



Ad-Hoc Query on Citizenship Tests

Requested by AT EMN NCP on 27th April 2012

Compilation produced on 28th September 2012

Responses from Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom (20 in Total)

Disclaimer: The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

1. Background Information

The Federal Ministry of the Interior would like to learn more about the citizenship test in other EU Member States:

2. Responses¹

		Wider Dissemination?²	1. Does your country require the successful completion of a citizenship test in order to obtain citizenship? 2. If so, what are these citizenship tests composed of and which assessment criteria are applied (written/oral; multiple choice/open answers; grades/other evaluation models)?
--	--	---	--

¹ If possible at time of making the request, the Requesting EMN NCP should add their response(s) to the query. Otherwise, this should be done at the time of making the compilation.

² A default "Yes" is given for your response to be circulated further (e.g. to other EMN NCPs and their national network members). A "No" should be added here if you do not wish your response to be disseminated beyond other EMN NCPs. In case of "No" and wider dissemination beyond other EMN NCPs, then for the Compilation for Wider Dissemination the response should be removed and the following statement should be added in the relevant response box: "This EMN NCP has provided a response to the requesting EMN NCP. However, they have requested that it is not disseminated further."

Disclaimer: The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. If so, which training materials and/or other information are provided for these citizenship tests? 4. If so, which topics are in centre of these citizenship tests? 5. If so, in how far does the subject of "history" find consideration in these citizenship tests? 6. If so, in how far does the subject of "politics" find consideration in these citizenship tests? 7. If so, in how far does the subject of "social affairs" find consideration in these citizenship tests? 8. If so, in how far does the subject of "law" find consideration in these citizenship tests? 9. If so, in how far does the subject of "current affairs" find consideration in these citizenship tests? 10. If so, in how far does the subject of "values/value systems" find consideration in these citizenship tests? 11. If so, in how far does the subject of "religion" find consideration in these citizenship tests?
	Austria	No	This EMN NCP has provided a response to the requesting EMN NCP. However, they have requested that it is not disseminated further.
	Belgium	Yes	In Belgium there is no citizenship test in order to obtain the Belgian nationality. However, it is worth mentioning that negotiations are ongoing to reform the nationality law. The coalition agreement from December 2011 outlines that in the future there will be conditions on the knowledge of the language and on integration (possibly including economic participation).
	Bulgaria	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes. According to the Law for the Bulgarian Citizenship the candidates for Bulgarian citizenship have to go through an interview. They answer special questionnaires. 2. The interview is oral. The interviewer registers his impression on the candidate's knowledge of Bulgarian language. The questions in the questionnaire are predominantly personal. They mainly concern the candidate himself and the answers are open. Once answered the questionnaires are not assessed but the information inside is then verified. In case the candidate is of Bulgarian origin only his Bulgarian identity is evaluated. 3. No training materials are provided for the interview. 4. The main topics of the interview are the personal data of the candidate and his relatives, who are Bulgarian citizens or are under procedure for acquiring Bulgarian citizenship. 5. There is only one question in the questionnaire regarding the Bulgarian national holidays. 6. There are no political questions. 7. There are no questions about social affairs. 8. There are no questions about legislation. 9. There are no questions about current affairs. 10. In regard to the value system there is one question about the changes which the candidate expect to come after he acquires Bulgarian citizenship. 11. There are no questions about religion. <p><i>Note: The forthcoming amendments to the Law for the Bulgarian citizenship envisage the requirement for questionnaires to drop out.</i></p>
	Cyprus	Yes	At the moment Cyprus does not apply citizenship tests and there is no indication that these tests will be applied in the near future
	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.

Disclaimer: The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

	Estonia	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. According to Citizenship Act article 6, the alien who wishes to obtain Estonian citizenship is required to pass language exam (on level B1) and the exam on the knowledge of the Estonian Constitution and the Citizenship Act (so called citizenship test). Citizenship test is taken in the form of a written test. It is made up of 24 multiple choice questions in Estonian. The pass level is 75%. i.e. the candidate but have the minimum of 18 correct answers. The exam last for 45 minutes. The test does not contain open-ended questions. Examination results may be appealed against within 30 days after the release of the examination results. The texts of the Constitution and the Citizenship Act of the Republic of Estonia and the Citizenship Act (in Estonian) and a dictionary may be used when taking the exam. Both the texts and the dictionary are available in the examination room. Exams are generally held once a month on Saturdays. The exam can be taken in Tallinn, Narva, Jõhvi (North-East) and Tartu (South). Exams are held on the same date and at the same time in every location. Both exams are arranged by the National Examination and Qualification Centre, which is under the Ministry of Education and Research (http://www.ekk.edu.ee/91452). There is no fee for taking the exam. 3. In addition to the materials provided in the examination room, Integration and Migration Fund offers free courses for preparing for the citizenship test for non-citizens (http://www.ekk.edu.ee/121168 , European Integration Fund project) and also free language courses for non-citizens (also European Integration Fund activity). Also the National Examination and Qualification Centre offers free consultations before taking the citizenship exam. The consultations are open to anyone wishing to familiarize themselves with the contents and format of the exam or to test their preparedness for the exam. The consultations provide opportunities for asking questions about the exam, taking a sample test and receiving advice on successfully completing the exam. The consultation lasts for up to two academic hours (90 minutes). There are also several study materials available - http://www.ekk.edu.ee/booklets (available in Estonian, Russian and English). 4. The questions focus solely on the content of the Constitution and the Citizenship Act, primarily in the following areas: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the general principles of the system of government in Estonia provided in chapters 1 and 3 of the Constitution of the Republic of Estonia; (ii) Everyone' s general fundamental rights, freedoms and duties provided in chapter 2 of the Constitution of the Republic of Estonia; (iii) the jurisdiction of Parliament, the President of the Republic, the Government of the Republic and the judicial authority according to the Constitution of the Republic of Estonia; (iv) the conditions and procedures for acquiring, procuring, restoring, and losing Estonian citizenship according to the Citizenship Act of the Republic of Estonia. <p>Sample questions are provided in the training materials and discussed during the consultation. The training materials for the exam contain some information on other areas (listed below – e.g. history, politics etc) for informational purposes, but applicants are not tested on them during the exam.</p> 5. The test does not contain separate questions on history. 6. The test does not contain separate questions on politics. 7. The test does not contain separate questions on social affairs. 8. The test contains questions on the content of the Constitution and Citizenship Act. 9. The test does not contain separate questions on current affairs
--	---------	-----	--

Disclaimer: The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<p>10. The test does not contain separate questions on values.</p> <p>11. The test does not contain separate questions on religion.</p>
	Finland	Yes	Finland does not have a citizenship test as a requirement for obtaining citizenship.
	France	Yes	<p>1. In France, applicants for naturalisation and people wishing to acquire French nationality after marriage to a French national must prove they master French language.</p> <p>From the 1st of February 2012, they must sign a charter of rights and duties of French citizens that recalls the fundamental principles and values of the French Republic.</p> <p>Besides, according to Act no. 2011-672 of 16 June 2011 relating to immigration, integration and nationality, no one can be naturalized if he/she does not justify his/her integration into French community, notably through sufficient knowledge of French history, culture and society, and of the rights and duties conferred by French nationality as well as by adherence to the principles and values essential to the French Republic.</p> <p>2/4. Act of 16 June 2011 specified that the required level of language is the level B1 from the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages. It corresponds to the level of a student at the end of compulsory education. It should enable the applicant to live normally in France and take part in everyday life conversations. Applicants should provide either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a French diploma corresponding at least to the certificate of general education (“Brevet des collèges”), issued in France or abroad or diploma in French language studies (DELF) Level B1; - a certificate issued within the last 2 years by an organization with the label "French Language Integration" (FLI) or approved by the Ministry of the Interior, Overseas, Local Authorities and Immigration. <p>The required level of knowledge of history, culture and society corresponds to the one expected from a student at the end of primary education. From the 1st of July 2012, this knowledge will be verified by using multiple-choice questions in an interview with an officer of the prefecture where the application for naturalization or reintegration is submitted. The adherence to the principles and values essential to the French Republic is also assessed during this interview.</p> <p>5. In addition to training courses organized at national level by the French Office for Immigration and Integration (OFII), training courses are financially supported by the State at the local level, firstly, as part of sociolinguistic workshops organized by associations, secondly, by a plan called "Open school to parents" (“Ouvrir l’école aux parents”) enabling non-French speaking parents to learn French in the school attended by their child.</p> <p>A new training concept, the "French Language Integration" (FLI), was established in 2011. It provides French language training courses for non-French speaking adult immigrants. It offers a daily use of French language and learning tools for a smooth integration into French society (including knowledge of customs, principles and values of the society). This label is issued by the State to training organizations (associations, enterprises, local authorities) for a period of three years.</p>

Disclaimer: *The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.*

	Germany	Yes	<p>1. Yes. The citizenship test was introduced in Germany in September 2008. According to § 10(1) Line 1 No. 7 of the German Nationality Act, those applying for citizenship must demonstrate knowledge of the legal system, social structures and living conditions in Germany. Generally this knowledge is demonstrated by passing a citizenship test (§ 10(5) German Nationality Act).</p> <p>2. For the written test, there is a pool of a total of 310 multiple choice questions. 300 of these questions (Part I) are used nationwide based on the curricular framework for the citizenship course. The remaining 10 multiple choice questions (Part II) only relate to the Federal State in which the applicant resides.</p> <p>A test questionnaire consists of 30 test assignments that are used nationwide and three specific to the respective Federal State. Each applicant receives a custom, personalized test. Quantitative processes ensure that all questionnaires have the same level of difficulty. All questions and questionnaires have been tested with several control groups on a scientific basis. For each of the questions the correct answer must be selected and marked from four alternatives. A minimum of 17 of the total of 33 questions must have been answered correctly to pass the test. The test may be repeated any number of times.</p> <p>3. The total catalogue of approved test questions for the citizenship test was published by the Federal Ministry of the Interior as an annex to the Ordinance on the Citizenship Test at the time it was introduced. The Federal Office for Migration and Refugees' website allows to prepare for the test by providing a sample test and the entire pool of questions for download or interactive trials („Online-Testcenter“). The correct answers are displayed. Furthermore there are numerous publications available in German bookshops to prepare for the citizenship test.</p> <p>4. The citizenship test is exclusively testing factual knowledge in line with the content of the citizenship course curriculum. The curriculum was also published as an annex to the Ordinance on the Citizenship Test together with the catalogue of test questions and consists of three modules (1) “Life in a Democracy”, (2) “History and Responsibility” and (3) “People and Society”. 150 of the 300 pool of nationwide questions relate to the content taught in module 1, 75 questions each refer to modules 2 and 3. The questions referring to the Federal States are also based on module 1, specifically the sub-sector „democracy and participating in political processes“.</p> <p>The 33 questions in each test questionnaire reflect this distribution of the overall catalogue of questions.</p> <p>5.-11. All of the content referred to in questions 5.-11. is covered by the citizenship test and is therefore dealt with. The citizenship test was developed on the basis of the curriculum on the citizenship courses published by the Federal Ministry of the Interior and has the same focus and content:</p> <p>Module 1 “Life in a Democracy” forms the core. It mainly deals with the citizen’s possibilities of participation, i.e. the type and significance of the different forms of participating in politics and society in Germany (elections, membership in political parties or private associations etc.). Based thereon the basic principles, values and standards (fundamental rights, rights and duties, conflict resolution), the major elements for a working parliamentary democracy, its organization and structure are explained.</p>

Disclaimer: *The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.*

			<p>Module 2 “History and Responsibility” presents the major milestones of recent German history, specifically the evolvement of a parliamentary democracy. The test questions refer to the parliament at St. Paul’s Church in 1848/49 and its influence on the „Basic Law“ and on the different status of the people’s representative bodies in the German Empire and the Weimar Republic. The consequences of the disrespect of the rule of law and democracy are illustrated with the example of the national socialist dictatorship. From this follows the responsibility to preserve the democratic order. The milestones of German post-war history include the foundation of the Federal Republic of Germany and the GDR, the division and reunification of Germany. Further topics are migration history and developments in the Federal Republic of Germany related to the progressive European unification.</p> <p>Module 3 “People and Society” covers test questions on basic aspects of social life and culture in Germany. Some of the content from module 1 “Life in a Democracy”, e.g. individual fundamental rights or the topic „dealing with conflicts“ are selected to put them in the context of intra-cultural social interaction. Religious and cultural coexistence in the federal organized state of Germany is discussed as well as the cultural changes triggered by migration. Education is also included in the list of questions, because education is key for creating equal opportunities to participate in social and political life in Germany (see Annex 2 to Ordinance on the Citizenship Test).</p>
	Greece	Yes	<p>The new law about citizenship, Law 3838/2010 “Modern Provisions on Greek Nationality and the political participation of ethnic Greeks and legal immigrant residents and other arrangements”, which came into force in March 2010, establishes the possibility of using a citizenship exam (test) before a person obtains the Greek Citizenship; nevertheless the relative article has not been applied so far. For the time being, everyone who is interested in applying for Greek Citizenship has to pass an oral exam, a so called “Interview”, which is a prerequisite for obtaining Greek Citizenship and there are no exemptions from this procedure.</p> <p>In this Interview, applicants are invited to answer a series of questions, which include topics of ancient and modern Greek history, Greek geography, Greek customs, Greek political system and questions in general when answered, prove that the applicant is informed of the sociopolitical situation in Greece, on a basic level.</p> <p>The most essential prerequisite in this interview is the comprehension of the Greek language, the listening and speaking ability of the applicant and whether he/she is able to communicate in Greek in daily-life situations.</p>
	Hungary	Yes	<p>1. Hungary applies the citizenship test ,so a non-Hungarian citizen may be naturalized if: a) the person resided in Hungary continuously over a period of eight years preceding the submission of the application, b) according to Hungarian law, the person has a clean criminal record, and at the time of the assessment of the application, there are no criminal proceedings in progress against him before a Hungarian court, c) his livelihood and residence are assured in Hungary, d)his naturalization does not violate the interests of the Republic of Hungary; and e) provides proof that he has passed the examination in basic constitutional studies in the Hungarian language or that of being exempted by virtue of this Act. The following shall be exempt from taking the examination: a) persons who are legally incompetent or with diminished capacity, b) persons who earned a diploma in the Hungarian language in a Hungarian institution of higher education, persons over 65 years of age at the time of filing the petition, persons who are able to verify not having the capacity to take the exam, due to their lasting and irreversibly deteriorated health.</p> <p>2. The exam consists of two parts. The first part of the exam contain a short draft about the important names and events of the Hungarian history, while the second part briefs about the main institutional about the Hungarian constitutional system (National Assembly, the Constitutional Court, electoral rules). The exam takes place in front of the three –member board; by answering two written and then an</p>

Disclaimer: The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<p>oral line (a line contains two points). The script is solved in the same time in 60 minutes. The script could be correct immediately by the board, after this comes after the oral round, where the candidates take an exam one by one (choosing an item, as well as ensure adequate preparation time).</p> <p>3. There is a book on the Hungarian history and literature with the key names and events as well as it provides guidance on the main institutions of the Hungarian constitutional.</p> <p>4. a) Hungary in the Carpathian Basin, Europe and international organizations (UN, Council of Europe, NATO, European Union), b) Hungary's national symbols and holidays (coat of arms, flag, crown, National Anthem, Manifesto, national holidays), c) Turning points in the history of Hungary (Conquest, Founding of the state, the extinction of the Árpád dynasty, Turkish occupation, Habsburg rule 1848-49 Revolution and freedom, reconciliation, the first and the Second World War, 1956. Revolution per year, the 1990th year's political system), d) The art, music and science are outstanding representatives of Hungarian, e) The dominant figures of Hungarian literature, f) Fundamental institutions of the Constitution (National Assembly, the President, the Government, the Constitutional Court and the judiciary), g) The structure of government (central, provincial, local bodies, municipal administration), h) Basic civil rights and obligations (liberties, economic, social and cultural rights, civic responsibilities and the protection of civil rights) i) The Hungarian citizenship (formation, acquisition, termination and certification).</p> <p>5. Shall be described the following: a) the origin and development of the Hungarian people ,b) the reign of King St. Stephen, c) the age of King Matthias, d) Turkish times, e) Habsburg rule, f) Hungarian Revolution of 1848, g) the Austro-Hungarian Compromise of 1867, h) the First and the Second World War, i) the Rákosi regime, j) the Hungarian Revolution of 1956, k) the Kádár regime, l) the end of communism in Hungary (1989) as well as Hungary in the Carpathian basin, Europe and international organisations</p> <p>6. Political parties, politicians (president of the Republic, head of state, etc), fundamental rights and obligations</p> <p>7. -</p> <p>8. Structure and organization of Hungary, fundamental rights and obligations, institutions and political system, system of public administration system, the incurrence/obtaining/termination and proof of Hungarian citizenship</p> <p>9. -</p> <p>10. Fundamentals rights and freedoms, human rights</p> <p>11. -</p> <p>Furthermore the citizenship test also contains the following questions: the celebration and national symbols of Hungary, the Hungarian outstanding representatives of art, music and science, the dominant personalities of Hungarian literature, knowledge of the Hungarian National Anthem and the Szózat.</p>
	Latvia	Yes	<p>1. Yes.</p> <p>2. The test has 2 parts – written and oral. Within the test 4 skills are examined: listening, reading, writing and speaking, maximum assessment for each skill is one fourth of total 100 points (25 points for each skill). Two thirds of maximum amount of points should be acquired – 16 points for each skill - to pass the test.</p> <p>Test on basic principles of Constitution, text of the Anthem and history of Latvia may be completed in written or oral form depending on the choice of applicant of citizenship.</p> <p>The test is passed if the applicant has received at least minimum amount of points for each part of the test.</p>

Disclaimer: The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<p>If applicant doesn't pass one of the tests for first time, within a single time of examination, applicant can pass each of the tests 3 times. The test on language skills for second and third time can be taken at the earliest 3 months after previous test, but test on basic principles of national constitution, national anthem and history knowledge for second and third time can be taken at earliest 1 month after the previous test.</p> <p>3. The structural subdivisions of Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs provides information on ways how citizenship can be obtained (the information is available via informative materials, internet, informative campaigns etc.). Applicants are informed about process of examination and possible reliefs during the submission of documents in the territorial divisions of OCMA as well.</p> <p>Information is provided on what kind of skills will be examined and where is possible to purchase training materials and methodological tools. Those materials help to prepare necessary skills for the test on the Latvian language, history, Constitution and Anthem text. For all applicants the information on OCMA webpage is available in Latvian, Russian and English languages, where all necessary information regarding citizenship examination is provided, inter alia several examples of tests are available.</p> <p>In three territorial divisions of OCMA information days are organized where visitors can obtain information regarding naturalisation process in whole, also it is possible to complete pilot tests of naturalization to clarify, if the applicant is ready for examination.</p> <p>4. Main topics of the citizenship test are related to Latvian language, history, the Constitution and Anthem. Within language test it is necessary to ascertain that applicant is able to communicate in daily situations, for example, visiting medicine institutions, banks, shops, post office etc.</p> <p>5. The applicant should know significant facts of history of Latvia (historical periods, prominent personalities etc.). The applicant should understand the interconnection of historical events as well.</p> <p>6. 15 % of questions from the test are related to "politics".</p> <p>7. 15 % of questions from the test are related to "social affairs".</p> <p>8. 30 % of questions from the test are related to the principles of establishment of institutions of legislative, executive and judiciary powers of Republic of Latvia and its structure and basic principles of activity. The order of electing and discharge of state president and his duties, basic principles of mutual relations of society, rights and responsibilities of the citizens and persons are examined as well.</p> <p>9. Knowledge on "current affairs" is not examined within the citizenship test.</p> <p>10. 2 % of questions from the test are related to "values/value system".</p> <p>11. 1 % of questions from the test are related to "religion".</p>
	Luxembourg	Yes	<p>1. No. According to the law on Luxembourgish Nationality of 23 October 2008, individuals are not required to pass a citizenship test before obtaining Luxembourgish citizenship.</p> <p>However, the candidate must prove: a) the active and passive knowledge of at least one of the official languages of the country (Luxembourgish, German or French); b) have passed a language test of spoken Luxembourgish and c) attended at least three civic education courses before submitting a request for naturalization (two of the courses are compulsory: one is on Luxembourgish institutions and the second is on fundamental rights. Regarding the last course the candidate can choose between: history, municipalities, the economy, labor law, the social security system or the medias. Exempted from the language test of spoken Luxembourgish and the three civic education courses are those persons who have attended a public school in Luxembourg for at least seven years or a private school which follows the curricula of public schools, or who have resided legally and continuously</p>

Disclaimer: The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<p>in Luxembourg since at least 1984.</p> <p>Candidates for naturalization must prove that they have a language proficiency of spoken Luxembourgish that corresponds to level B1 of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages for oral understanding and A2 for oral expression. Tests are organized by the National Language Institute in the capital city of Luxembourg. Upon request, the registration fees for the test (75 EUR) can be reimbursed by the Ministry of Justice. The attendance of a Luxembourgish language course at one of the many public or private language schools is optional. If taken with a view to acquire the Luxembourgish nationality, the course fees can, upon request and up to a certain limit, be reimbursed by the Ministry of Justice.</p> <p>2. N/A 3. N/A 4. N/A 5. N/A 6. N/A 7. N/A 8. N/A 9. N/A 10. N/A 11. N/A</p>
	Malta	Yes	Malta does not require any of the said citizenship tests. Citizenship by naturalization is granted if the Minister responsible for citizenship matters is satisfied that the person concerned has an adequate knowledge of the Maltese or the English language.
	Netherlands	Yes	<p>1. Strictly speaking, the Netherlands does not have a citizenship test. However, one of the conditions that must be satisfied in order to become a Dutch citizen is to be sufficiently integrated and to speak, read, write, and understand Dutch. This is demonstrated by passing the civic integration examination. Once one has passed the examination, one will get a Civic Integration Certificate. With this certificate, one can submit a naturalisation application.</p> <p>There are some exceptions to this rule. When someone is in the possession of specific diplomas or certificates, he/she does not have to take the civic integration examination. This also applies to people who are unable to take examination because of serious physical or mental handicap. If this is the case, this must be demonstrated by documentary evidence.</p> <p>But again, in principle, everyone who wishes to become a Dutch citizen must take the integration examination. Only in exceptional cases, one does not have to take the integration examination.</p> <p>2. The civic integration test consists of a practice exam and a central exam. In the practice exam the person needs to do four assessments or needs to make a portfolio. The practice exam is an oral exam. The central exam, which is a written exam, consists of three exams: Knowledge of the Dutch society; Dutch spoken test; Electronic practice exam.</p> <p>3. The Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations is responsible for the civic integration examination. General information on the exam is available on websites (especially www.inburgeren.nl) and flyers. Teaching material for the illiterate, and those educated on various levels of education is developed by the market itself.</p>

Disclaimer: The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

			<p>4. Knowledge of Dutch society, the Dutch language and practical situations. This may vary from how to pay a visit to the family doctor to how to look for a job and how to successfully apply for a job, how to speak to one's children's teachers, and how to get along with one's neighbours.</p> <p>5 till 11: All issues mentioned under 5 till 11 find consideration in these tests, except 'current affairs'. Current affairs may come up during lessons, but do not form part of the exams, if only because this would mean that the exams would have to be renewed on a monthly basis. 'Social affairs' is mainly interpreted as the looking for and having a job. 'Religion' is part of the subject of constitutional politics (separation of Church and State; freedom of religion). Apart from the subjects mentioned in 5 till 11, the following themes form part of the exam: parenting and education, health care, living and housing, geography.</p> <p>One must know the basic ideas of Dutch society and its general historical, cultural, social and political background.</p>
	Portugal	Yes	<p>It is mandatory to take a Portuguese language test for obtaining Portuguese nationality by naturalization, except in such cases where – by virtue of the discretionary power vested on the Government – applicants are exempted from this requirement (Article 6, paragraph 6 of the Nationality Act).</p> <p>The models of diagnostic tests on the knowledge of Portuguese are produced by the Ministry of Education (annexes to ordinance number 1403-A/2006 of 15 December). Evidence on the knowledge of the Portuguese language may also be produced by delivering a certificate issued by a teaching establishment. The law does not require any proof of knowledge of any other subject related to the Portuguese society including on Portuguese History.</p>
	Slovak Republic	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Slovak Republic requires a successful completion of a language test. General information about acquiring Slovak citizenship can be found on the following websites: https://portal.gov.sk/Portal/sk/Default.aspx?CatID=39&aid=488 (SK version only) http://mic.iom.sk/en/citizenship/general-info.html (SK and EN version) Language test is regulated in Art. 8 par. 5 to 8 of the Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No. 40/1993 Coll. on Nationality of the Slovak Republic and Amendment and Supplementation of Certain Acts. Upon filling in the applicant questionnaire, the district authority in the seat of the region, diplomatic mission or a consular office of the Slovak Republic verifies whether the applicant masters the Slovak language. Mastering the Slovak language is verified by means adequate to the health condition of the applicant. Mastering the Slovak language by the applicant is verified by <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Interview, in which the applicant is asked questions related to him/herself and his/her relatives, as well as general questions, including, without limitation, questions from history, geography, and social and political development in the Slovak Republic, Reading aloud a randomly selected article from press in the Slovak language containing at least 500 words, handed to the applicant immediately before reading it, Writing a summary of the read article pursuant to letter b) by the applicant in a time limit of 30 minutes. Mastering Slovak language by the applicant is verified by a three-member committee appointed by the director of the district authority in the seat of a region, by the ambassador or the consul. Presence of all members of the committee is required for the committee to decide. Resolutions of the committee are made by votes of at least two members of the committee. Minutes on procedure and result of verification of mastering the Slovak language by the applicant are made on the day of

Disclaimer: *The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.*

			<p>verification. Minutes are signed by all members of the committee and by the applicant.</p> <p>The minutes include</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Name, surname, surname at birth, birth number, if assigned, date and place of birth of the applicant, and their residence address, b) Name, surname and position of each committee member, c) Evaluation by each individual member of the committee of the mastering or non-mastering the Slovak language by the applicant orally and in writing and justification of such evaluation on the basis of results of the applicant, d) Adopted decision of the committee on the basis of evaluation pursuant to letter c), e) Place, date and signatures of applicant and of committee members. <p>The article from the press and its contents written by the applicant pursuant is attached to the minutes.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. See Answer 2. 4. See Answer 2. 5. It is taken into account. 6. It is taken into account. 7. It is taken into account. 8. It is not taken into account. 9. It is taken into account. 10. It is not taken into account. 11. It is not taken into account.
	Spain	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Spain does not require the successful completion of a test to obtain Spanish citizenship as defined in the question. However it is important to note that in the case of acquisition of Spanish citizenship by residence, the interested party must evidence good civic conduct and a sufficient degree of integration in Spanish society in the proceedings regulated by the Civil Registry legislation as established in Article 22.4 of the Spanish Civil Code. Therefore, a test on integration is carried out by the officer in charge of the Civil Registry who will examine the degree of adaptation to the Spanish culture and lifestyle. According to Article 220.5 of the Regulation on the Civil Registry, the person applying for the Spanish nationality shall declare in his/her application: if he/she speaks Spanish or any other official language in Spain; any other circumstances proving the adaptation to the Spanish culture and lifestyle such as studies, charity and social services and whatever considered advisable. Article 221 of the above mentioned Regulation provides that the applicant shall prove the previous facts. The officer in charge of the Civil Registry will listen to him/her, especially to check the degree of adaptation to the Spanish culture and lifestyle. The officer will also try to listen to the spouse separately with regard to the change of nationality and the circumstances around it. The exam does not have a fixed or minimum content; however language skills turn out to be a decisive factor in most cases. If the results are not successful, the application will be rejected on grounds of lack of integration. Concerning other ways of acquiring Spanish nationality (by option, naturalisation) the completion of a test is not required as the acquisition of nationality will depend on other reasons (e.g. having Spanish origins, having been legally subject to guardianship, custody or care by a Spanish citizen). In the case of consolidation of nationality, which requires possession and continued use of Spanish

Disclaimer: *The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.*

			nationality for ten years, in good faith and based on a title registered in the Civil Registry, the granting of nationality will depend on proving the said use (which in fact entails integration). Thus a test is neither required.
	Sweden	Yes	1. No 2-11. Not applicable
	United Kingdom	Yes	1. Yes 2. Computer test – 24 multiple choice questions 3. Handbook with all the information needed to pass the test, accompanying study guide and practice questions – print format and electronic 4. As of September 2012 the test will cover all topics in the handbook – currently we only test on 5 out of 9 chapters 5-11 Each chapter of the handbook has a specified number of questions which cover all of the topics listed below in q6-11. The contents page of the handbook is shown below.

Annex

Contents of the UK Handbook to citizenship

A message to you

- Your rights and responsibilities as a permanent resident or citizen
- The process of becoming a permanent resident or citizen of the UK
- Taking the Life in the UK test
- How to use this handbook
- Where to find more information

Chapter 1 The making of the United Kingdom

- What is the United Kingdom?
- Early Britain
- The Middle Ages
- The early modern period

Disclaimer: *The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.*

Stability and the growth of empire

The 20th century

Britain since 1945

Chapter 2 The United Kingdom today: a profile

The nations and regions of the UK

Languages and dialects

Population

Religion

Customs and traditions

Sport

Arts and culture

Leisure

Places of interest

Chapter 3 How the United Kingdom is governed

The development of British democracy

The British constitution

Elections

The Government

Devolved administration

Government and the law

The media and government

Who can vote?

Standing for office

Visiting Parliament and the devolved administrations

The UK in Europe and the rest of the world

Disclaimer: *The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.*

Chapter 4 You and your community

- Your role in the community
- How you can support your community
- Other ways to volunteer
- Green Britain

Chapter 5 Knowing the law

- The rights and responsibilities of a citizen
- Criminal courts
- Civil courts
- Legal advice and aid
- Other important rights of a citizen
- Children
- Consumer protection

Chapter 6 Employment, money and identification

- Employment
- Equal rights and discrimination
- Rights and responsibilities at work
- Working for yourself
- Working in Europe
- Childcare and children at work
- Money and credit
- Proving your identity

Chapter 7 Housing and travel

- Housing
- Homelessness

Disclaimer: *The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.*

Services in and for the home

Neighbours

Public transport

Driving

Chapter 8 Health and education

Health

Registering a birth

Registering a death

The development of compulsory education

Going to school

The education system

The school curriculum

Parents and schools

University

Adult education

Chapter 9 Sources of help and information

Public libraries

Citizens Advice Bureau

The police service

The fire service

Local council offices

Other sources of information

Help for refugees and asylum seekers

Glossary

Index

Disclaimer: *The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.*