



Ad-Hoc Query on applications for registration certificates/residence permits to children of EU citizens

Requested by CZ EMN NCP on 9 July 2012

Reply requested by 26 July 2012

Responses requested from [Belgium](#), [Bulgaria](#), [Czech Republic](#), [Estonia](#), [Finland](#), [Italy](#), [Latvia](#), [Lithuania](#), [Luxembourg](#), [Malta](#), [Netherlands](#), [Poland](#), [Portugal](#), [Spain](#) (14 in Total)

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1. Background Information

On 26th June, 2012 the Council Regulation (EC) No. 444/2009, amending the Council Regulation (EC) No 2252/2004 on standards for security features and biometrics in passports and travel documents issued by Member States, has come to effect. MS discussed the issue of the principle “one person – one passport” on the last meeting of WG Frontiers (22nd May, 2012), however only within the scope of entry and exit the EU (Schengen) territory. CZ now faces the issue of children without their own passports in connection with issue of registration certificates and residence permits to such children. In order to adopt harmonized approach, we would like to ask MS the following:

1. Since when your Member State has issued the children of your citizens their own passports (as an obligatory rule)?
2. When issuing registration certificates and documents certifying permanent residence to children of EU citizens, do you accept as a supporting document a passport of a parent of the child (with written name of the child) or do you require to have presented child's own passport?

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We would very much appreciate your responses by **23 July 2012**.

2. Responses

		Wider Dissemination?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Since when your Member State has issued the children of your citizens their own passports (as an obligatory rule)? 2) When issuing registration certificates and documents certifying permanent residence to children of EU citizens, do you accept as a supporting document a passport of a parent of the child (with written name of the child) or do you require to have presented child's own passport?
	Belgium	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Since 1 September 1999, children (including newborns) can no longer be listed in a parents' passport. If a trip is planned to a non-EU country, the child must be in possession of his/her own passport. The application for the child's passport must be made by one parent if the household lives together or by the parent who has the custody in case of separation. In the latter case, the other parent will be notified the issuance of a passport to the child. The child must be present at the moment of passport application. 2) In case of permanent residence, meaning that the child lives in Belgium with his/her parents since at least 3 years, we do not require an individual passport for the child. In case of new arrival/first residence, the Belgian authorities require an individual passport for the child only in case his/her identity is not established, for example if he/she does not appear in the passport of the parent(s).
	Bulgaria	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Since 1999 to the Bulgarian children travelling abroad are issued the same travel documents – passports, unified for all BG citizens. (Before that date, to the children were issued travel documents, different from the passports of the adults.) 2) An ID document or a residence permit is issued to an alien with the support of the national travel document with which he/she has entered Bulgaria.
	Czech Republic	No	This EMN NCP has provided a response to the requesting EMN NCP. However, they have requested that it is not disseminated further.
	Estonia	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Amendment to Personal Identity Documents Act that introduced the principle 'one document-one person' entered into force on December 1st, 2002. 2) When issuing registration certificates and documents certifying permanent residence to children of EU citizens parents'/legal representatives' identity document and document certifying the right of legal representation are required. It is not required to present child's identity document.
	Finland	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Since 26 June 2012. 2) As a general rule, child's own passport should be presented.
	Italy	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In Italy the obligation for minors to be in possession of a passport is in force since 26th June 2012. Starting from this date, all registrations of minors on parents' passports are no longer valid. 2. No transitional measures are envisaged. From May 2011 the age limit to obtain the identity card (14 yrs) was abolished and, therefore, all minors can now apply for one. The identity card can also be used as a valid travel document within Europe or to other States that signed specific international agreements.

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	Latvia	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) As an obligatory rule every child has to have a passport from 15 years of age; At the same time law stipulates that a person has to have a valid travel document when crossing the border therefore for children under the age of 15 passports are issued on the basis of parents' desire as soon as the details about the child are included in the national register; 2) In order to receive a registration certificate or permanent residence permit for a child of an EU citizen parents must present child's passport (travel document) or birth certificate in the presence of both parents or with a written consent of the second parent.
	Lithuania	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Up till the 1 of January 2003, it was possible to issue to children either a passport/identity card, or a child's travel document. Since the 1st of January 2003, children can receive only passports and (or) identity cards. 2) We require the child's own identity document (passport or ID card).
	Luxembourg	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In Luxembourg with effect from 28 August 2006, the Passports Office applies the "one passport, one person" rule. Children are no longer included on their parents' passports. However, the parents' names are stated on the child's passport. In accordance with article 3 §2 of the Grand-ducal regulation of 25 January 2008 the travel document (passport) for children has a validity of five years if the holder is a child of more than 4 years. If the child is younger than 4 years he/she will be issued a travel document with a validity of 2 years. For obtaining the passport the request has to be filed by one of the parents who possesses the parental authority or in its defect its legal guardian. 2. The registration certificate of a minor is issued when the identity card or valid passport of the minor is presented by one of the parents. When issuing registration certificates and documents certifying permanent residence to children of EU citizens, a passport of a parent of the child (with written name of the child) is for the moment accepted as a supporting document.
	Malta	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Since 2001 by means of Legal Notice 59 of 2001 dated 16.03.2001 which established that children under sixteen years of age required a separate passport. 2) If the child does not have his own passport, that pertaining to the parent showing the child's name is deemed to satisfy the requirements needed to issue such a child with a document in accordance with the relative provisions of Directive 2004/38.
	Netherlands	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 26 June 2012 2) To be able to successfully register for a permanent residence card as an EU citizen, one must prove his/her identity and nationality. A passport of a parent of the child (with written name of the child) is according to the IND a sufficient proof of the nationality of the child. Therefore it will be possible for an EU citizen to register his/her child even without presenting the child's own passport.
	Poland	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poland stopped writing the children names in their parents' passports in 2006 when biometric passports were introduced. However, until 26th June 2012 children younger than 16 years could travel with their parents without being obliged to have their own passports if their names were written in their parents' passports issued before introduction of biometric ones. After 26th June 2012 every child traveling abroad must have its own passport. For travels inside the EU the passport can be replaced with the child own identity card. Children younger than 5 years are being issued temporary passports (not biometric ones) valid for 12 months. On their parents request they can get biometric passports valid for 12 months. Children from 5 to 13 years old are being issued biometric passports valid for 5 years. Children

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			<p>older than 13 years are getting biometric passports valid for 10 years.</p> <p>2. According to the Act of 14 July 2006 on the entry into, residence in and exit from the Republic of Poland of nationals of the European Union Member States and their family members, family members who are EU citizens must have a passport or other valid document confirming their identity and citizenship as well. It means that children must have a passport or other valid document confirming their identity and citizenship.</p>
	Portugal	Yes	<p>1. Passports are issued o children (as obligatory rule) since 2001.</p> <p>2. EU citizens' registration requires a personal identification document. Parent's passport (with the child registered on it) is not accepted as a valid identification document for this proposes.</p>
	Spain	Yes	<p>1) According to Article 9 of the Organic Law 1/1992 of 21 February 1992 on the Protection of Citizens' Security all Spanish nationals have the right to be issued with a National Identity Document from the age of fourteen, together with the obligation to obtain this document. It is not compulsory for children under the age of fourteen. Children cannot be included in their parents' passports since July 2003.</p> <p>2) For the issuance of residence certificates to EU citizens, children have to present their own passport.</p>
