

# Application for United Kingdom Passport for applicants 16 and over

## Notes for FORM C1

**Please keep these Notes until you receive your passport**

### **Note 1 – Section 1b – Naturalisation and Registration**

You should complete Section 1b if you became a British subject or citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies by naturalisation or registration before 1 January 1983, or if you became a British citizen, British Dependent/Overseas Territories citizen, British Overseas citizen, British subject or British protected person by naturalisation or registration on or after that date either through the Home Office in the United Kingdom or through the Governor's Office of a British Overseas Territory. You should forward your original citizenship document with the completed form when applying for your first passport.

If you were naturalised or registered as a British Overseas Territories citizen after 20 May 2002 you will only be eligible for passport facilities as a British citizen once you have been registered as such a citizen by the Home Office in the United Kingdom.

### **Note 2 – Section 2 – Birth in the United Kingdom\* after 31 December 1982 or a qualifying territory<sup>II</sup> after 20 May 2002**

Because birth in the United Kingdom\* after 31 December 1982 does not automatically confer British citizenship, additional information and documentation is required to establish your national status under the provisions of the British Nationality Act 1981, which came into force on 1 January 1983.

After 20th May 2002 the same requirements apply for birth in a qualifying territory<sup>II</sup>.

### **Note 3 – Section 2 – Birth outside the United Kingdom\* or a qualifying territory<sup>II</sup>**

If you were born outside the United Kingdom\* or a qualifying territory<sup>II</sup> you may have a claim to British citizenship and/or British Overseas Territories citizenship if you had a parent or parents born in the United Kingdom\* or a qualifying territory<sup>II</sup>. Before 1 January 1983 British nationality could only be transmitted through the legitimate male line. Since 1 January 1983 females have been able to transmit British nationality but males may still only do so, automatically, to their legitimate children.

If your father# was also born outside the United Kingdom\* you should give the town, country and date of birth, or claim to British nationality of your paternal grandfather (your father's father) in Section 7 in case you have a claim to

British nationality by descent from him, (although the situation is rare).

You need not complete this section if you obtained your citizenship by naturalisation or registration at the Home Office in the United Kingdom or through the Governor's Office of a British Overseas Territory.

### **Note 4 – Section 3 – Women claiming British nationality through marriage**

Women did not automatically acquire British nationality on marriage from 1 January 1949.

You should complete Section 3a unless you are returning a standard British passport and were not born in the United Kingdom\*. Please also complete Section 3b if your husband was born outside the United Kingdom\*, and if his father# was born outside the United Kingdom\* please give the town, country and date of birth or claim to British nationality of your husband's paternal grandfather (his father's father) in Section 7.

If you have been married more than once, please give details of any previous marriage(s) – i.e. former husband's full name, his nationality, his town, country and date of birth, date of marriage, date of divorce (if applicable), date of former husband's death (if applicable) in Section 7.

### **Note 5 – Section 4 – Previous Passport**

If you have had a previous British passport, a Commonwealth passport, a foreign passport or other travel document of any description or been included in one you should tick Yes and complete the details.

If you have never held a passport of any kind, you should tick No.

If you were born outside the country of application, you should send the passport in which you were included when you previously travelled.

If you were included in the British passport of a parent or relative, you should enclose it with this application so that your particulars may be deleted from it.

### **Note 6 – Section 5 – Lost or Stolen Passports**

Please give as much information as you can. A new passport can only be issued after exhaustive enquiries.

You also need to complete a 'Lost or Stolen Passport Notification' form (Form LS01).

## **Note 7 – Section 8 – Declaration of Parent (or Guardian)**

One of your parents (or guardian) should complete and sign Section 8 if you are 16 or 17 years of age, unless you are married, (in which case you should produce your marriage certificate) or if you are enlisted in HM Forces (for which you should supply evidence). If your parent/guardian is not available to sign the form, he/she must write a letter of consent. Please send the letter with the application, together with evidence of your parent's/guardian's identity and relationship to you, for example, their passport and your long-form birth certificate. If you are illegitimate, the consent should be given by your mother. In some countries it may be necessary for both parents to sign.

## **Note 8 – Section 10 – Countersignature**

When you have completed the form, someone who has known you personally for at least two years should complete and sign Section 10. That person should be a British citizen, other British national or Commonwealth citizen who is a Member of Parliament, Justice of the Peace, Minister of Religion, Bank Officer, Established Civil Servant, or professionally qualified person, e.g. Lawyer, Engineer, Doctor, School Teacher, Police Officer or a person of similar standing. Procedures include a check on the authenticity of countersignatories.

If you do not know a British national or other Commonwealth citizen locally with these qualifications, a citizen of the country in which you are residing may complete and sign the form, provided he/she has a similar standing in that country has known you for two years and the Consul considers his/her signature to be acceptable. A member of your family should not countersign. (See also **Note 10, 'Photographs'**). In certain cases you may be asked to produce further documentary evidence of identity.

## **Note 9 – Frequent Traveller Passport**

A standard United Kingdom passport of 32 pages is adequate for most travellers and is valid for 10 years.

However, a passport of 48 pages is available for adults who travel frequently and quickly fill the visa pages of a standard passport. This passport is also valid for a maximum of 10 years. If you require this, please tick box under 'Type of service required' on Page 1 of the form. A higher fee applies.

## **Note 10 – Photographs**

Please send two identical copies of a photograph of yourself taken within the last three months.

The photographs should be in colour or black and white and taken full face without a hat or dark spectacles, and must have a white background. Provided they show the full face, religious head covering need not be removed. The size should be 45mm by 35mm (1.77 inches by 1.38 inches) and they should be printed on normal thin photographic paper and unmounted.

The person who countersigns your application (See **Note 8**) should also write on the back of one photograph the words 'I certify that this is a true likeness of.....' and add his/her signature and the date.

## **Note 11 – Fee**

The fee for a United Kingdom passport is payable in local currency at the time of application.

## **Note 12 – Documents to be produced**

**Photocopies of birth, marriage or naturalisation certificates or registration documents are NOT acceptable for passport purposes.**

The following page shows which documents you should produce with your application. Please study it carefully and make sure that you submit the right documents. Documents are not normally needed if you are surrendering a recently expired, unrestricted British passport showing your national status as British citizen, British Dependent/Overseas Territories citizen, British Overseas citizen, British subject or British protected person and all other details are the same.

## **Note 13 – How to submit your application**

Wherever possible please submit your application at least four weeks before you need your passport.

Once you have completed and signed the form, please then complete the checklist on the back of the form.

## **INTERPRETATION**

- # Father, for the purposes of nationality and eligibility for passports, refers ONLY to the father of a legitimate child.
- \* United Kingdom includes England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man. The European Union<sup>◇</sup> (EU) provisions relating to the free movement of labour and the right of establishment do not apply to Channel Islanders and Manxmen unless they can show that they have a close connection with mainland United Kingdom through birth, descent, adoption, naturalisation, registration or residence. They may, therefore, be asked for information to determine whether such a connection exists. Where it does not, the passport will be endorsed to the effect that the holder is not entitled to benefit from EU provisions relating to the free movement of persons and services.
- ◇ European Union member states are Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom.  
New member states from 1 May 2004 are Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovak Republic and Slovenia.
- II Qualifying Territories for the purposes of the British Nationality Act 1981 and the British Overseas Territories Act 2002 are Anguilla, Bermuda, British Indian Ocean Territories, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands and Dependencies, Gibraltar, Monserrat, Pitcairn (Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands), St Helena and Dependencies, Turks and Caicos Islands and British Virgin Islands.

## DOCUMENTS TO BE PRODUCED FOR A BRITISH CITIZEN PASSPORT

### **If you were born or adopted IN the United Kingdom\* BEFORE 1 January 1983**

A. Your **full** birth or adoption certificate showing both your parents'/adoptive parents' names.

If you were born outside the United Kingdom\* and you acquired citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies by adoption in the United Kingdom\* between 1 January 1950 and 31 December 1982 you should also provide:

B. Evidence that your adoptive parent(s) was/were (a) British subject(s); citizen(s) of the United Kingdom and Colonies.

### **If you were born or adopted IN the United Kingdom\* AFTER 31 December 1982 or IN a qualifying territory<sup>II</sup> AFTER 20 May 2002**

C. Your **full** birth or adoption certificate showing both your parents'/adoptive parents' names: plus

D. If your mother/adoptive mother was born in the United Kingdom\* or a qualifying territory<sup>II</sup>, her **full** birth certificate: or

E. If your father#/adoptive father only was born in the United Kingdom\* or a qualifying territory<sup>II</sup>, his **full** birth certificate, **full** marriage certificate and evidence of termination of any previous marriages: or

F. If neither parent/adoptive parent was born in the United Kingdom\* or a qualifying territory<sup>II</sup>, evidence that your mother/adoptive mother is a British citizen or similar evidence that your father#/adoptive father is a British citizen, his **full** marriage certificate and evidence of termination of any previous marriages: or

G. If neither parent is a British citizen, their passports or other evidence that they are "settled" in the United Kingdom\* with indefinite leave to remain. If only your father# is "settled" you should supply his **full** marriage certificate and evidence of termination of previous marriages. Adopted children of non-British citizen parents who are "settled" do NOT have an automatic claim to British citizenship.

**If you were born OUTSIDE the United Kingdom\* BEFORE 1 January 1983** of a father# who was a British subject: citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies and who became, or but for his death would have become, a British citizen under the provisions of the British Nationality Act 1981 or if you were born before 1 January 1949 in a Protectorate, Protected State Mandated or Trust Territory of a British subject father#:

H. Your consular birth certificate: and/or

I. Your **full** local, High Commission or British Forces birth certificate showing parents' names: plus

J. Evidence of your father's# citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies if this is not shown on the consular birth certificate: plus

K. Your parents' **full** marriage certificate, evidence of termination of previous marriages, your father's# **full** birth certificate, naturalisation or registration document, or other evidence of your father's# national status.

In some cases it may be necessary to produce evidence of your paternal grandfather's British national status and marriage and where applicable, the right of abode in the United Kingdom\* of your parents and grandparents.

### **If you were born OUTSIDE the United Kingdom\* AFTER 31 December 1982 or OUTSIDE a qualifying territory<sup>II</sup> AFTER 20 May 2002**

L. Your consular birth certificate: or

M. If your parent(s) was/were born in the United Kingdom\* or a qualifying territory<sup>II</sup> documentary evidence as at D or E and your **full** local or British Forces birth certificate showing your parents' names: or

N. If neither parent was born in the United Kingdom\* or a qualifying territory<sup>II</sup> documentary evidence that your mother is a British citizen otherwise than by descent, e.g. naturalisation or registration certificate or similar evidence that your father# is a British citizen otherwise than by descent, his **full** marriage certificate and evidence of termination of any previous marriages.

### **If you are a British citizen by naturalisation or registration**

O. Your naturalisation or registration document.

### **Women who are or have been married and married men under 18**

P. Your **full** marriage certificate and if applicable

Q. Your divorce document or husband's death certificate if you are reverting to a previous name after divorce or the death of your husband.

If you acquired British nationality by marriage before 1 January 1949 you should also provide:

R. Your birth certificate (or previous standard blue passport): plus

S. Document's establishing your husband's (or former husband's) nationality as at A-B, H-K and O above.

You are not normally required to produce your marriage certificate if you are surrendering your previous British passport in the same name.

### **If you were adopted OUTSIDE the United Kingdom\* or a qualifying territory<sup>II</sup> by (a) British citizen parent(s):**

Adoption overseas does NOT by itself confer British nationality. If you were adopted outside the United Kingdom\*, or outside a qualifying territory<sup>II</sup> after 20 May 2002 you should state the date and place of adoption and nationality of your adoptive parents in Section 7 and consult the nearest British Consulate, Embassy or High Commission.

## OTHER BRITISH NATIONAL PASSPORTS

If you are a British Dependent/Overseas Territories citizen, British Overseas citizen, British subject or a British protected person by naturalisation or registration you should supply the document showing that particular description.

If you were a British subject before 1 January 1949, through your own or your father's# birth or naturalisation in former British India or Ireland and have remained a British subject you should provide documentary evidence of such birth or naturalisation or documentary evidence of legitimate descent from a father# born or naturalised in those territories.

If you are both a British citizen and a British Overseas Territories citizen you should indicate in Section 7 which status you require on the details page of your passport. If you are applying for a passport describing you as a British Overseas Territories citizen you should construe references to the United Kingdom\* or a qualifying territory<sup>II</sup>, as pertaining to the territory from which you derive your national status and references to British citizen as pertaining to British Overseas Territories citizen.

## OTHER MEANS OF ESTABLISHING IDENTITY

For first passport applications you may be asked to attend an interview and/or produce other documentary evidence of identity.

## CHANGE OF NAME

If your name has been changed otherwise than by adoption or marriage you should **also** provide documentary evidence that your name has been changed for all purposes.

A deed poll and/or statutory declaration **together with at least three** other documents in the new identity would normally be sufficient.

## PREVIOUS PASSPORT

When you apply for a new passport you must surrender any previous British passport for cancellation. A new passport may not be post-dated to the date of expiry of a previous passport.

## FOOTNOTES

### British Nationality Act 1981

The British Nationality Act 1981 created three new citizenship categories to replace citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies. These were:–

- A. British citizenship for those persons with right of abode in the United Kingdom\*;
- B. British Dependent Territories citizenship for those persons with a close connection with a British Dependent Territory; (British Dependent Territories citizens became British Overseas Territories citizens on 26 February 2002 and most of those also became British citizens on 21 May 2002); and
- C. British Overseas citizenship for those citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies who had no right of abode in the United Kingdom\* or close connection with a then British Dependent Territory (now British Overseas Territory).

### Immigration Status

From 1 January 1983 no endorsement about immigration status is applied to passports issued to British citizens as they are automatically exempt from United Kingdom immigration control and have the right to take up employment or to establish themselves in business or other self-employed activity in another member state of the European Union<sup>◇</sup>.

However, it will continue to be necessary to determine the immigration status under the Immigration Act 1971 of all applicants for passports. Citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies born before 1 January 1983 will normally have become British citizens if they had the right of abode in the United Kingdom\*. Passports issued to British Overseas citizens, British subjects or British protected persons will continue to be endorsed to show their immigration status under that Act. British subjects with a parent born in Ireland before 31 March 1922, also have the right of abode in the United Kingdom\*. Their passports will continue to bear a Certificate of Entitlement to the Right of Abode and the endorsement "Holder has the right of abode in the United Kingdom" and this will secure for the holders the right to benefit from the European Union provisions relating to the free movement of persons.

### How to obtain birth or adoption certificates

If you were born or adopted in England and Wales you can obtain a birth/adoption certificate from the General Register Office, Smedley Hydro, Trafalgar Road, Birkdale, Southport, Merseyside, PR8 2HH. The despatch of certificates may be expedited if, when you write, you state full particulars of yourself, date and place of birth (full address) and full names of parents including mother's maiden name.

For births or adoptions which occurred in Scotland, Northern Ireland or Ireland apply respectively to the Registrar-General, New Register House, 3 West Register Street, Edinburgh EH1 3YT; the Registrar-General, Oxford House, 49-55 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4HL; the Registrar-General, Joyce House, 8-11 Lombard Street East, Dublin 2.

If you were born overseas and your birth was registered at a British Embassy, Consulate, High Commission or HM Forces Unit, you may also obtain certificates from the General Register Office in Southport.