

BUILDING A SAFE, JUST AND
TOLERANT SOCIETY

application for registration of a child under 18 as a British overseas territories citizen

British Nationality Act 1981

IMPORTANT: Please read the guide belonging to this form before you fill it in. Fill in the parts of the form that apply to your application and cross out the other parts. If there is not enough space for your answer use a separate sheet of paper. Please write in **BLOCK LETTERS** and use **black or blue-black ink**.

NOTE: Some of the information you provide in sections 1, 2, 4 and 5 of this form will be stored on a computer which is registered under the Data Protection Act.

1 Please give here date and Home Office reference number of any previous application or correspondence.

The fourteen British Overseas Territories are territories under the jurisdiction of the United Kingdom (Britain). They do not, however, form part of it.

2 DETAILS OF CHILD

Surname/Family name

Mr/Mrs/Miss/Ms Instead, they are those parts of the former British Empire that have not acquired independence, or, unlike the Commonwealth

All other names

realms, have voted to remain British territories. While each has its own internal leadership, most being self-governing, they share the British monarch

Name at birth
if different from above

(Queen Elizabeth II)

Date of birth

Day as head Month of state. Year The name

Place and country of birth

"British Overseas Territory"

3 If name at birth is different from your present name please give:

date of change
to present name

was introduced by the British Overseas Territories Act 2002, replacing the name British Dependent Territory introduced by the British Nationality Act 1981

reason for name change
(eg adoption, marriage)

Before 1981, the territories were known as Crown colonies.

4 Present address

With the exceptions of the British Antarctic Territory and South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands (which host only officials and research station staff) and the British Indian Ocean Territory (used as a military base), the Territories retain permanent civilian populations. Permanent residency for the 7,000 or so civilians living in the Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia is limited to citizens of the Republic of Cyprus. Collectively, the Territories encompass a population of approximately 260,000 people and a land area of approximately 667,018 square miles (1,727,570 km²). The vast majority of this, 660,000 square miles (1,700,000 km²), constitutes the British Antarctic Territory. Britain participates in the Antarctic Treaty System and, as part of a mutual agreement, the British Antarctic Territory is recognised by four of the other sovereign nations making claims to Antarctic territory.

Please report any change of address

5

Present nationality

Nationality at birth
(if different)

Although the Crown Dependencies of Jersey, Guernsey and the Isle of Man are also under the sovereignty of the British Crown, they are in a different

constitutional relationship with the United Kingdom. The British Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies are themselves distinct from the

If stateless, explain why the child is believed to be stateless.

Commonwealth of Nations, a voluntary association of 54 countries mostly with historic links to the British Empire. The current minister responsible for the Territories is Mark Simmonds MP, of the Foreign Office Gibraltar and the Sovereign Base Areas, however, are the responsibility of the Minister for Europe

6

Occupation/job
(if any)

David Lidington MP, while the Falkland Islands are the responsibility of Hugo Swire MP, also of the Foreign Office.

7

Is the child
Tick (✓) one box

single

☐

married

☐

legally separated

☐

divorced

☐

widowed?

☐

If married please give:

full name of husband/wife
(before marriage)

Early colonies, in the sense of English subjects residing in lands hitherto outside the control of the English government, were generally known as "Plantations".

husband's/wife's date of birth:

The first, unofficial, colony was Newfoundland, where English fishermen routinely set up seasonal camps in the 16th century.

husband's/wife's nationality:

English colonisation of North America began officially in 1607 with the settlement of Jamestown, the first successful permanent colony in "Virginia"

husband's/wife's address:

(a term that was then applied generally to North America).

husband's/wife's place and country
of birth:

Its off-shoot, Bermuda, was settled inadvertently in 1609, with the Virginia Company's charter extended to officially include the archipelago in 1612.

8

If the child is resident in a British overseas territory please give below **all** addresses in that territory at which he or she has ever lived.

Full address (including name of territory)

Date from

Date to

St. George's town, founded in Bermuda in that year, remains the oldest continuously inhabited English settlement in the New World (with some historians stating that – its formation predating the 1619 conversion of "James Fort" into "Jamestown" – St. George's was actually the first successful town the English established in the New World). Bermuda and Bermudians have played important, sometimes pivotal, but generally underestimated or unacknowledged roles in the shaping of the English and British trans-Atlantic Empires. These include maritime commerce, settlement of the continent and of the West Indies, and the projection of naval power via the colony's privateers, among other area. The growth of the British Empire in the 19th century, to its territorial peak in the 1920s, saw Britain acquire over one quarter of the world's land mass, including territories with large indigenous populations in Asia and Africa. The late nineteenth century and early twentieth centuries saw the larger settler colonies – in Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa – becoming self-governing colonies and achieving independence in all matters except foreign policy, defence and trade. Separate self-governing colonies federated to become Canada (in 1867) and Australia (in 1901). These and other large self-governing colonies had become known as Dominions by the 1920s. The Dominions achieved almost full independence with the Statute of Westminster (1931). During the second half of the twentieth century most of the British colonies in Africa, Asia and the Caribbean were granted independence. Some colonies became Commonwealth Realms, retaining the British monarch as head of state.[citation needed]

Please give details of **all** absences from that territory during the period of residence above:

Country visited

Reason for the visit

Date from

Date to

After the independence of Southern Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) in Africa in 1980 and British Honduras (now Belize) in Central America in 1981, the last major colony that remained was Hong Kong, with a population of over 5 million.[citation needed]. With 1997 approaching, the United Kingdom and China negotiated the Sino-British Joint Declaration, which led to the whole of Hong Kong becoming a "special administrative region" of China in 1997, subject to various conditions intended to guarantee the preservation of Hong Kong's capitalist economy and its way of life under British rule for at least 50 years after the handover.[citation needed]

Following the return of Hong Kong, the remaining British overseas possessions are mostly small island territories with small populations – the only territories of significant area being the uninhabited British Antarctic Territory and the Falkland Islands. Many of the overseas territories are in North America and the Caribbean, as shown on the map.

In 2002, the British Parliament passed the British Overseas Territories Act 2002. This reclassified the UK's dependent territories as overseas territories and, with the exception of those people solely connected with the Sovereign Base Areas of Cyprus, restored full British citizenship to their inhabitants

9 If the child is resident in a British overseas territory, please give date and place of first arrival.

The head of state in the overseas territories is the British monarch, currently Queen Elizabeth II. The Queen's role in the territories is in her role as Queen of

If this application is granted in which country will the child live?

the United Kingdom, and not in right of each territory.

10 If the child has been convicted in a court of law of any crime or offence please give details below. If the child has not been convicted, write "NONE" in the left hand columns.

Crime/offence	Sentence	Court	Date of sentence
The Queen appoints a representative in each territory to exercise her executive power. In territories with a permanent population, a Governor is appointed by the Queen on the advice of the British Government, usually a retired senior military officer, or a senior civil servant. In territories without a permanent population, a Commissioner is usually appointed to represent the Queen. Exceptionally, in the overseas territory of Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha, an Administrator is appointed to be the Governor's representative in each of the two distant parts of the territory, namely Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha. The role of the Governor is to act as the de facto head of state, and they are usually responsible for appointing the head of government, and senior political positions in the territory. The Governor is also responsible for liaising with the UK Government, and carrying out any ceremonial duties. A Commissioner has the same powers as a Governor, but also acts as the head of government. All the overseas territories have their own system of government, and localised laws. The structure of the government appears to be closely correlated to the size and political development of the territory.			

11 REASONS FOR APPLICATION
Please explain below why registration is desired:

British Antarctic Territory, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands No native or permanent population, therefore there is no elected government. The Commissioner, supported by an Administrator run the affairs of the territory. British Indian Ocean Territory. There is no elected government, and currently has no native settled population. The Chagos Islanders, who were forcibly evicted from the territory in 1971, won a High Court Judgement allowing them to return but this was then overridden by an Order in Council preventing them from returning. The final appeal (regarding the lawfulness of the order in council) to the House of Lords was decided in the government's favour, exhausting their legal options in the United Kingdom at present. Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia. There is no elected government, however the British military authorities try to ensure convergence of laws with those of the Republic of Cyprus where possible. Pitcairn Islands There is an elected Mayor and Island Council, who have the power to propose and administer local legislation. However, their decisions are subject to approval by the Governor, who retains near-unlimited powers of plenary legislation on behalf of the United Kingdom Government. The Government consists of an elected Legislative Assembly, with the Chief Executive and the Director of Corporate Resources as ex officio members. Falkland Islands. The Government consists of an elected Legislative Assembly, with the Chief Executive and the Director of Corporate Resources as ex officio members. Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha. The Government consists of an elected Legislative Council. The Governor is the head of government and leads the Executive Council, consisting of appointed members made up from the Legislative Council and two ex-officio members. Governance on Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha is led by Administrators which are advised by elected Island Councils. Anguilla, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Montserrat. These territories have a House of Assembly, Legislative Assembly (Cayman Islands), or Legislative Council (Montserrat) with political parties. The Executive Council is usually called a cabinet and is led by a Premier or a Chief Minister (in Anguilla), who is the leader of the majority party in parliament. The Governor exercises less power over local affairs and deals mostly with foreign affairs and economic issues, while the elected government controls most "domestic" concerns. Gibraltar. Under the Gibraltar Constitution Order 2006 which was approved in Gibraltar by a referendum, Gibraltar now has a Parliament. The Government of Gibraltar, headed by the Chief Minister is elected. Defence, external affairs and internal security rest in the Governor as a matter of distribution of powers. Bermuda, Turks and Caicos Islands. Bermuda, settled in 1609, and self-governed since 1620, is the oldest and most populous of the Overseas Territories. The bi-cameral Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of Assembly, and most executive powers have been devolved to the head of government, known as the Premier. The Turks and Caicos Islands adopted a new constitution effective 9 August 2006; their head of government now also has the title Premier, their legislature is called the House of Assembly, and their autonomy has been greatly increased.

12 DETAILS OF CHILD'S PARENTS
MOTHER

Mother's full name Each overseas territory has its own legal system

Date of birth independent of the United Kingdom. The legal system

Place and country of birth is generally based on English common law, with some

Nationality when child was born* distinctions for local circumstances. Each territory

Mother's present nationality has its own attorney general, and court system. For the

**(If a British overseas territories citizen state how this status was acquired eg by birth, adoption, descent, registration or naturalisation. If by naturalisation or registration please give the date and number of the certificate and place of issue).*

smaller territories, the UK may appoint a UK-based

Mother's present address lawyer or judge to work on legal cases. This is particularly important for cases involving serious

Daytime telephone number crimes and where it is impossible to find a jury who will

Home telephone number (if different) not know the defendant in a small population island.

If mother is dead, please give date and place of death and nationality at the time of death.

The Pitcairn rape trial of 2004 is an example of how the UK may choose to provide the legal framework for particular cases where the territory cannot do so alone.

13 FATHER

Father's full name	The Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) has the
Date of birth	responsibility of looking after the interests of all
Place and country of birth	overseas territories except the Sovereign Base Areas
Nationality when child was born*	territory, which comes under the jurisdiction of the
Father's present nationality	Ministry of Defence. Within the FCO, the general
<i>*(If a British overseas territories citizen state how this status was acquired eg by birth, adoption, descent, registration or naturalisation. If by naturalisation or registration please give the date and number of the certificate and place of issue).</i>	
Father's present address	responsibility for the territories is handled by the
Daytime telephone number	Overseas Territories Directorate, which is headed by the
Home telephone number (if different)	Minister for the Overseas Territories.
If father is dead, please give date and place of death and nationality at the time of death	As of September the Minister is
	Henry Bellingham,
	a Parliamentary Under Secretary of State.

14 Details of parents' residence in a British overseas territory, where applicable (see sections B and C in the guide)

MOTHER

Full address (including name of territory)	Date from	Date to
In 1999, the FCO published the Partnership for Progress and Prosperity: Britain and the Overseas Territories report which set out Britain's policy for the Overseas Territories, covering four main areas: Self-determination, Responsibilities of Britain and the territories, Democratic autonomy, Provision for help and assistance.		

FATHER

Full address (including name of territory)	Date from	Date to
Britain and the overseas territories do not have diplomatic representations, although the governments of the overseas territories with indigenous populations all retain a representative office in London. The United Kingdom Overseas Territories Association (UKOTA) also represents the interests of the territories in London. The governments in both London and territories occasionally meet to mitigate or resolve disagreements over the process of governance in the territories and levels of autonomy.		

Details of parents' absences from that British overseas territory, where applicable

MOTHER

Country visited	Reason for visit	Date from	Date to
Britain provides financial assistance to the overseas territories via the Department for International Development. Currently[when?] only Montserrat and Saint Helena receive budgetary aid (i.e. financial contribution to recurrent funding). Several specialist funds are made available by the UK, including:			

FATHER

Country visited	Reason for visit	Date from	Date to
The Good Government Fund which provides assistance on government administration; The Economic Diversification Programme Budget which aim to diversify and enhance the economic bases of the territories.			

15

CHILD'S GRANDPARENTS

Where details of the child's grandparent(s) are relevant to the application (*see section B in the guide*) give the following details of the grandparent(s).

Full name	The territories have no official representation in the UK Parliament, but have
Date of birth	informal representation through the All-Party Parliamentary Group, and can
Place and country of birth	petition the UK Government through the Directgov e-Petitions website
Nationality (If he or she became a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies/British Dependent Territories citizen/British overseas territories citizen by registration or naturalisation please give the date and number of the certificate and place of issue).	
Foreign affairs of the overseas territories are handled by the Foreign and	
Relationship to the child (ie: paternal grandmother/grandfather maternal grandmother/grandfather)	
Commonwealth Office in London. Some territories maintain diplomatic officers in	

16

CONSENT TO THE APPLICATION

Complete a), b) or c) whichever is appropriate (*See section 4 in the guide*)

a) PARENTS

I/We (*name(s) in BLOCK LETTERS*) nearby countries for trade and and immigration purposes.

consent to this application for the registration of my/our child

(*name in BLOCK LETTERS*) Several of the territories in the Americas as a British overseas territories citizen.

Signed (*MOTHER*) maintain membership within the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States,

Signed (*FATHER*) the Caribbean Community, the Caribbean Development Bank, Caribbean

If only one parent has signed above please explain below why the other parent has not signed.
Disaster Emergency Management Agency, and the Association of Caribbean States. The territories are members of the Commonwealth of Nations through the United Kingdom. The inhabited territories compete in their own right at the Commonwealth Games, and three of the territories (Bermuda, the Cayman Islands and the British Virgin Islands) sent teams to the 2008 Summer Olympics. Gibraltar is the only overseas territory that is part of the European Union (EU), although it is not part of the customs union and is not a member in its own right.

PLEASE SEND IN DOCUMENTS WHERE APPLICABLE eg DIVORCE CERTIFICATE, CUSTODY ORDER, DEATH CERTIFICATE (*see section 5 in guide*)

b) GUARDIAN

I (*name in BLOCK LETTERS*) None of the other Overseas Territories are members
of (*full address in BLOCK LETTERS*) of the EU, and the main body of EU law does not
apply and, although certain slices of EU law are applied to those territories as

am the guardian of part of the EU's Association of Overseas Countries and Territories

I consent to this application for registration as a British overseas territories citizen.

I am authorised to act as guardian by:

- i) the court at they are not commonly enforceable in local courts
- ii) the child's mother/father WHOSE CONSENT IS ATTACHED
(*See section 4 in the guide*)

Signed The OCT Association Please give your daytime telephone number also provides overseas

c) CHILD

I (*name in BLOCK LETTERS*) Territories with structural funding for regeneration projects.

apply for registration as a British overseas territories citizen and attach the consent of my mother/father/guardian to this application. (*see section 4 in the guide*)

Signed Since the return of full British citizenship to most 'belongers' of overseas territories

17 Declaration

WARNING: To give false information on this form knowingly or recklessly is a criminal offence punishable with up to 3 months' imprisonment or a fine not exceeding £5000 or both. (*Section 46(1) of the British Nationality Act 1981 as amended*).

I (*full name*) (mainly since the British Overseas Territories Act 2002), the citizens of those
declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief the information given in this application is true.

*The reasons for making an application outside the 12 months allowed are given in a separate note.

☐ I confirm that I have read and understood the Guide MN2

☐ I enclose the relevant application fee of £territories
Tick (✓) these boxes

Signed hold concurrent European Union citizenship, Date giving them rights of free

**Delete as appropriate - see section B in the guide*

movement across all EU member states. Several nations dispute the UK's sovereignty in the following overseas territories: British Antarctic Territory – Territory overlaps Antarctic claims made by Chile and Argentina; British Indian Ocean Territory – claimed by Mauritius and Seychelles; Falkland Islands – claimed by Argentina; Gibraltar – claimed by Spain; South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands – claimed by Argentina. The many British overseas territories use a varied assortment of currencies, including the British Pound, US dollar, or their own currencies which may be pegged to either. British Antarctic Territory, Tristan da Cunha, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands – Pound Sterling; The Falkland Islands – Falkland Islands pound (parity with Pound Sterling); Gibraltar – Gibraltar pound (parity with Pound Sterling); Saint Helena and Ascension Island – Saint Helenian pound (parity with Pound Sterling); British Indian Ocean Territory – United States dollar (de facto), Pound sterling (de jure); The British Virgin Islands and The Turks and Caicos Islands – United States dollar; Anguilla and Montserrat – Eastern Caribbean dollar (2.7EC\$=1US\$); Bermuda – Bermudian dollar (parity with United States dollar); The Cayman Islands – Cayman Islands dollar (1KY\$=1.2US\$); The Pitcairn Islands – New Zealand dollar; Akrotiri and Dhekelia – Euro. None of the overseas territories has its own nationality status, and all citizens are classed as British Overseas Territories citizens (BOTC). They do however, have legislative independence over immigration, and holding the status of a BOTC does not automatically give a person a right to abode in any of the territories, as it depends on the territory's immigration laws. A territory may issue Belonger status to allow a person classed as a BOTC to reside in the territory that they have close links with. Non-BOTC citizens may acquire Belonger status in order to reside in a particular territory (and may subsequently become naturalised BOTC if they wish). Historically, most inhabitants of the British Empire held the status of British subject, which was usually lost upon independence. From 1949, British subjects in the United Kingdom and the remaining colonies became citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies. However changes in British immigration and nationality law between 1962 and 1983 saw the creation of a separate British Dependent Territories citizenship (BDTC) with effect from January, 1983. Citizens in most territories were stripped of full British citizenship. This was mainly to prevent a mass exodus of the citizens of Hong Kong to the UK before the agreed handover to China in 1997. Exception was made for the Falkland Islands, which had been invaded in 1982 by Argentina. Full British citizenship was soon returned to the people of Gibraltar due to their friction with Spain. However, the British Overseas Territories Act 2002 replaced British Dependent

Territory citizenship with British Overseas Territories citizenship (BOTC), and restored full British citizenship to all BOTCs except those from the Sovereign Base Areas of Cyprus. This restored to BOTCs the right to reside in the UK. British citizens however, do not have an automatic right to reside in any of the Overseas Territories. Some territories prohibit immigration, and any visitors are required to seek the permission of the territory's government to live in the territory. As they are used primarily as military bases, Ascension Island and the British Indian Ocean Territory do not allow visitors to the territory unless on official business. Defence of the Overseas Territories is the responsibility of the UK. Many of the overseas territories are used as military bases by the UK and its allies. Ascension Island (part of Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha) – the Base known as RAF Ascension Island is used by both the Royal Air Force and the United States Air Force. Bermuda – became the primary Royal Navy base in the Western Hemisphere, following US independence. The Naval establishment included an admiralty, a dockyard, and a naval squadron. A considerable military garrison was built up to protect it, and Bermuda, which the British Government came to see as a base, rather than as a colony, was known as Fortress Bermuda, and the Gibraltar of the West (Bermudians, like Gibraltarians, also dub their territory ‘‘The Rock’’). Canada and the USA also established bases in Bermuda during the Second World War, which were maintained through the Cold War. Four air bases were located in Bermuda during the Second World War (operated by the Royal Air Force, Royal Navy, US Navy, and US Army/Royal Air Force). Since 1995, the military force in Bermuda has been reduced to the local territorial battalion, the Bermuda Regiment. British Indian Ocean Territory – the island of Diego Garcia is home to a large naval base and airbase leased to the United States by the United Kingdom until 2036 (unless renewed), but that either government can opt out of the agreement in 2016. Falkland Islands – the British Forces Falkland Islands includes commitments from the British Army, Royal Air Force and Royal Navy. Gibraltar – British Forces Gibraltar includes a Royal Navy dockyard (also used by NATO), RAF Gibraltar – used by the RAF and NATO and a local garrison – the Royal Gibraltar Regiment. The Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia in Cyprus – maintained as strategic British military bases in the eastern Mediterranean Sea. Montserrat – the Royal Montserrat Defence Force, historically connected with the Irish Guards, is a body of twenty volunteers, whose duties are primarily ceremonial. Each overseas territory has been granted its own flag and coat of arms by the British monarch. Traditionally, the flags follow the Blue Ensign design, with the Union Flag in the canton, and the territory's coat of arms in the fly. Exceptions to this are Bermuda which uses a Red Ensign; British Antarctic Territory which uses a White Ensign; British Indian Ocean Territory which uses a Blue Ensign with wavy lines to symbolise the sea; and Gibraltar which uses a banner of its coat of arms (the flag of the city of Gibraltar). Akrotiri & Dhekelia is the only British overseas territory without an official flag of its own. The Union Flag is used in this territory and is also used for Ascension Island. As a British Overseas Territory, all apart from Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands and the Cayman Islands do not have a recognised National Olympic Committee (NOC); the British Olympic Association is recognised as the appropriate NOC for such athletes and thus athletes who hold a British passport are eligible to represent Great Britain at the Olympic Games. Shara Proctor from Anguilla, Delano Williams from the Turks and Caicos Islands, Jenaya Wade-Fray from Bermuda and Georgina Cassar from Gibraltar strived to represent Team GB at the London 2012 Olympics. Proctor, Wade-Fray and Cassar qualified for Team GB, with Williams missing the cut, however wishing to represent the UK in 2016. The British Overseas Territories have more biodiversity than the entire UK mainland. There are at least 180 endemic plant species in the overseas territories as opposed to only 12 on the UK mainland. Responsibility for protection of biodiversity and meeting obligations under international environmental conventions is shared between the UK Government and the local governments of the territories. Two areas, Henderson Island in the Pitcairn Islands as well as the Gough and Inaccessible Islands of Tristan Da Cunha are listed as UNESCO World Heritage Sites, and two other territories, the Turks and Caicos Islands, and Saint Helena are on the United Kingdom's tentative list for future UNESCO World Heritage Sites. The three regions of biodiversity hotspots situated in the British Overseas Territories are the Caribbean Islands, the Mediterranean Basin and the Oceania ecozone in the Pacific.

See also

[British Overseas Territories Act 2002](#)
[British Overseas Territories citizen](#)
[British overseas territory citizens in the mainland United Kingdom](#)
[Foreign and Commonwealth Office](#)
[Colonial Department](#)
[Secretary of State for the Colonies](#)
[Colonial Office](#)
[British Empire](#)
[Crown dependency](#)
[Self-governing colony](#)
[Dominion](#)
[Commonwealth Realm](#)
[Universities in British Overseas Territories](#)
[United Kingdom Overseas Territories Association \(UKOTA\)](#)