citizenship (as a right), registration is at the discretion of the Home Secretary. (Registration will be granted if he or she thinks fit).

## **The citizenship you will acquire**

In general terms you will become a British overseas territories citizen by descent if, before renouncing, you were a British overseas territories citizen or British Dependent Territories citizen by descent.

If you had renounced citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies you will become a British overseas territories citizen by descent if you would have become a British overseas territories citizen by descent had you not renounced.

## **Effect of registration on present citizenship**

You do not have to give up your present citizenship or nationality to become a British overseas territories citizen. But under the nationality laws of some countries a person automatically loses his or her existing nationality if he or she becomes a citizen of another country. Before you apply for British overseas territories citizenship you should consider checking what your position would be with the authorities of the country of which you are a citizen.

Further information about the requirements for British overseas territories citizenship is available on our website at [www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk](http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk) or from the Liverpool Contact Centre.

**Email:** [nationalityenquiries@ind.homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:nationalityenquiries@ind.homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk)

- If you are in the Channel Islands or Isle of Man you should contact the Lieutenant- Governor's office
- If you are in a British overseas territory, contact the Governor's office.
- If you are elsewhere overseas, contact the nearest British consulate or High Commission.

## Notes

1. The Home Secretary/Governor has discretion to waive the requirement to be of sound mind if he thinks that would be the right thing to do in any particular case (see page 6 for details about completing the application form).

2. The British overseas territories are currently:

Anguilla, Bermuda, British Antarctic Territory, British Indian Ocean Territory, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Montserrat, Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands, St. Helena and Dependencies, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, The Sovereign Base Area of Akrotiri and Dhekelia, Turks and Caicos Islands and Virgin Islands.

NB. South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands were not British overseas territories between 3 October 1985 and 3 December 2001.

3. The list below shows the Commonwealth countries before 1 January 1983. The dates in brackets are the dates that the country became independent.

Antigua and Barbuda	(1/11/1981)	Nauru	(31/1/1980)
Australia	(1/1/1949)	New Zealand	(1/1/1949)
The Bahamas	(10/7/1973)	Nigeria	(1/10/1960)
Bangladesh	(4/2/1972)	Papua New Guinea	(31/1/1980)
Barbados	(30/11/1966)	Pakistan	(1/1/49 until 31 August 1973)
Belize	(21/9/1981)	St Lucia	(22/2/1979)
Botswana	(30/9/1966)	St Vincent & the Grenadines	(27/10/1979)
Canada	(1/1/1949)	Seychelles	(29/6/1976)
Republic of Cyprus	(16/8/1960)	Sierra Leone	(27/4/1961)
Dominica	(3/11/1978)	Singapore	(16/9/1963)
Fiji	(10/10/1970)	Solomon Islands	(7/7/1978)
The Gambia	(18/2/1965)	South Africa	(1/1/1949 until 30 May 1962)
Ghana	(6/3/1957)	Sri Lanka	(22/5/1972)
Grenada	(7/2/1974)	Swaziland	(6/9/1968)
Guyana	(26/5/1966)	Tanzania	(29/10/1964)
India	(1/1/1949)	Tonga	(4/6/1970)
Jamaica	(6/8/1962)	Trinidad and Tobago	(31/8/1962)
Kenya	(12/12/1963)	Tuvalu	(1/10/1978)
Kiribati	(12/7/1979)	Uganda	(9/10/1962)
Lesotho	(4/10/1966)	Vanuatu	(30/7/1980)
Malawi	(6/7/1964)	Western Samoa	(31/1/1980)
Malaysia	(15/9/1963)*	Zambia	(24/10/1964)
Malta	(21/9/1964)	Zimbabwe	(as S. Rhodesia - 1/1/1949)
Mauritius	(12/3/1968)		

\* Parts of Malaysia, i.e. Penang, Malacca and the Malay States became independent on 31/8/1957.

# 2

## How to fill in the application form

Please ensure that your names and other particulars on the form are written clearly and in **BLOCK LETTERS** using black or blue-black ink. Problems can arise if the information you give is difficult to read or is incorrect. Also, please make sure that the information you give on the application form is correct before you make the application. (It is a criminal offence to give false information knowingly or recklessly). If your application is successful, your names and some other particulars will go on your certificate of registration and can only be changed in exceptional circumstances.

Information you give us will be treated in confidence, but may be disclosed to other Government Departments and agencies, local authorities and the police to enable them to carry out their functions. We may also consult some of these organisations with the information when carrying out enquiries concerning your application.

### **SECTION 1: PERSONAL INFORMATION**

These sections must be completed in all cases as fully as possible. If you are applying at the same time as your husband or wife or civil partner, you should each complete separate application forms.

Your name at birth must be given on the application form, for identity purposes, but may be omitted from your certificate of registration if you have a special reason for requesting this - for example because you were adopted or are no longer living in the gender you were considered to have at the time of your birth.

NB - Place and country of birth names shown on the certificate will be names in current acceptable use (and will be in English where an English version exists.)

If an agent (e.g. solicitor) is representing you, and you wish all correspondence to go through your agent, please put the name, address and telephone number in Part 1.14 to 1.16. Unless you are being represented by a private individual, it is the agent's business name, telephone number, etc., which you should put here.

### **OISC and Immigration Advice**

Immigration or nationality advisors acting in the course of business (whether paid or unpaid) are regulated by the Office of the Immigration Services Commissioner (OISC), an independent body. The provision of such advice is prohibited unless a person works for an organisation registered with, or exempted by, the OISC or is authorised to practise (like solicitors and barristers) by a designated professional body.

Certain categories (e.g. public health bodies) are exempted from the regulatory scheme by Ministerial Order. It is a criminal offence to provide advice or services in contravention of the regulatory scheme.

Further information about the regulatory scheme can be obtained from: Office of the Immigration Services Commissioner

5th Floor,  
Counting House,  
Tooley Street,  
LONDON SE1 2QN  
Tel: 020 7211 1500 Fax: 020 7211 1553

A full list of OISC regulated advisers is available on it's website at [www.oisc.gov.uk](http://www.oisc.gov.uk).

## **SECTION 2: GOOD CHARACTER**

To be of good character you should show respect for the rights and freedoms of the United Kingdom, observed its laws and fulfilled your duties and obligations as a resident of the United Kingdom. Checks will be carried out to ensure that the information you give is correct.

If you are not honest about the information you provide and you are registered on the basis of incorrect or fraudulent information you will be liable to have British citizenship taken away (deprivation) and you may be prosecuted. It is a criminal offence to make a false declaration knowing that it is untrue.

Among the duties and obligations which you are expected to fulfil is payment of income tax and National Insurance contributions. We may ask H.M. Revenue & Customs for confirmation that your tax and National Insurance affairs are in order. When you sign the application form you will be giving your consent for us to approach them.

If you do not pay income tax through PAYE you must demonstrate that you have discharged your obligations towards the H.M. Revenue & Customs, by attaching a Self Assessment Statement of Account.

You must give details of all criminal convictions both within and outside the United Kingdom. These include road traffic offences. Fixed penalty notices will not normally be taken in to account unless:

- you have failed to pay and there were criminal proceedings as a result; or
- you have received numerous fixed penalty notices.

Drink driving offences must be declared. If you have any endorsements on your driving licence you must provide the paper counterpart.

Please note that a driving conviction may not yet be disregarded despite any penalty points being removed from your driving licence.

Criminal record checks will be carried out in all cases. If you have a conviction within the relevant sentence based threshold you are unlikely to be registered as a British citizen. Similarly if you have been charged with a criminal offence and are awaiting trial or sentencing, you are advised not to make any application for registration until the outcome is known. If you are convicted, you should then consult the table overleaf.

	<b>Sentence</b>	<b>Impact</b>
1	4 years or more imprisonment	Application will normally be refused, regardless of when the conviction occurred.
2	Between 12 months and 4 years imprisonment	Application will normally be refused unless 15 years have passed since the end of the sentence.
3	Up to 12 months imprisonment	Application will normally be refused unless 7 years have passed since the end of the sentence.
4	A non-custodial offence or other out of court disposal that is recorded on a person's criminal record.	Application will normally be refused if the conviction occurred in the last 3 years.

**Notes:**

- a. A person who receives a sentence of life imprisonment is included in the '4 years or more imprisonment' category (i.e. line 1).
- b. A person who receives a custodial sentence of **exactly** 4 years is included in the '4 years or more imprisonment' category (i.e. line 1).
- c. A person who receives a custodial sentence of **exactly** 12 months or **exactly** 1 year is included in the 'Between 12 months and 4 years imprisonment' category (i.e. line 2).
- d. The "end of the sentence" means the entire sentence imposed, not just the time the person spent in prison. For example, a person sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment on 1/1/2013 will normally be refused citizenship until 1/1/2031 - the 15 year 'bar' added to the 3 year sentence.
- e. A "non-custodial offence or other out of court disposal that is recorded on a person's criminal record" (i.e. line 4) includes Fines, Cautions, Warnings and Reprimands, Community Sentences, Civil Orders, Hospital Orders & Restriction Orders and Potential Court Orders.
- f. A person who is subject of an extant Deportation Order will be refused citizenship regardless of when they apply.
- g. Some extremely short periods of imprisonment **may not** be included in the 'up to 12 months imprisonment' category (i.e. line 3). This will depend on whether the person was convicted & sentenced or simply committed to prison. The latter is not a sentence and the vast majority of those detained for one day - for example, under s135 of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980 - will have been committed by the court and not sentenced. The decision maker will instead treat this as a "non-custodial offence or other out of court disposal that is recorded on a person's criminal record" (i.e. line 4).



h. A **suspended prison sentence** will be treated as a “non-custodial offence or other out of court disposal that is recorded on a person’s criminal record” (i.e. line 4).

The exception is where that sentence is subsequently ‘activated’. This means that the person re-offended or failed to adhere to/breached the conditions of that sentence. Where this happens, the sentence length will be the one originally imposed.

Example 1: a person is sentenced to 6 months’ imprisonment, suspended for two years. If they ‘activate’ this, the sentence should be 6 months and fall into the ‘up to 12 months’ imprisonment’ category above (i.e. line 3).

Example 2: a person is sentenced to 12 months’ imprisonment, suspended for two years. If they ‘activate’ this, the sentence should be 12 months and fall into the ‘Between 12 months and 4 years’ imprisonment’ category above (i.e. line 2).

i. Sentences imposed overseas will normally be treated as if they occurred in the UK.

j. For **concurrent** sentences, the decision maker will take the longest single sentence imposed. For example, a sentence of 9 months’ imprisonment served concurrently with a sentence of 6 months’ imprisonment will be treated the same as one 9-month sentence.

For **consecutive** sentences, the decision maker will add together the total of all the sentences imposed. For example, a sentence of 9 months’ imprisonment served consecutively with a sentence of 6 months’ imprisonment will be treated the same as one 15-month sentence.

You are also advised to refer to the good character policy guidance which caseworkers use to decide your application. This is available at:

<http://www.ind.homeoffice.gov.uk/sitecontent/documents/policyandlaw/nationalityinstructions/nichapter18/ch18annexd?view=Binary>

We may disregard a single non-custodial sentence, providing it did not occur in the last 12 months, if there are strong countervailing factors which suggest the person is of good character in all other regards and the decision to refuse would be disproportionate. Offences involving dishonesty (e.g. theft), violence or sexual offences or drugs would not be disregarded. Drink-driving offences, driving while uninsured or disqualified or driving whilst using a mobile phone would not be disregarded either.

You must give details of all civil judgments which have resulted in a court order being made against you as well as any civil penalties under the UK Immigration Acts. If you have been declared bankrupt at any time you should give details of the bankruptcy proceedings. (Your application is unlikely to succeed if you are an undischarged bankrupt).

You do not need to give details of family law proceedings such as divorce decrees, dissolved civil partnerships, guardianship orders, parental responsibility orders.

You must give details of any cautions (simple or conditional), warnings or reprimands you have received in the UK or any other country. Cautions, warnings and reprimands are out of court disposals that are recorded on a person’s criminal record and are taken in to account when assessing a person’s character.

You must say if your details have been recorded by the police as a result of certain sexual offences, or if you are subject to one of the following orders: notification order, sexual offences prevention order, foreign travel order, risk of sexual harm order

(or equivalent order made in a British overseas territory or any other country). If your details are recorded on the “sex offenders” register, even if any conviction is spent, the Home Secretary is unlikely to be satisfied that you meet the good character requirement and so an application for citizenship is unlikely to be successful.

You must say if there is any offence for which you may go to court or which is awaiting hearing in court. This includes having been arrested for an offence and waiting to hear if you will be formally charged. If you have been arrested and not told that charges have been dropped, or that you will not have to appear in court, you may wish to confirm the position with the police. For applicants from Scotland any recent civil penalties must also be declared. You must tell us if you are arrested or charged with an offence after you make your application and while the application is under consideration. You risk prosecution under section 46 of the British Nationality Act 1981 if you do not do so.

You must also say whether you have had any involvement in terrorism. If you do not regard something as an act of terrorism but you know that others do or might, you should mention it. You must also say whether you have been involved in any crimes in the course of armed conflict, including crimes against humanity, war crimes or genocide. If you are in any doubt as to whether something should be mentioned, you should mention it.

For the purpose of answering questions 3.9 to 3.11 you should refer to the definitions in this Guide on actions which may constitute genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes.

This guidance is not exhaustive. Before you answer these questions you should consider the full definitions of war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide which can be found in Schedule 8 of the International Criminal Court Act 2001 at the following web-site:

<http://www.hmso.gov.uk/acts/acts2001/20010017.htm> Alternatively, copies can be purchased from The Stationery Office, telephone 0870 600 5522.

It is your responsibility to satisfy yourself that you are familiar with the definitions and can answer the questions accurately.

### **Genocide**

Acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group.

### **Crimes against humanity**

Acts committed at any time (not just during armed conflict) as part of a widespread or systematic attack, directed against any civilian population with knowledge of the attack. This would include offences such as murder, torture, rape, severe deprivation of liberty in violation of fundamental rules of international law and enforced disappearance of persons.

### **War Crimes**

Grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions committed during an armed conflict. This includes an internal armed conflict and an international armed conflict. The types of acts that may constitute a war crime include wilful killing, torture, extensive destruction of property not justified by military necessity, unlawful deportation, the intentional targeting of civilians and the taking of hostages.

### **Terrorist Activities**

Any act committed, or the threat of action, designed to influence a government or intimidate the public and made for the purpose of advancing a political, religious or ideological cause and that involves serious violence against a person; that may endanger another person's life; creates a serious risk to the health or safety of the public; involves serious damage to property; is designed to seriously disrupt or interfere with an electronic system.

### **Organisations concerned in terrorism**

An organisation is concerned in terrorism if it:

- a. commits or participates in acts of terrorism,
- b. prepares for terrorism,
- c. promotes or encourages terrorism (including the unlawful glorification of terrorism), or
- d. is otherwise concerned in terrorism.

You must say whether you have been involved in anything which might indicate that you are not of good character. You must give information about any of these activities no matter how long ago it was. Checks will be made in all cases and your application may fail and the fee will not be fully refunded if you make an untruthful declaration. If you are in any doubt about whether you have done something or it has been alleged that you have done something which might lead us to think that you are not of good character you should say so.

You must tell us if you have practised deception in your dealings with the Home Office or other Government Departments (e.g. by providing false information or fraudulent documents). This will be taken in to account in considering whether you meet the good character requirement. If your application is refused, and there is clear evidence of the deception, any future application made within 10 years is unlikely to be successful.

You should also tell us if you have any children who have been convicted of an offence or who have received a court order (e.g. an ASBO), We will consider if there are indications that you may have been complicit in their activities or particularly negligent in ensuring their good behaviour, and whether this reflects on your own ability to meet the good character requirement.

## **SECTION 3: REFEREES AND IDENTITY**

You must include a recent passport size photograph of yourself with your application. You must write your name and date of birth on the back of the photograph and this should then be glued or pasted into the space provided on the application form. The photograph must show the whole of the front of your face in reasonable light. It should not show your face wholly or partly concealed by your hair (beards, sideburns and moustaches excepted) or by a scarf or traditional dress. It should not show you wearing dark glasses or a hat, hood, cap or scarf.

Your application must be endorsed by two referees.

Each referee should have known you personally for at least 3 years.

One referee should be a person of any nationality who has professional standing, such as a doctor, a minister of religion, civil servant or a member of a professional

body, e.g. accountant or solicitor (but not representing you with this application). A list of acceptable professional persons can be found on our website.

The other referee must normally be the holder of a British citizen passport and either a professional person or over the age of 25.

Each referee should be:

- not related to you
- not related to the other referee
- not your solicitor or agent representing you with this application
- not employed by the Home Office

We will not accept a referee who has been convicted of an imprisonable offence (unless that conviction can be disregarded in line with the table shown on page 8 of this Guide)

If you are living abroad and do not know a British citizen who is qualified to act as one of your referees, a Commonwealth citizen or citizen of the country or territory in which you are residing may complete and sign the form, provided he/she has professional standing in that country, has known you for three years and the Consul considers his/her signature to be acceptable.

Checks may be carried out to ensure that the referees do not have unspent convictions (see page 8) and are qualified to act for you and that their signatures are genuine. It is a criminal offence to provide false information knowingly or recklessly, punishable with up to 3 months imprisonment or by a fine not exceeding £5,000 or both under section 46(1) of the British Nationality Act 1981.

Once you have two referees and they have completed Section 3 you should recheck the information you have provided and go to Section 4.

## **SECTION 4: DECLARATION BY APPLICANT**

Read this section carefully before inserting your name clearly in box 4.1 and ticking each box at 4.2 - 4.6 to confirm the points raised.

If you meet the requirements described in this guide please sign and date the form in box 4.7. You are advised to read this guide carefully to ensure that you do satisfy all the requirements.

You must normally sign the form yourself. If you cannot sign the form you must make a mark or a fingerprint and ask one of your referees to sign saying that it is your mark or fingerprint. If the applicant is not of sound mind and you are acting on his or her behalf you should sign to indicate your responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of the information provided. You must support this by explaining, in a covering letter, who you are and why the applicant cannot act on their own behalf. Confirmation from the applicant's medical practitioner or consultant should also be provided.

**If the declaration in section 4 of the form is not completed, the application will be invalid.**

# 3 What you should send in with the form

**PLEASE NOTE: It is our policy to return valuable documents by secure post. If you wish your documents to be returned by other postal service or courier you will need to supply a pre-paid delivery envelope ensuring that the full postage stamps or fees are included.**

This section tells you the sort of documents you will need to send to us to consider your application. We cannot consider your application unless we have supporting documents. **If you do not submit your application with supporting documents and the correct fee then the application will be returned to you unprocessed.**

With your application you should also send:

- your copy of your Declaration of Renunciation (ie form RN2, RN or R6).

## **Evidence of your present citizenship or nationality**

- your passport or certificate of naturalisation or registration.

## **If you renounced citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies – evidence of your connection with a British overseas territory (see section 1 of this guide)**

- the birth, naturalisation or registration certificate of the person through whom you have the connection
- evidence of your relationship to him or her e.g. birth, marriage or civil partnership certificates.

## **Evidence that if you had not made a declaration of renunciation you would have lost or failed to acquire the citizenship or nationality of another country.**

(This applies if you renounced British overseas territories citizenship or British Dependent Territories citizenship for another citizenship, or if you renounced citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies for the citizenship of a Commonwealth country)

- A letter or statement confirming this from the authorities of the country concerned.
- If you renounced citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies because you believed you would be deprived of your citizenship of a Commonwealth country unless you did so, please include with your application form a separate piece of paper explaining why you believed this. If you have any documentary evidence, such as a letter, please send it.

# 4 Where to send your application form

Once you have completed and signed the application form and enclosed the documents, you must arrange to pay the correct fee. If you are paying by debit/credit card you should complete the payment slip attached to the fee leaflet. If you are paying by cheque you should ensure that funds are available in your account. Only cheques issued in sterling and drawn from a bank which has a UK based presence will be accepted. Those applying from overseas who wish to pay by cheque should therefore ensure that the issuing bank has a branch in the UK where the cheque can be cashed. Cash, transcash or postal orders are not accepted.

If your fee is paid through an account which belongs to someone else, please give their details in the space provided on the payment slip attached to the fee leaflet in case it is necessary to refund all or part of the fee.

If you are currently in England, Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland send the form with the fee and supporting documents to:

**Department 1**  
**UK Border Agency**  
**The Capital**  
**New Hall Place**  
**Liverpool**  
**L3 9PP**

If you are currently in the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man you should send them to the Lieutenant Governor.

If you are currently in a British overseas territory you should send them to the Governor.

If you are currently in Hong Kong you should send them to the nearest British diplomatic post.

If you are elsewhere, including in a Commonwealth country, you should send them to:

**Department 1**  
**UK Border Agency**  
**The Capital**  
**New Hall Place**  
**Liverpool**  
**L3 9PP**

You **must** submit your application as explained above. The date of application will be the date your form is **received** by the Home Office or the local British government representative as shown above. It is not the date on which you send it.

# 5 What happens next?

Your application will be referred to the Governor of the British overseas territory with which you are connected. He will be in touch with you about the final decision.

It is important that you take care in completing the form and in making sure that you satisfy the requirements for registration. You also need to make sure that you have paid the correct fee (see the fees leaflet). If you pay by cheque you should ensure that you have sufficient funds available. We will also accept credit/debit card payment. Cash, transcash or postal orders cannot be accepted. **If you do not pay the correct fee your application will be invalid and returned to you unprocessed.**

Your application will be checked against the documents you have sent in and a number of enquiries will be made. The documents may be checked to ensure their authenticity. If you need to provide more documents, the Governor will write and ask you for them

If you provide forged or fraudulently obtained documents you may be investigated with a view to possible prosecution.

## **CITIZENSHIP OATH AND PLEDGE**

If your application is successful, you will be asked to take an oath of allegiance and citizenship pledge. Full instructions on taking the oath and pledge will be sent to you.

## **DEPRIVATION OF CITIZENSHIP**

You may be deprived of British overseas territories citizenship if it is found to have been obtained by fraud, false representation or the concealment of any material fact. The Home Secretary/Governor may also deprive you of British overseas territories citizenship if, in his opinion, it would be in the public interest for him to do so and you would not thereby be made stateless.

Ministers suggested during the passage of the Immigration, Asylum and Nationality Act 2006 that deprivation may be appropriate where the person-

- has encouraged or assisted others to commit acts of terrorism;
- has committed war crimes, public order offences or other serious crime; or
- has carried out acts seriously prejudicial to vital national interests, including espionage and acts of terrorism directed at the United Kingdom or an allied power.

A registration may, as a matter of law, be ineffective from the outset if it is obtained by means of impersonation.

## **WHAT WE EXPECT FROM YOU**

While the application is under consideration, you should tell the Governor of the territory with which you are connected about anything which alters the information you have given us. This will include changes of marital or civil partnership status or home address or agents acting on your behalf. It also includes police investigation or anything that may result in charges or indictment.

## **AND FINALLY**

We hope that this guide has helped you to prepare and successfully apply for British overseas territories citizenship. If you have found it useful and our staff helpful, or if you have found our service unsatisfactory or do not understand the outcome, why not tell us? You should email us in the first instance to: **nationalityenquiries@ind.homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk**

If you remain unhappy with the service provided, you may wish to complain by writing to:

UK Border Agency  
North West Customer Service Unit  
PO Box 99  
Manchester Airport  
M90 3WW