

## Translations of

### Guidelines for Reacquiring Danish Nationality/Citizenship (without Residency Requirement)

Vejledning om generhvervelse af dansk indfødsret / statsborgerskab  
(uden bopælsbetingelser)

### Declaration Regarding Reacquisition of Danish Nationality for Former Danish Citizens (Dual Citizenship)

Erklæring om generhvervelse af dansk indfødsret for tidligere  
danske statsborgere (dobbel statsborgerskab)

### Retention of Danish Citizenship

Bevarelse af dansk statsborgerskab

### Application for Proof/Retention of Danish Nationality

Ansøgning om bevis for dansk indfødsret/ansøgning om bevarelse af dansk indfødsret

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The translations are provided for informational purposes only. Their purpose is to make available the information contained in the original documents, which exist only in the Danish language and which currently do not exist as official translations.

Only the Danish versions of these documents are legally valid and only they can be used for filing purposes. **DO NOT** complete and file any of the English-language versions of the documents; such submissions will be rejected by the Danish authorities.

*New York City on January 20, 2016*

Please refer to the following websites for the most current Danish versions:

### **Guidelines for Reacquiring Danish Nationality/Citizenship (without Residency Requirement)**

*Vejledning om generhvervelse af dansk indfødsret / statsborgerskab (uden bopælsbetingelser)*

[http://www.statsforvaltningen.dk/sfdocs/Andre%20omr%C3%A5der/Indf%C3%B8dsret/Vejledning\\_%C2%A73\\_gen erhvervelse\\_af\\_dansk\\_indf%C3%B8dsret.pdf](http://www.statsforvaltningen.dk/sfdocs/Andre%20omr%C3%A5der/Indf%C3%B8dsret/Vejledning_%C2%A73_gen erhvervelse_af_dansk_indf%C3%B8dsret.pdf)

### **Declaration Regarding Reacquisition of Danish Nationality for Former Danish Citizens (Dual Citizenship)**

*Erklæring om generhvervelse af dansk indfødsret for tidligere danske statsborgere (dobbel statsborgerskab)*

<http://www.statsforvaltningen.dk/sfdocs/Andre%20omr%C3%A5der/Indf%C3%B8dsret/20150901/Erkl%C3%A6ringsskema%20-%20dobbel%20stb%20%C2%A7%203.pdf>

### **Retention of Danish Citizenship**

*Bevarelse af dansk statsborgerskab*

<http://uibm.dk/statsborgerskab/danske-statsborgere/bevarelse-af-dansk-statsborgerskab>

### **Application for Proof/Retention of Danish Nationality**

*Ansøgning om bevis for dansk indfødsret/ansøgning om bevarelse af dansk indfødsret*

<http://uibm.dk/filer/Statsborgerskab/ansoegningsskema-bevis-for-og-bevarelse-af-indfoedsret.pdf>

## FOREWORD

Historically, most countries have not required that their nationals give up their citizenship when they gain citizenship of another state, nor do they require foreigners to renounce their foreign citizenship in order to become citizens in the host country.

That was not the case with the Nordic countries, all of which, until recently stripped their nationals of their citizenships, when they and—through them—their minor children, voluntarily became foreign citizens. Moreover, foreign nationals were required to relinquish their foreign citizenship as part of the process of acquiring citizenship in a Nordic country.

While the Nordic countries, along with most other nations, permitted their nationals to retain dual citizenship, provided the foreign nationality had been conferred upon them without being sought by the citizen, they remained among the very few remaining states that prohibited voluntary acquisition of dual citizenship.

Several decades ago, all five Nordic countries and most member states of the Council of Europe signed and ratified the 1963 Convention on the Reduction of Cases of Multiple Nationality and Military Obligations in Cases of Multiple Nationality. The signatories to the Convention pledged themselves to prohibit multiple citizenships as much as possible.

The 1963 Convention should be viewed in the context of the atrocities and population dislocations of the previous decades, where states had difficulties protecting citizens who were also considered citizens of other countries, and where individuals would find themselves subject to military conscription in multiple countries; in some cases, countries that were at war with each other.

However, the Convention fit in poorly with subsequent economic changes in Europe and elsewhere, which placed a premium on the free cross-border movement of labor and capital, the internationalization of higher education and science, as well the reduction and even termination of the draft in many countries.

Because of these developments, the laws prohibiting multiple citizenships were eventually repealed.

Over the years, most Council of Europe member states—among them, most of the Nordic countries—renounced the 1963 Convention and repealed the legislative prohibitions against hold dual or multiple citizenships. Sweden repealed its prohibition on July 1, 2001, Finland on June 1, 2003, Iceland on July 1, 2003 and Denmark on September 1, 2015. While Norway has still not repealed its equivalent legislation, a bill proposing the repeal of the prohibition has been introduced in Stortinget, the Norwegian parliament.

In Denmark, before September 1, 2015, Section 7 of the Consolidated Act on Danish Nationality provided that Danish citizenship would be forfeited by persons acquiring foreign citizenship upon application or by express consent; by persons acquiring foreign citizenship by entering into public service in another country; and by unmarried Danish children under the age of 18, who became foreign citizens because one of their parents—who held full or shared custody—acquired foreign citizenship pursuant to the above-mentioned provision, unless the other parent remained Danish and shared parental custody. This provision has now been repealed.

Moreover, Section 8.1 of the Danish Nationality Act provides that a foreign-born person, who has never resided legally or temporarily in Denmark under conditions that indicate a shared commonality with Denmark, will forfeit his or her Danish citizenship on his or her 22nd birthday, unless the person becomes stateless in the process. To prevent that from occurring, a Danish citizen who meets those criteria is required to file an application with the Minister of Immigration, Integration and Housing or his or her designee for permission to retain Danish citizenship.

Pursuant to other provisions in the Danish Nationality Act, the vast majority of Danes acquire their citizenship by simply being born to a Danish father or mother. If the child's parents are unmarried and only the father is Danish, the child will acquire Danish nationality only if the child is born in Denmark.

In addition, foreign nationals may become Danish citizens by adoption or following an application procedure that requires a prolonged period of residency in Denmark.

However, throughout the world there are many thousands of former Danish citizens who, willingly or unwillingly, are former Danish citizens, and many individuals, Danish-born, who are unaware that they were once Danish citizens as minors, and that they had forfeited their Danish nationality once one or both of their parents became foreign citizens or when they neglected to file an application form with a Danish Ministry before their 22nd birthday.

On September 1, 2015 the Danish Nationality Act was amended. One of the amendments simply repealed Section 7 of the Act, which rendered foreign citizenship acquisition irrelevant to maintaining Danish nationality. This also pertains to minors, who will no longer forfeit their Danish citizenship as a result of their parents' acquisition of foreign citizenship.

Moreover, as to the reacquisition of Danish citizenship for those who forfeited as a result of the now obsolete Section 7, the amendments provide that those who forfeited their citizenship because they acquired a foreign citizenship—either by applying personally or through their parents—may now regain their Danish nationality by filing a declaration with the Danish State Administration, a division of the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Interior.

The amendments DO NOT repeal Section 8 of the Danish Nationality Act, which still specifies that a person who is born a Danish national on foreign soil will forfeit his or her Danish citizenship if never domiciled in Denmark or residing there—thereby indicating some association with Denmark—and if he or she failed to submit an application to retain citizenship before his or her 22nd birthday or had such application rejected.

Pursuant to the new amendments, those persons may now also file a similar declaration to the State Administration for reacquisition of citizenship. But for those persons, there is now an additional requirement that they must have held legal or temporary residency in Denmark for a cumulative period of at least one year before their 22nd birthday.

For persons who forfeited their Danish citizenship and who now wish to regain it, the application procedure is time sensitive; the grace period for filing such declarations expires on August 31, 2020.

Again, it is important to stress that Section 8 of the Nationality Act has not been repealed. Moreover, administratively, applicants should expect that the cumulative one-year requirement will be a minimum requirement for the review of a Section 8 application.

Therefore, if you or—at the appropriate time—your children intend to file a Section 8 application to retain Danish citizenship, the future applicant would be well-advised to spend a total of at least one year in Denmark, preferably in some educational context.

One final requirement for reacquiring citizenship is that the person must not have been convicted and received an unconditional prison sentence exceeding one year during the time that he or she was not a Danish national.

The issue of reacquiring Danish citizenship begs the question of whether the applicant was ever a Danish national to begin with. Reacquiring Danish nationality presupposes that the applicant had one to forfeit at one time or other.

It is therefore important to look at family history to determine if Danish law conferred Danish nationality at the time of birth. Danish nationality law has evolved continuously with respect to conferring citizenship by birth or adoption, and foreign nationals of Danish ancestry may sometimes be surprised to find that they once held Danish citizenship. Some may be even more surprised to learn that, owing to the retroactive provisions in the new legislation, they may be able to reacquire a citizenship that they never knew they had.

We reiterate that foreign citizens are no longer required to divest themselves of their foreign nationality in order to become Danish citizens. This applies not only to those who wish to reacquire Danish citizenship, but also to those who were never formally granted Danish nationality. Thus, foreign nationals, who wish to become Danish again, are no longer required to surrender their foreign citizenship.

## **Translations**

We have prepared the following translations for former Danish nationals whose Danish language skills might not be up to the task of understanding and completing the various guidelines, applications and declarations. It is our aim to assist them in determining whether they might be eligible for reacquiring Danish citizenship and to understand the process in greater detail. Please note that the translations are unofficial and unauthorized. At the present time, the originals only exist in the Danish language in their official form.

The translated documents:

1. Guidelines for Reacquiring Danish Nationality/Citizenship (without Residency Requirement)

This translated document provides the guidelines for regaining Danish citizenship after it was forfeited pursuant to Sections 7 (now repealed) and 8 of the Danish Nationality Act.

2. Declaration Regarding Reacquisition of Danish Nationality for Former Danish Citizens (Dual Citizenship)

This translated document must be filed in the original Danish language version in order to regain Danish citizenship forfeited under Sections 7 (now repealed) and 8 of the Danish Nationality Act.

3. Retention of Danish Citizenship

This translated document provides the guidelines for retaining Danish citizenship and avoiding its forfeiture under Section 8 of the Danish Nationality Act.

4. Application for Proof/Retention of Danish Nationality

This translated document must be filed in its original Danish language version before the applicant's 22<sup>nd</sup> birthday in order to retain Danish citizenship and avoid forfeiture under Section 8 of the Danish Nationality Act.

## TREATIES AND STATUTES REFERENCED

**Apostille Convention***Apostillekonventionen***Application for Proof/Retention of Danish Nationality***Ansøgning om bevis for dansk indfødsret/ansøgning om bevarelse af dansk indfødsret***Danish Act No. 1496 of December 23, 2014 on Amending the Danish Nationality Act***Lov nr. 1496 af 23. december 2014 om ændring af lov om dansk indfødsret***Danish Act on Personal Data***Persondataloven/Lov om behandling af personoplysninger***Danish Nationality Act***Lov om dansk indfødsret***Danish Penal Code***Straffeloven***Declaration Regarding Reacquisition of Danish Nationality for Former Danish Citizens (Dual Citizenship)***Erklæring om generhvervelse af dansk indfødsret for tidligere danske statsborgere (dobbel statsborgerskab)***European Convention of May 20, 1980 on Recognition and Enforcement of Decisions concerning Custody of Children***Den europæiske konvention af 20. maj 1980 om anerkendelse og fuldbyrdelse af afgørelser om forældremyndighed***Guidelines No. 9245 of May 20, 2009 on Documenting the Authenticity of Foreign Family Law Documents***Vejledning nr. 9245 af 20. maj 2009 om dokumentation for ægtheden af familieretlige dokumenter fra udlandet***Hague Convention of October 25, 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction***Haagerkonventionen af 25. oktober 1980 om de civilretlige virkninger af internationale børnebortførelser***Hague Convention of October 5, 1961 Abolishing the Requirement of Legalization for Foreign Public Documents (Apostille Convention)***Haagerkonventionen af 5. oktober 1961 om afskaffelse af kravet om legalisering af udenlandske offentlige dokumenter (Apostillekonventionen)*

## DANISH AGENCIES REFERENCED

**Central Office of Civil Registration***Det Centrale Personregister***Danish Central Crime Register***Kriminalregisteret***Danish Immigration Service***Udlændingestyrelsen***Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs***Udenrigsministeriet***Danish Ministry of Immigration, Integration and Housing***Udlændinge-, Integrations- og Boligministeriet***Danish Ministry of Justice***Justitsministeriet***Danish Nationality Division***Indfødsretskontoret***Danish State Administration***Statsforvaltningen*

## Guidelines for Reacquiring Danish Nationality/Citizenship (without Residency Requirement)

### ***How did I forfeit my Danish nationality under Section 7 of the Danish Nationality Act?***

Under Section 7 of the [Danish Nationality Act](#), Danish nationality is forfeited by any person who acquires citizenship of a foreign state upon application or by express consent; by any person who acquires citizenship of a foreign state by entering public service of that state; and by unmarried children under the age of 18 years who acquire foreign citizenship through a parent who holds child custody or shared custody and acquire foreign citizenship in one of the manners specified above, unless the children's other parent retains his or her Danish citizenship while holding shared custody.

### ***Which documents do I need to enclose with my Declaration?***

Depending on how you previously acquired or derived your Danish nationality status, you may be required to enclose copies of the following documents:

- Your passport;
- Your Danish certificate of citizenship, if applicable;
- If applicable, a letter from the [Danish Nationality Division](#) that you have relinquished your Danish citizenship;
- Documentation of foreign citizenship, e.g. certificate of citizenship;
- Your parents' Danish certificate of citizenship, if applicable;
- Your birth certificate;
- Your parents' birth certificates and, if applicable, certificate of marriage; and
- If applicable, your minor children's birth certificates and documentation of child custody.

Under certain circumstances, the following foreign documents must be enclosed as originals accompanied by documentation testifying to their authenticity in the form of an apostille or legalization:

- Birth certificate;
- Your parents' birth certificates and, if relevant, certificate of marriage; and
- If applicable, your children's birth certificates and documentation of child custody.

Whether these documents will need to be enclosed as originals accompanied by documentation testifying to their authenticity depends on the issuing country. Please refer to Annex 2 of the Declaration form.

Please note: If you submit a Danish Certificate of Citizenship that is issued to you or a letter from the [Nationality Division](#) of the [Danish Ministry of Immigration, Integration and Housing](#) that you have relinquished your Danish citizenship as a result of Section 7 of the [Danish Nationality Act](#), you do not need to enclose your birth certificate or your parents' birth certificates or, if applicable, marriage certificate.

Your declaration may be rejected for failure to provide sufficient documentation.

### **Will my child or children be able acquire Danish nationality together with me?**

Your child may acquire Danish nationality with you, if

- he or she is unmarried;
- he or she is under the age of 18 years;
- you share custody of the child; and
- the other parent has provided his or her consent, if that person shares custody of the child.

For adopted children, there is an additional requirement that the adoption must be valid under Danish law. Please enclose documentation of the adoption.

It is not a requirement for your child to have acquired Danish nationality previously.

After your child's 12th birthday, he or she will also be required to complete and sign Annex 1 of the Declaration form.

If the child was born and is currently residing in Denmark, and you are married to his or her other parent and share child custody in the marriage, no documentation of child custody is required. However, if you are divorced, separated or cohabiting, but not married with the other parent, documentation of child custody is required.

In all other cases, for example, if your child was born abroad and is currently residing in Denmark, you are required—in addition to your child's birth certificate—to enclose documentation proving that you hold or share custody of your child, irrespective of whether you are married to the child's other parent. The authenticity of documents issued in certain countries must be certified. Please refer to Annex 2 of the Declaration form for additional details.

Please note: In order for your child to be able to acquire Danish citizenship with you, complete section 4 of the declaration form and enclose any relevant documentation of kinship and child custody with the declaration. The [Danish State Administration](#) will process your declaration even if you fail to enclose documentation of kinship or custody or the other custody holder fails to provide his or her consent. However, in that event, the agency might award Danish nationality only to you, not your child or children.

### **Will I hold dual citizenship when I reacquire my Danish citizenship?**

In Denmark, there is no longer any requirement for you to relinquish your existing foreign citizenship. In other words, if you become a Danish citizen, you will be able to retain your present non-Danish citizenship and thereby obtain dual citizenship. However, the availability of dual citizenship is not determined solely by Danish law; the state of your existing citizenship must also permit its citizens to hold dual citizenship. In order to maintain dual citizenship, those other states in which you wish to retain your citizenship must also permit such dual status.

**Will I be able to submit my Declaration to a Danish representation abroad?**

If you reside abroad, you may submit your Declaration to a Danish representation. If so, that representation will charge a separate fee to cover related costs. If you submit your Declaration in this manner, the response to your Declaration and any other correspondence will be transmitted via this representation.

**Am I required to enclose criminal records or similar documents, if any, with my Declaration?**

You may acquire Danish nationality by declaration, only if you have not been sentenced to unconditional imprisonment from the date you forfeited your Danish nationality until the Declaration filing date. On the Declaration form, you will be required to state whether or not, from the date you forfeited your Danish nationality until your filing of the declaration form, you have been sentenced to a term of imprisonment in Denmark or abroad. The [Danish State Administration](#) will then take steps to obtain any relevant information about criminal offences, if any, from the [Danish Central Crime Register](#).

# Declaration

## Regarding Reacquisition of Danish Nationality

### for Former Danish Citizens (Dual Citizenship)

pursuant to Section 3 of [Act No. 1496 of December 23, 2014 on Amending the Danish Nationality Act](#)  
(Acceptance of Dual Citizenship and Fees in Cases Regarding Danish Nationality)

**Please send the declaration to:**

Statsforvaltningen  
Storetorv 10  
DK-6200 Aabenraa  
Denmark

#### 1. Declarant

Name	Danish Personal Identification Number (CPR number)
Place of birth	Tel. (home)
	Tel. (mobile)
Current address (registered address if residing in Denmark)	Tel. (work)
	E-mail
Do you want correspondence related to the Declaration to be sent to the address listed above? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> If no, please provide an alternative address:	
If you reside abroad and are submitting your Declaration to a Danish representation, the response to your Declaration and any correspondence will be transmitted via this representation.	

**To be completed by the [Danish State Administration](#) or the relevant Danish representation**

**Authority:**

**File no.:**

**Date received:**

## 2. Citizenship affiliation(s)

In order to be eligible to submit a Danish Nationality Declaration, you must be a former Danish citizen and have forfeited your Danish nationality status under Section 7 of the [Danish Nationality Act](#).

### 2.1. Danish nationality

How did you acquire or derive your Danish nationality?

- From my parents
                         
  By application (naturalization)
                         
  By declaration

Period during which you were a Danish citizen:

### 2.2. Foreign citizenship(s) acquired subsequent to your Danish citizenship

Which foreign citizenship(s) did you acquire, when did you acquire it or them, and by what method (e.g. by application, by consent, or automatically)?

## 3. Declarant's parents

Father's name	Father's date of birth/CPR number
Father's place of birth	
Father's citizenship upon Declarant's birth and subsequently	
Mother's name	Mother's date of birth/CPR number
Mother's place of birth	
Mother's citizenship upon Declarant's birth and subsequently	
Parents' date of marriage (if applicable)	

The following Declaration is to be completed by Declarant's Danish parent(s).

I **hereby declare under oath or affirmation** that I held Danish nationality at the time(s) of (check box):

- Declarant's birth
- Declarant's adoption
- My entry into marriage with Declarant's other parent

\_\_\_\_\_

Date

\_\_\_\_\_

Signature

I **hereby declare under oath or affirmation** that I held Danish nationality at the time(s) of (check box):

- Declarant's birth
- Declarant's adoption
- My entry into marriage with Declarant's other parent

\_\_\_\_\_

Date

\_\_\_\_\_

Signature

#### 4. Declarant's children under 18 years of age

Your child or children may acquire Danish nationality along with you, if

1. he or she is unmarried;
2. he or she is under 18 years of age;
3. you share custody of the child; and
4. the other parent shares child custody and that person has provided his or her consent.

For adopted children, there is an additional requirement that the adoption must be valid under Danish law. Please enclose documentation for the adoption.

**After your child's 12th birthday(s), he or she must also complete and sign Annex 1.**

Child's name and CPR number	Are you seeking to have your child acquire Danish nationality with you? (YES / NO)	The other parent's name and consent (signature)
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Comments, if any:		

If your child was born and is residing in Denmark, and you are married to his or her other parent and share child custody in the marriage, you are not required to provide documentation of child custody. However, if you are divorced, separated, or are currently cohabiting with the other parent, please provide documentation of child custody.

In all other cases—if, for example, the child is born abroad—you must, in addition to your child's birth certificate, enclose documentation that you hold or share child custody irrespective of whether you are currently married to his or her other parent. The authenticity of documents issued by certain states must be certified.

**If you fail to enclose documentation of kinship or child custody, or the other child custody holder fails to provide his or her consent, your child will be unable to acquire Danish nationality together with you.**

## 5. Criminal record

From the date you forfeited your Danish nationality until the filing of the present declaration, were you ever sentenced to unconditional imprisonment in Denmark or abroad?

YES

If yes, for which offenses, where, and when:

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Date

Signature

NO

I hereby declare that, from the date I forfeited my Danish nationality until the filing of the present declaration, I have **not** been sentenced to unconditional imprisonment in Denmark or abroad.

Date

Signature

You are eligible to submit a Declaration of Danish nationality only if you have not been sentenced to unconditional imprisonment from the date of loss of your Danish nationality until your submission of this Declaration.

## 6. Consent

I hereby authorize the [Danish State Administration](#) to obtain any information, electronic or otherwise, concerning me and my children under the age of 18 years, that is necessary to process my declaration on Danish nationality, e.g. information from the [Danish Central Crime Register](#) related to any criminal offenses, information from the [Danish Immigration Service](#) concerning residency in Denmark, and information from the [Central Office of Civil Registration](#) related to nationality, residency, and family relationships.

\_\_\_\_\_

Date

\_\_\_\_\_

Signature

If the Declarant is under 18 years of age or legally incompetent, this consent form must be signed by the child's custody holder or guardian.

Under the [Danish Act on Personal Data](#), you are entitled to view data processed about you and to have such data corrected.

### Danish Act on Personal Data

Chapter 9, Sections 31–34 of the [Danish Act on Personal Data](#) sets out access rights for registered persons to access personal data used in the processing of this Declaration.

Under Section 37, the controller shall, at the request of the data subject, correct, erase or block data which are shown to be inaccurate or misleading or are otherwise processed in violation of law or regulations.

## 7. Fees

A fee of DKK 1,100 is payable to the [Danish State Administration](#), cf. Section 12(1) of the [Danish Nationality Act](#), upon filing of the Declaration. Please deposit the fee into the [Danish State Administration](#) bank account (routing number 0216, account number 4069175392). In order to transfer the funds from a non-Danish bank account, please provide the following information: IBAN: DK24 0216 4069 1753 92. BIC/SWIFT: DABADKKK.

When depositing the fee, please specify your CPR number. If you do not have a CPR number, please provide your full name, date of birth, and current citizenship upon depositing the fee.

Please enclose documentation for payment of the fee with the Declaration.

If submitting a Declaration to the [Danish State Administration](#) through a Danish representation abroad, the representation in question will charge an additional handling fee to cover filing-related costs and transmission-related costs to and from the [Danish State Administration](#) and for transmitting the agency's response to the Declarant. The Declarant will be charged a separate fee, calculated on an hourly basis, for the transmission of general correspondence between the [Danish State Administration](#) and the Declarant.

## 8. Special provisions for former Danish citizens over the age of 22 years who were born outside Denmark

Section 8 of the [Danish Nationality Act](#) provides that persons born outside Denmark, who have never obtained legal residency in Denmark, and who have not resided temporarily in Denmark under conditions that would be indicative of a link with Denmark and provided they do not become stateless in the process, forfeit their Danish nationality on their 22nd birthday.

If you were born outside Denmark, are older than 22 years of age, and you have not been provided with a decision under Section 8 of the [Danish Nationality Act](#) regarding the retention of Danish nationality from the Danish Ministry of Immigration, Integration and Housing, you must additionally—as a condition for reacquiring Danish nationality by declaration—have legally or temporarily resided in Denmark for a total period of at least 1 year before your 22nd birthday.

### 8.1. Decision regarding retention of Danish nationality

Have you received a decision or a citizenship certificate from the [Danish Ministry of Immigration, Integration and Housing](#) regarding whether you have retained your Danish nationality under Section 8 of the [Danish Nationality Act](#)?

YES

NO

If you have previously received a determination under Section 8 of the [Danish Nationality Act](#) the decision or citizenship certificate must be attached to the Declaration.

### 8.2. Period(s) of legal residency in Denmark

If you answered 'yes' to section 8.1, please skip sections 8.2 and 8.3.

Period(s) of legal residency in Denmark, if applicable, before the 22nd birthday.

From (date)	To (date)	Municipality

### 8.3. Period(s) of temporary residency in Denmark

Periods of legal or temporary residency in Denmark, if applicable, before your 22nd birthday. (If necessary continue the list on a separate sheet.)

Time (month, year)	Duration (days/weeks, months)	Purpose (e.g. holiday, academic, etc.)	Where/with whom

## 9. Affidavit

I hereby solemnly declare that all the information I have provided in this form is accurate and provided under penalty of perjury, cf. Section 161 of the [Danish Penal Code](#) (to be completed by declarants aged 15 years or older).

\_\_\_\_\_

Date

\_\_\_\_\_

Declarant's signature

If the Declarant is **under 15 years of age**, this Declaration must be co-signed by the holder of custody over the child or the guardian.

\_\_\_\_\_

Date      Signature of child custody  
holder/guardian

\_\_\_\_\_

Date      Signature of child custody holder/guardian

### Section 161 of the [Danish Penal Code](#)

With the exception of the scenario set out in Section 158, a person who makes a false Declaration under oath or affirmation or in a similarly solemn manner before or to a government agency where such method is obligatory or compulsory is subject to punishment by imprisonment for a term of up to 2 years.

### Section 8 A of the [Danish Nationality Act](#)

A person who, in connection with his or her acquisition of Danish nationality, has exhibited fraudulent conduct, including by knowingly and willfully providing false or misleading information or concealing relevant information, may have his or her Danish nationality revoked, provided the exhibited conduct was a determining factor in said acquisition.

## 10. Declaration relating to Danish nationality

I hereby declare my wish to acquire Danish nationality.

\_\_\_\_\_

Date

\_\_\_\_\_

Declarant's signature

If the Declarant is **under 18 years of age or under guardianship**, this Declaration must be co-signed by the child custody holders or the guardian.

\_\_\_\_\_

Date      Signature of child custody  
holder/guardian

\_\_\_\_\_

Date      Signature of child custody  
holder/guardian

A declaration relating to the acquisition of Danish nationality on behalf of a person under the age of 18 years must be filed by the child custody holder or, in the case of shared custody, by both custody holders and—provided the child in question is of the requisite age and maturity—the child.

Adults under guardianship who lack the capacity to provide a personal declaration may use the declaration method by having the guardian file a declaration on their behalf to the extent the custody extends to questions of citizenship.

### Documentation

The following documents are enclosed (check boxes):

- |   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Danish certificate of citizenship  | <input type="checkbox"/> Confirmation issued by the <a href="#">Danish Ministry of Immigration, Integration and Housing</a> that the office has previously issued a citizenship certificate to you | <input type="checkbox"/> Letter from the <a href="#">Danish Ministry of Immigration, Integration and Housing</a> that you have forfeited your Danish nationality |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Birth certificate  | <input type="checkbox"/> Documentation of foreign citizenship (e.g. certificate of citizenship)  | <input type="checkbox"/> Passport  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Your parents' birth certificates and, if applicable, certificate of marriage   | <input type="checkbox"/> Your parents' marriage certificate  | <input type="checkbox"/> Your parents' Danish citizenship certificates   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Letters of confirmation issued by the <a href="#">Danish Ministry of Immigration, Integration and Housing</a> that the office has previously issued citizenship certificates to your parents | <input type="checkbox"/> Letters from the <a href="#">Danish Ministry of Immigration, Integration and Housing</a> showing that your parents have forfeited their Danish nationality                | <input type="checkbox"/> Your minor children's birth certificates  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Documentation of child custody of your minor children  | <input type="checkbox"/> Documentation of adoption   | <input type="checkbox"/> Documentation of payment of fee   |

In some cases, the authenticity of **foreign documents** must be certified.

Annex 2 contains guidelines for certifying the authenticity of foreign documents. These guidelines contain details such as whether your foreign documents should be enclosed as originals accompanied by documentation of the records' authenticity in the form of an apostille or legalization.

Your Declaration may be rejected for failure to provide sufficient documentation.

## Annex 1: Declarant's children over 12 years of age

Annex 1 must be completed and signed by the Declarant's minor child (or children) of 12 years of age or older, if he or she is petitioning to acquire Danish nationality along with the Declarant.

In order for your child to be able to acquire Danish citizenship with you, please complete section 4 of the Declaration form and enclose any relevant documentation of kinship and child custody with the Declaration.

Name of child (Child No. 1): \_\_\_\_\_

I hereby declare my desire to acquire Danish nationality and that I am <b>unmarried</b> .	
_____	_____
Date	Signature of child
Children <b>15 years or older</b> must also sign the present Declaration under oath or affirmation.	
I hereby declare <b>under oath or affirmation</b> , <i>cf.</i> Section 161 of the <a href="#">Danish Penal Code</a> , that the information I have provided above is accurate.	
_____	_____
Date	Signature of child
<p><b>Section 161 of the Danish Penal Code</b>          With the exception of the scenario set out in Section 158, a person who provides a false Declaration under oath or affirmation or in a similarly solemn manner before or to a government agency where such method is obligatory or compulsory is subject to punishment by imprisonment for a term of up to 2 years.</p> <p><b>Section 8 A of the Danish Nationality Act</b>          A person who, in connection with his or her acquisition of Danish nationality, has exhibited fraudulent conduct, including by knowingly and willfully providing false or misleading information or concealing relevant information, may have his or her Danish nationality revoked, provided the exhibited conduct was a determining factor in said acquisition.</p>	

Name of child (Child No. 2): \_\_\_\_\_

I hereby declare my desire to acquire Danish nationality and that I am <b>unmarried</b> .	
_____	_____
Date	Signature of child
Children <b>15 years or older</b> must also sign the present Declaration under oath or affirmation.	
I hereby declare <b>under oath or affirmation</b> , <i>cf.</i> Section 161 of the <a href="#">Danish Penal Code</a> , that the information I have provided above is accurate.	
_____	_____
Date	Signature of child
<p><b>Section 161 of the <a href="#">Danish Penal Code</a></b>          With the exception of the scenario set out in Section 158, a person who makes a false Declaration under oath or affirmation or in a similarly solemn manner before or to a government agency where such method is obligatory or compulsory is subject to punishment by imprisonment for a term of up to 2 years.</p> <p><b>Section 8 A of the <a href="#">Danish Nationality Act</a></b>          A person who, in connection with his or her acquisition of Danish nationality, has exhibited fraudulent conduct, including by knowingly and willfully providing false or misleading information or concealing relevant information, may have his or her Danish nationality revoked, provided the exhibited conduct was a determining factor in said acquisition.</p>	

Name of child (Child No. 3): \_\_\_\_\_

I hereby declare my desire to acquire Danish nationality and that I am <b>unmarried</b> .	
_____	_____
Date	Signature of child
Children <b>15 years or older</b> must also sign the present Declaration under oath or affirmation.	
I hereby declare <b>under oath or affirmation</b> , <i>cf.</i> Section 161 of the <a href="#">Danish Penal Code</a> , that the information I have provided above is accurate.	
_____	_____
Date	Signature of child
<p><b>Section 161 of the <a href="#">Danish Penal Code</a></b>          With the exception of the scenario set out in Section 158, a person who makes a false Declaration under oath or affirmation or in a similarly solemn manner before or to a government agency where such method is obligatory or compulsory is subject to punishment by imprisonment for a term of up to 2 years.</p> <p><b>Section 8 A of the <a href="#">Danish Nationality Act</a></b>          A person who, in connection with his or her acquisition of Danish nationality, has exhibited fraudulent conduct, including by knowingly and willfully providing false or misleading information or concealing relevant information, may have his or her Danish nationality revoked, provided the exhibited conduct was a determining factor in said acquisition.</p>	

Name of child (Child No. 4): \_\_\_\_\_

I hereby declare my desire to acquire Danish nationality and that I am <b>unmarried</b> .	
_____	_____
Date	Signature of child
Children <b>15 years or older</b> must also sign the present Declaration under oath or affirmation.	
I hereby declare <b>under oath or affirmation</b> , cf. Section 161 of the <a href="#">Danish Penal Code</a> , that the information I have provided above is accurate.	
_____	_____
Date	Signature of child
<p><b>Section 161 of the <a href="#">Danish Penal Code</a></b>          With the exception of the scenario set out in Section 158, a person who makes a false Declaration under oath or affirmation or in a similarly solemn manner before or to a government agency where such method is obligatory or compulsory is subject to punishment by imprisonment for a term of up to 2 years.</p> <p><b>Section 8 A of the <a href="#">Danish Nationality Act</a></b>          A person who, in connection with his or her acquisition of Danish nationality, has exhibited fraudulent conduct, including by knowingly and willfully providing false or misleading information or concealing relevant information, may have his or her Danish nationality revoked, provided the exhibited conduct was a determining factor in said acquisition.</p>	

Name of child (Child No. 5): \_\_\_\_\_

I hereby declare my desire to acquire Danish nationality and that I am <b>unmarried</b> .	
_____	_____
Date	Signature of child
Children <b>15 years or older</b> must also sign the present Declaration under oath or affirmation.	
I hereby declare <b>under oath or affirmation</b> , cf. Section 161 of the <a href="#">Danish Penal Code</a> , that the information I have provided above is accurate.	
_____	_____
Date	Signature of child
<p><b>Section 161 of the <a href="#">Danish Penal Code</a></b>          With the exception of the scenario set out in Section 158, a person who makes a false Declaration under oath or affirmation or in a similarly solemn manner before or to a government agency where such method is obligatory or compulsory is subject to punishment imprisonment for a term of up to 2 years.</p> <p><b>Section 8 A of the <a href="#">Danish Nationality Act</a></b>          A person who, in connection with his or her acquisition of Danish nationality, has exhibited fraudulent conduct, including by knowingly and willfully providing false or misleading information or concealing relevant information, may have his or her nationality revoked, provided the exhibited conduct was a determining factor in said acquisition.</p>	

## Annex 2: Guidelines for certifying the authenticity of foreign documents

In principle, the authenticity of foreign birth and marriage certificates and foreign documentation of child custody is subject to certification. However, documents issued by a number of countries are exempt from this requirement.

Documentation of the authenticity of foreign documents must—if relevant—be enclosed with the present Declaration upon submission to the [Danish State Administration](#). Before submitting your Declaration, you should review the authenticity requirements for your documents. You should first determine whether the issuing state is covered by section A below. If it is not, verify whether the state in question is included in the list in section B. Finally, if it is not, the state in question will be covered by section C below.

### A. States with no authentication requirements for record documentation in the area of family law:

The authenticity of documents issued by the following countries do not need to be certified. Documents issued by government agencies in these countries may be enclosed with the Declaration in the form of copies.

- Europe (with the exception of Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Kosovo, Croatia, Russia, Tajikistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan)
- United States
- Canada
- Australia
- New Zealand
- Turkey

Documents that contain decisions pertaining to child custody do not need to be authenticated, if the state that issued the documentation is a party to

- [The Hague Convention of October 25, 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction](#), or
- [The European Convention of May 20, 1980 on Recognition and Enforcement of Decisions concerning Custody of Children](#).

The Hague Conference on Private International Law web site [www.hcch.net](http://www.hcch.net) lists the states that are parties to [The Hague Convention of October 25, 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction](#). To view the list, select your preferred language. Click "Instruments" in the menu bar, and select "Conventions, Protocols and Principles" from the dropdown menu. Then, click item 28 "Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction" and then "Authorities" in the right-hand menu.

For a list of the parties to [The European Convention of May 20, 1980 on Recognition and Enforcement of Decisions concerning Custody of Children](#), refer to <http://conventions.coe.int/>. Click "Full list" in the menu bar. Then, click Convention No. 105 "European Convention on Recognition and Enforcement of Decisions concerning Custody of Children and on Restoration of Custody of Children" and then on "Signatures and ratifications" under "Related links". The convention applies only to states in which it has entered into force. If so, the date for that event will be specified in the column "Entry into Force."

## **B. States that require original documents with apostille endorsement**

The authenticity of a document issued by a state that is a party to the [Hague Convention of October 5, 1961 Abolishing the Requirement of Legalization for Foreign Public Documents \(Apostille Convention\)](#) should be certified by endorsing the document by means of a special stamp—a so-called apostille.

States that are parties to the convention will have one or multiple designated agencies that are authorized to issue apostilles to certify the authenticity of documents originating from their relevant authorities.

It is the original document's authenticity that is the object of certification. A document is also considered to be original if it is a "certified copy" or a printout of the original document, provided the copy or printout is issued by the authority that issued the original document.

An apostille is applied to a document or as an addendum (supplemental note) to the document. The title of the endorsement must be written in French (i.e. "Apostille").

In order for the authenticity of a foreign document to be considered certified, the following criteria must be met:

1. The document must be provided with an apostille endorsement;
2. The apostille endorsement must have been issued by an authority in the document's originating state; and
3. The authority that issued the apostille endorsement must be listed at [www.hcch.net](http://www.hcch.net).

An apostille endorsement does not need to be certified by the Danish embassy or representation in the originating state of the endorsement.

In some situations, the original document will contain an endorsement or an addendum relevant to the recognition of the decision to which the document pertains, such as documentation related to a decision (a judgment) that has not been appealed, i.e. through an endorsement of enforceability by a competent authority. For example, this applies to recognition of foreign decisions in child custody cases. In such situations, determining factors will be the authenticity of both the decision and the enforceability endorsement.

The web site [www.hcch.net](http://www.hcch.net) lists the states that are parties to the [Apostille Convention](#) and the designated authorities in the individual states that are authorized to issue apostille endorsements.

To view the list, select your preferred language. Click "Instruments" in the menu bar, and select "Conventions, Protocols and Principles" from the dropdown menu. Then, click item 12 "Convention of October 5, 1961 Abolishing the Requirement of Legalization for Foreign Public Documents" and then "Authorities" in the right-hand menu.

## **C. States where original documents must be legalized**

Documents must be legalized if issued by states that are not exempt from the authentication requirement for documentation of family law-related records (see section A above) and if the relevant states are not parties to the Apostille Convention (see section B above).

Legalization certifies that the signature on a document is that of a person who worked with the authority that issued the document and that that person was authorized to issue the document in question.

The purpose of legalizing a record is to document both its authenticity as well as its signatory's authority to issue the record. Legalization does not certify the contents of a document.

A document is considered to have been legalized only if it contains an unbroken chain of signatures, which typically appears as follows:

1. The original document with signature or an original copy or printout certified by its issuing authority.
2. Certification of the document's signature provided by the authority to which the issuing authority reports. This will typically be the ministry or department to which the issuing authority reports.
3. The superior authority's signature is certified by the relevant state's state department or ministry of foreign affairs.

4. The relevant department or ministry's signature must be certified by the local Danish representation. For more information about Denmark's representations abroad, please refer to [www.um.dk](http://www.um.dk).

These certifications must be specified directly on the original document or on an original copy or printout of the document.

In some situations, the original document will contain an endorsement or an addendum relevant to the recognition of the decision to which the document pertains. This might include documentation related to a decision (a judgment) that has not been appealed, i.e. through an endorsement of enforceability by a competent authority. This will, for example, apply to recognition of foreign decisions in child custody cases. In such situations, determining factors will be the authenticity of both the decision and the res judicata endorsement.

In some states, legalization may not be possible because of the prevailing conditions in those states. Please refer to [www.ast.dk](http://www.ast.dk) for more details.

#### **Translation of foreign documents**

Unless the foreign documents are in Danish or English, they must be accompanied by a translation into Danish or English by a certified translator. The translation shall be effected after the document has been endorsed with an apostille or legalized, if required. The certificate and the apostille or legalization endorsement must be translated into Danish or English.

#### **Additional information**

Danish representations abroad can provide additional details about the apostille endorsements/legalization procedure in the state where the representation is located. Please refer to [www.um.dk](http://www.um.dk) for contact information for Danish representations abroad.

See also [Guidelines No. 9245 of May 20, 2009 on Documenting the Authenticity of Foreign Family Law Documents](#). This set of guidelines is available at [www.retsinformation.dk](http://www.retsinformation.dk).

# Retention of Danish Citizenship

(Unofficial and unauthorized translation of guidelines provided at <http://uibm.dk/statsborgerskab/danske-statsborgere/bevarelse-af-dansk-statsborgerskab>)

This page specifies the rules for retaining Danish citizenship.

The provision regarding retention of Danish Citizenship is set out in Section 8 of the Danish Nationality Act.

[See the Danish Nationality Act at retsinformation.dk \(new window\)](#)

Section 8 provides that persons born outside Denmark who have never resided permanently or temporarily in Denmark under conditions that would be indicative of a connection with Denmark will forfeit—unless they become stateless in the process—their Danish citizenship on their 22nd birthday. “Legal residency in Denmark” is deemed to exist if a person’s residency is registered with the Danish Central Office of Civil Registration (CPR Register) and exceeds 3 months.

Moreover, under the practice of the Danish Ministry of Immigration, Integration and Housing, legal residency is deemed to exist if an applicant—in proving his or her Danish nationality—can document that he or she has resided at an address in Denmark for at least 3 consecutive months and the reason for and circumstances surrounding the residency were of a nature that would substantiate that, from the outset, the residency was intended to exceed 3 months.

Finally, legal residency in another Nordic country for a total period of at least 7 years may be considered *pari passu* with legal residency in Denmark.

Under the practice of the Danish Ministry of Immigration, Integration and Housing, “residency under conditions that would be indicative of a connection with Denmark” is deemed to exist if, before the applicant’s 22nd birthday, he or she has resided in Denmark for a total of at least 1 year. In the event the applicant has not resided in Denmark for a full year, the residency requirement in question will also be considered to have been met if the duration of the residency totals approximately a year and the general circumstances related to the residency suggest that, by the applicant’s 22nd birthday, he or she has a relevant and personal connection to Denmark. For this, the authorities may consider factors such as whether the period(s) of residency occurred in relatively close approximation to the applicant’s 22nd birthday or whether such period(s) of residency took place many years earlier, or whether they were representative of the applicant’s personal desire to visit Denmark or a result of arrangements or decisions made by the applicant’s parents or employer.

Retention of citizenship is contingent upon the existence of documentation or otherwise certified information about the period(s) of temporary residency and, if relevant, legal residency in Denmark.

## **Application filed before applicant’s 22nd birthday**

In the event the applicant did not retain his or her Danish citizenship by means of legal or temporary residency, the Minister of Immigration, Integration and Housing may—provided the application is filed before that person’s 22nd birthday—allow the applicant to retain his or her Danish citizenship. In determining the applicant’s eligibility, the authorities will perform an overall individual assessment with an emphasis on a range of factors, such as the total duration of the applicant’s period(s) of residency in Denmark; the number of times he or she has resided in Denmark; if the period(s) of residency were in relatively close approximation to the person’s 22nd birthday or if they occurred many years earlier; whether the applicant is fluent in the Danish language; and whether the applicant otherwise has a connection with Denmark, for example, through contact with Danish relatives or associations, etc.

### **Application filed after applicant's 22nd birthday**

The Minister for Immigration, Integration and Housing will be unable to grant permission for the retention of Danish citizenship if the applicant files the application after his or her 22nd birthday and has not retained his or her Danish citizenship through legal or temporary residency.

The Danish Ministry of Immigration, Integration and Housing therefore recommends that any such application for retention of Danish citizenship be filed before the applicant's 22nd birthday.

Moreover, the authorities will examine applications for retention of Danish citizenship in order to determine whether the applicant has acquired Danish citizenship.

[Click here to read more about the acquisition of Danish citizenship and documentation requirements.](#)

### **Application filing and processing**

It currently takes the relevant authorities approx. 10–12 months to examine cases relating for proof and retention of Danish citizenship from the date the Danish Ministry of Immigration, Integration and Housing receives the application.

The Danish Ministry of Immigration, Integration and Housing expects that its average processing time for cases will be reduced to 7 months over the course of 2015.

In consideration of the current processing times, applicants should, in principle, file for retention of Danish citizenship between their 20th and 21st birthdays. The retention examination is performed as closely to the applicant's 22nd birthday as possible and applications filed before the recommended date will therefore be regarded as applications for proof of Danish citizenship.

Applications for retention of Danish citizenship may be submitted to a Danish representation abroad or be transmitted directly to the Danish Ministry of Immigration, Integration and Housing.

[Click here for the form for Application for Proof/Retention of Danish citizenship \(PDF opens in new window\).](#)

A fee of DKK 1,200 is payable upon submission of the application for proof or retention of Danish citizenship. This fee is also payable if submitting the application to a Danish representation abroad. In the event the application is rejected, the fee is non-refundable [translator: *sic*].

The fee is payable to the Danish Ministry of Immigration, Integration and Housing upon submission of the application form to the following account: registration number 0216, account number 4069073948. Please specify the applicant's Danish civil registration number (CPR number) or name upon fee payment.

The fee payment rules governing applications for proof or retention of Danish citizenship are provided in Section 12 of the Danish Nationality Act (Consolidation Act No. 422 of June 7, 2004 on Danish nationality, as amended by Act No. 730 of June 25, 2014 and Act No. 1496 of December 23, 2014).

MOST RECENTLY UPDATED NOVEMBER 17, 2015

## Application for Proof/Retention of Danish Nationality

Please submit to the Danish Ministry of Justice (if residing in Denmark) or your local Danish representation (if residing in abroad)

### 1. Information about Applicant

Name	CPR no.
Address	Tel.
Place of birth	Date of birth
If you reside abroad and are submitting the Application to a Danish representation, responses will be transmitted to that representation.	

Have you ever applied for or acquired non-Danish citizenship?  
If yes, please specify the country, when, and how.

Information about your and your parents' residence(s) since your birth.  
(If necessary, continue the list on a separate sheet.)

If you were born in or have resided in Finland, Iceland, Norway, or Sweden, and never resided permanently in Denmark, please enclose a list of the relevant addresses since birth from the national civil register in the country in question.

To be completed by the Danish Ministry of Justice or the Danish representation.	Danish Nationality Division
Date received:	20 /32 -

Information about any temporary or permanent legal residency in Denmark, including a list—that is as exact as possible of the dates for the period(s) of residency —and the duration and nature of the period(s) of residency (e.g. holiday-related, academic, etc.) as well as listing the identity of your host during those period(s) of residency.

*(If necessary, continue the list on a separate sheet.)*

Information about whether you have retained any special link to Denmark in addition to this.

Names and addresses of at least two persons residing in Denmark who can confirm your information.

*(If necessary, continue the list on a separate sheet.)*

Information about your Danish language skills, including the extent to which you are able to speak and understand Danish.

**2. Information about Applicant's children**

Name of child	Date of birth	Does the child hold other citizenship(s)?

**3. Information about Applicant's spouse**

Name of spouse	Date of birth/CPR no. of spouse
Place of birth of spouse	
Citizenship of spouse	
Date of marriage	

**4. Information about Applicant's parents**

Father's name	Date of birth/CPR no. of spouse
Father's place of birth	
Father's citizenship upon Applicant's birth and subsequently	

Mother's name	Date of birth/CPR no. of mother
Mother's place of birth	
Mother's citizenship upon Applicant's birth and subsequently	

Parents' date of marriage
---------------------------

The following declaration is completed by Applicant's Danish parent(s):

I hereby declare under oath or affirmation that I, on the birth date of my child \_\_\_\_\_, held Danish nationality and that I have not subsequently applied for or acquired any foreign citizenship.

I further declare and affirm that I have not applied for or acquired foreign citizenship on behalf of my child.

\_\_\_\_\_

Date

\_\_\_\_\_

Signature

I hereby declare under oath or affirmation that I, on the birth date of my child \_\_\_\_\_, held Danish nationality and that I have not subsequently applied for or acquired any foreign citizenship.

I hereby further declare and affirm that I have not applied for or acquired foreign citizenship on behalf of my child.

\_\_\_\_\_

Date

\_\_\_\_\_

Signature

## 5. Documentation

I am enclosing the following documents (check box):

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Applicant's and parents' birth certificates and marriage certificate(s), if any | <input type="checkbox"/> Certificate(s) of citizenship, if any, issued to the Applicant or his or her parents           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Birth certificates of Applicant's children, if any                              | <input type="checkbox"/> Documentation of Danish education, if any, including any residency at Danish folk high schools |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Copies of the Applicant's and parents' passports                                |   |

Comments, if any:

## 6. Notice to Applicant

Please be advised that the Danish Ministry of Justice will obtain data digitally registered about you, your parents, and any children under the age of 18 years you may have and who are registered in Denmark, in the course of investigating the documentation for your case.

To that end, the Ministry will obtain data from the Danish Central Office of Civil Registration, including data pertaining to nationality, place of birth, residence, and family relationships.

Moreover, please note that you are entitled to access and examine any case-related data upon request.

**7. Signature(s)**

By submitting the present application, I hereby request proof of Danish nationality/retention of Danish nationality.

\_\_\_\_\_

Date

\_\_\_\_\_

Signature

If the Applicant is under 18 years of age or legally incompetent, this application form must be signed by his or her custody holder(s) or guardian.

\_\_\_\_\_

Date

\_\_\_\_\_

Signature

\_\_\_\_\_

Date

\_\_\_\_\_

Signature

I hereby declare under oath or affirmation that all the information I have provided in this form is accurate. The information provided herein is subject to criminal liability, pursuant to Section 161 of the Danish Penal Code.

\_\_\_\_\_

Date

\_\_\_\_\_

Signature

If the Applicant is under 18 years of age or legally incompetent, this application form must be signed by his or her custody holder(s) or guardian.

\_\_\_\_\_

Date

\_\_\_\_\_

Signature

\_\_\_\_\_

Date

\_\_\_\_\_

Signature

**Section 161 of the Danish Penal Code**

**With the exception of the scenario set out in Section 158, a person who makes a false Declaration under oath or affirmation or in a similarly solemn manner before or to a government agency where such method is obligatory or compulsory is subject to punishment by imprisonment for a term of up to 2 years.**