

Questions concerning special statuses of “denizenship” or “civic citizenship”

<p>QUASI-CITIZENSHIP DEFINITION: a status granted to non-nationals giving them:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. almost equal rights as nationals of the country of residence 2. absolute protection against expulsion (also temporarily, e.g. for minor children), and/or 3. voting rights for national elections <p><i>Permanent residence permits, refugee status (as defined by the Geneva convention) and EU-citizens are excluded from this definition and should not be dealt with in your answer. Only rules that apply to certain group of persons are relevant in this context.</i></p>			
1. Is there a group of persons granted the quasi-citizenship status since 1945?			
Yes			
No			
2. If the status of quasi-citizenship occurs			
a. What are the different statuses of quasi-citizenship in the country under consideration?			
b. To which categories of persons does the status apply?			
c. When and why was this status created?			
d. What are the conditions for the acquisition of the status?			
e. Which rights does the status grant (compared to the rights of nationals)?	Political rights	Full protection against expulsion	Holding public office
f. Can the status be lost, if so, under what circumstances?			

DENIZENSHIP

DEFINITION: a status granted to non-nationals giving them

1. permanent right of residence
2. most citizenship rights that nationals benefit from
3. limited protection against expulsion from the country of residence.

See report on your country in K. Groenendijk, E. Guild and R. Barzilay, The legal status of third-country nationals who are long-term residents in a Member State of the European Union, European Communities 2001. europa.eu.int/comm/justice_home/

Please specify the changes in the regulations and/or administrative practice concerning each of the issues dealt with in the country report of 2001: