Information Sheet nr 11.11



The House of Representatives Special Competences: Naturalisations

General

Generally speaking, strangers can obtain the Belgian nationality in three ways: assignation, declaration or choice and naturalisation. The procedures are described in the Belgian Code of Nationality.

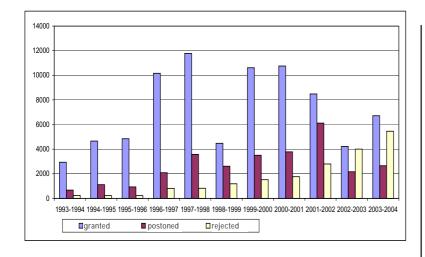
The **assignation** can be obtained automatically by strangers who are born in Belgium and of whom the parent or adoptive parent has already been residing for a long period of time in Belgium (strangers of the third generation).

Judicially speaking, the nationality can be **obtained**(acquisition) when the stranger starts the procedure (declaration or choice and naturalisation).

A stranger who has been residing in Belgium for a long period of time and who can prove that he or she has built up a real connection with Belgium, can make a declaration of nationality or a declaration of choice of nationality. Especially strangers of the second generation make use of this procedure. The declarations are in most cases treated by a public servant of the Register Office, and in most cases by the Court of First Instance.

Strangers can also obtain the Belgian nationality by naturalisation. Only the Belgian House of Representatives is competent for the granting of naturalisations (stipulated by article 74 of the Constitution).

A new naturalisation procedure (introduced by the law of 13 April 1995) came into force on 1 January 1996. This procedure is mainly aimed at facilitating naturalisation and avoiding any excessive delays in processing files. The desired duration of the procedure should not exceed one year. This period used to be two or three years or even more.



Session	granted	postoned	rejected
1993-1994	2938	672	230
1994-1995	4655	1111	218
1995-1996	4842	935	219
1996-1997	10167	2085	813
1997-1998	11780	3578	824
1998-1999	4472	2613	1180
1999-2000	10611	3502	1518
2000-2001	10755	3782	1758
2001-2002	8484	6117	2791 *
2002-2003	4222	2165	4001 **
2003-2004	6716	2653	5452 ***

in 1421 cases rejection was proposed

^{**} in 1039 cases rejection was proposed

^{***} in 3031 cases rejection was proposed

Who may submit an application to become a naturalised Belgian?

The conditions to be fulfilled to be able to be a naturalised Belgian read as follows:

- Must be aged at least 18
- Must have had his main residence in Belgium for at least 3 years. This period is reduced to 2 years for recognised refugees or "stateless persons" (people with no nationality). Periods of residence abroad can be taken into account when calculating this period if the person concerned is able to prove that he or she maintained proper links with Belgium.

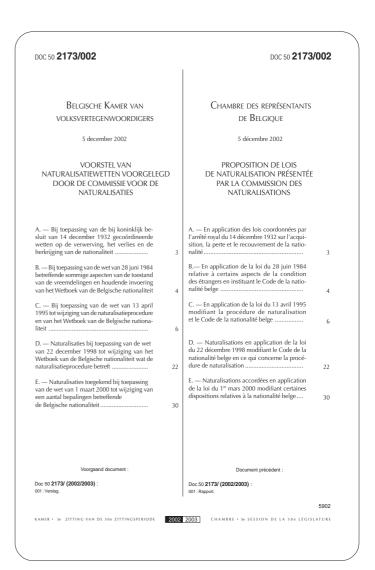
Applications for naturalisation granted, postponed, rejected

The procedure

- ➤ The application form as well as a brochure containing general information may be obtained from the local authorities (municipality administration).
- ➤ The completed application form must be sent with the requisite documents to the secretary general of the House of Representatives Naturalisations Department. The form togheter with the attached documents are checked by the department.
- ➤ In accordance with the law dated 22 December 1998, the naturalisations files (application forms and required documents) can be sent to the Secretary General of the House of Representatives Naturalisation Departement. After that the procedure takes again its normal course.
- ➤ The department requests the advice of the public prosecutor of the domicile of the applicants. It is checked whether there are any serious facts of a nature to constitute an obstacle to obtaining Belgian nationality or not and if the will of the applicant to integrate is sufficient. If the prosecutor has not sent his advice within one month, it is presumed to be positive and the procedure may be continued. Additional information may also be requested from other authorities.
- ▶ The complete file is then submitted to the

naturalisations committee of the House of Representatives. This committee may approve or reject the application or decide to postpone the naturalisation for serious reasons. In such cases new advice is requested from the prosecutor before the final decision.

- ➤ The proposal of the committee must be approved by the plenary assembly of the House of Representatives (see example).
- ► The naturalisation certificate must be signed and promulgated by the King.
- ► It is then published in the Moniteur belge (State Official Journal).
- ► The applicant becomes Belgian from the date of publication.



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