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This Factsheet does not bind the Court and is not exhaustive

Deprivation of citizenship

Article 8 (right to respect for private and family life) of the [European Convention on Human Rights](#) states:

"1. Everyone has the right to respect for his private and family life, his home and his correspondence.

2. There shall be no interference by a public authority with the exercise of this right except such as in accordance with the law and is necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security, public safety or the economic well-being of the country, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals, or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others."

Most of the cases concerning citizenship brought before the European Court of Human Rights have concerned applicants claiming the right to acquire citizenship and the denial of recognition of such citizenship. In these cases, the Court has observed that although right to a citizenship is not as such guaranteed by the European Convention on Human Rights or its Protocols, it did not exclude that an arbitrary denial of citizenship might in certain circumstances raise an issue under Article 8 of the Convention because of the impact of such a denial on the private life of the individual ([Karassev v. Finland](#), decision of 12 January 1999; [Genovese v. Malta](#), judgment of 11 October 2011).

Following annulment of simulated marriage

[Ramadan v. Malta](#)

21 June 2016

The applicant, originally an Egyptian citizen, acquired Maltese citizenship following his marriage to a Maltese national. It was revoked by the Minister of Justice and Internal Affairs following a decision by the relevant domestic court to annul the marriage on the ground that the applicant's only reason to marry had been to remain in Malta and acquire Maltese citizenship. The applicant complained about the decision to deprive him of his Maltese citizenship, asserting among other things that he was now stateless since he had had to renounce his Egyptian citizenship in order to become a citizen of Malta and was currently at risk of removal.

The Court firstly observed that a loss of a citizenship already acquired or born into, as in the applicant's case, could have the same (and possibly a bigger) impact on a person's private and family life as a person claiming the right to acquire citizenship or complaining about the denial of recognition of such citizenship. Thus, also in these situations an arbitrary revocation of citizenship could in certain circumstances raise an issue under Article 8 of the Convention because of its impact on the private life of the individual. However, the Court held that there had been **no violation of Article 8** of the Convention in the applicant's case, finding that, in the circumstances of the case, the decision depriving him of his citizenship had not been arbitrary. The Court noted in particular that the decision had had a clear legal basis under the relevant national law and had been accompanied by hearings and remedies consistent with procedural fairness. It had to be borne in mind also that that situation had come about as a result of the applicant's fraudulent behaviour. Indeed, any consequences complained of were to a

large extent a result of his own choices and actions. Besides, the applicant, who was not threatened with expulsion from Malta, had nonetheless been able to pursue his business activities and to reside in Malta and it had still been open to him to apply for a work permit and a residence permit there, which could eventually also make him eligible for citizenship. Lastly, he had not sufficiently convinced the Court that he had relinquished his Egyptian nationality nor demonstrated that he would not be able to re-acquire it if he had done so.

In the context of terrorism and national security considerations

K2 v. the United Kingdom (application no. 42387/13)

7 February 2017 (decision on the admissibility)

The applicant, a naturalised British citizen, left the United Kingdom in breach of his bail conditions. While he was out of the country, the Secretary of State for the Home Department ordered that the applicant be deprived of his citizenship on the ground that such measure was conducive to the public good. The applicant was also excluded from the United Kingdom on the ground that he was involved in terrorism-related activities and had links to a number of Islamic extremists. The applicant complained that the measures had breached his right to respect for his family and private life. He also argued that he could not properly make his case from abroad, because of fears that his communications could be intercepted by Sudanese counter-terrorism authorities that would then harm him.

The Court declared the application **inadmissible** as being manifestly ill-founded. It firstly found that, although an arbitrary denial or revocation of citizenship might in some circumstances raise an issue under Article 8 of the Convention, because of its impact on the private life of an individual, no such issue arose in the present case. The Home Secretary at the time had acted swiftly and diligently, and in accordance with the law. The Court also noted that the applicant had had a statutory right to appeal and access to judicial review but the UK courts had rejected his claims after giving them a comprehensive and thorough examination. Lastly, though some of the case against the applicant had been kept secret for security reasons, his special advocate had had access to this information, and the nature of the case was broadly known to the applicant. Moreover, the Court held that Article 8 of the Convention could not be interpreted so as to impose an obligation on States to facilitate the return of every person deprived of citizenship in order for them to pursue an appeal against that decision. The UK court had rejected the applicant's claims about not being able to argue his case from abroad, and the Court did not consider itself in a position to call into question that finding. Furthermore, the UK court had adopted a cautious approach to the case given the absence of instructions from the applicant, but still found conclusive evidence that he had been engaged in terrorism-related activities. In any case, it was the applicant who had originally chosen to leave the country. Finally, the Court noted that the applicant would not be left stateless by the loss of UK citizenship (as he had Sudanese citizenship), and the interference to his private and family life caused by the deprivation of citizenship was limited.

Pending applications

Ghoumid v. France (application no. 52273/16), Charouali v. France (no. 52285/16), Turk v. France (no. 52290/16), Aberbri v. France (no. 52294/16) and Ait El Haj v. France (no. 52302/16)

Applications communicated to the French Government on 23 May 2017

These cases concern the decision to revoke the citizenship of the applicants in April 2015 following their conviction in 2007 for involvement in a conspiracy to prepare a terrorist act. The applicants contend in particular that the decision to revoke their citizenship infringed their right to identity. They also argue that the measure is a "disguised penalty" aimed at punishing the acts of which they were convicted in 2007.

The Court gave notice of the application to the French Government and put questions to the parties under Article 8 (right to respect for private life) of the Convention and Article 4 (right not to be tried or punished twice) of Protocol No. 7 to the Convention.

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