







Europe for Citizens - Programme Guide 2014-2020



- The Law of Nationality is regulated in provisions of the law 3284/2004, as it has been altered by Laws 3838/2010, 4251/2014 and 4332/2015.
- In Greece, the terms "CITIZENSHIP" and "NATIONALITY" are identical and refer to the legal link that connects the individual with the state and the people of which he/she belongs, while the term "ETHNICITY" refers to a non-legal bond of a person with a nation. Those belonging to the same nation are called homogeneous while the rest are all aliens or foreigners.
- The Asylum Service, the Refugee Authority, the Reception Service and the Identification of Refugees were founded by Law 4375/2016.
- Ministry of Internal Affairs www.ypes.gr information for:
- > Acquisition of Greek Nationality
- Process of naturalization



Acquisition of the Greek nationality (1)

1. Ipso jure (automatically), by birth

- The child of a Greek parent acquires Greek nationality at birth
- Greek nationality is acquired when someone has been born in Greek territory, if:
- a. One of his parents was born in Greece and has a permanent residence in the country since birth or
- b. Has not acquired a foreign nationality at birth or can not obtain such by his parents' declaration to the relevant foreign authorities, if the law of his/her parents' nationality requires such a declaration, or
- c. is of unknown nationality

Acquisition of the Greek nationality (2)

- 2. Due to the birth or study at a school in Greece, a child of aliens born in Greece under certain conditions.
- 3. Due to recognition by a Greek father of a foreign alien who was born without the marriage of his parents.
- 4. A foreigner adopted by Greek parents as a minor.
- 5. Acquisition of nationality by ranking in the armed forces.



Acquisition of the Greek nationality (3)

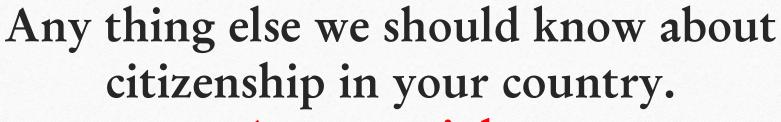
6. Naturalization

- Naturalization of third-country nationals who have been granted long-term resident status of five years.
- Nationals of Member States of the European Union if they exercise a freedom to provide services or are in paid employment or are studying or are citizens or family members of a EU citizen. Or have a permanent residence for a citizen of the EU.
- Citizens of third-country nationals who are members of the family of Greeks or citizens of the EU or are parents of a minor Greek citizen
- Recognized political refugees or eligible for subsidiary protection or protection for humanitarian reasons
- Naturalization of those who have been declared stateless by a national authority
- Naturalization of a foreigner who holds any type of permanent residence permit, pursuant to the transitional provisions of Article 25 of Law 3838/2010



Special cases of naturalization provided for in the Law.





Access - rights

Political rights

Right of appeal

• Religious rights

Freedom of religious faith (Tolerance-Constitution)

Educational rights

Right to education of minors

• Employment rights

Guaranteed right to work (It demanded work permission for migrants and asylum application)

- ❖ The ministry of immigration policy says that it will legislate that refugees can work legally
- to welfare services and benefits

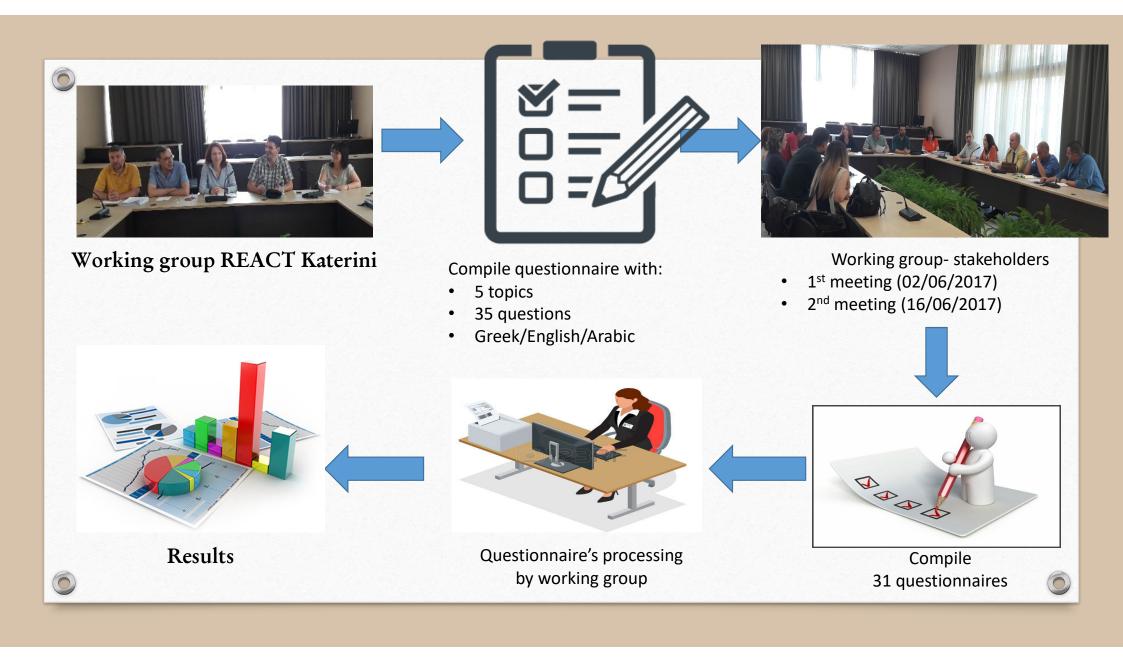
Right to health services, Support of equality issues. Possibility of psychosocial support, Housing, Protection of unaccompanied children (refugees), Poverty reduction programs (immigrants)

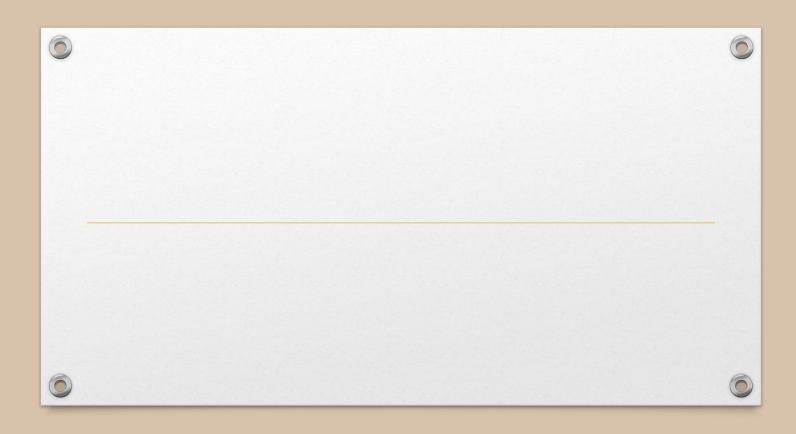


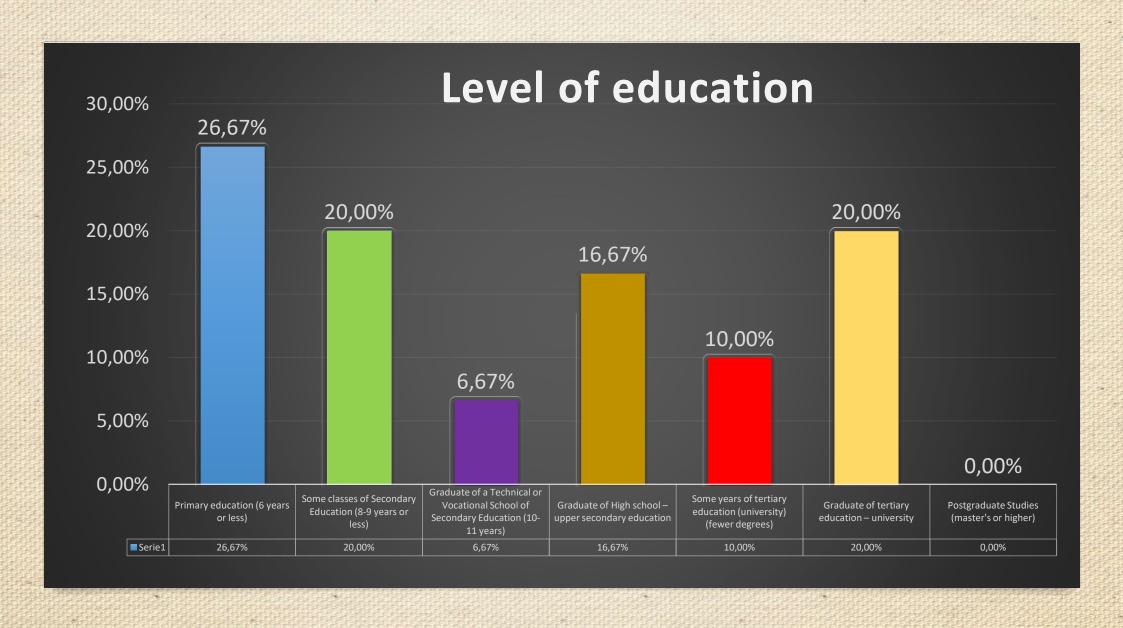


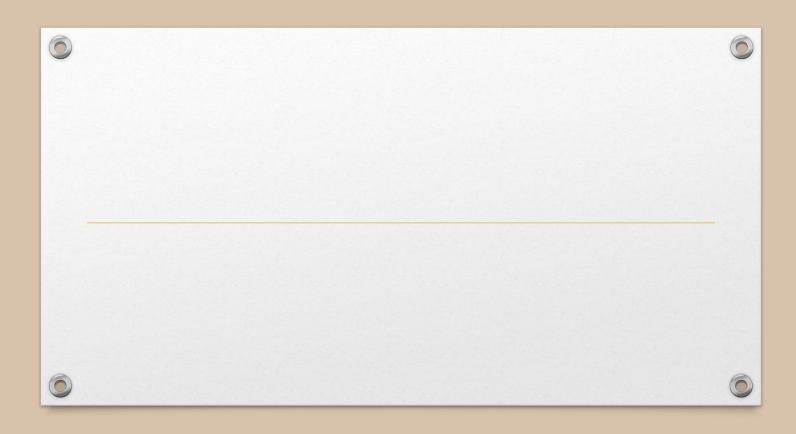
Survey analysis of immigrants' attitude in Katerini

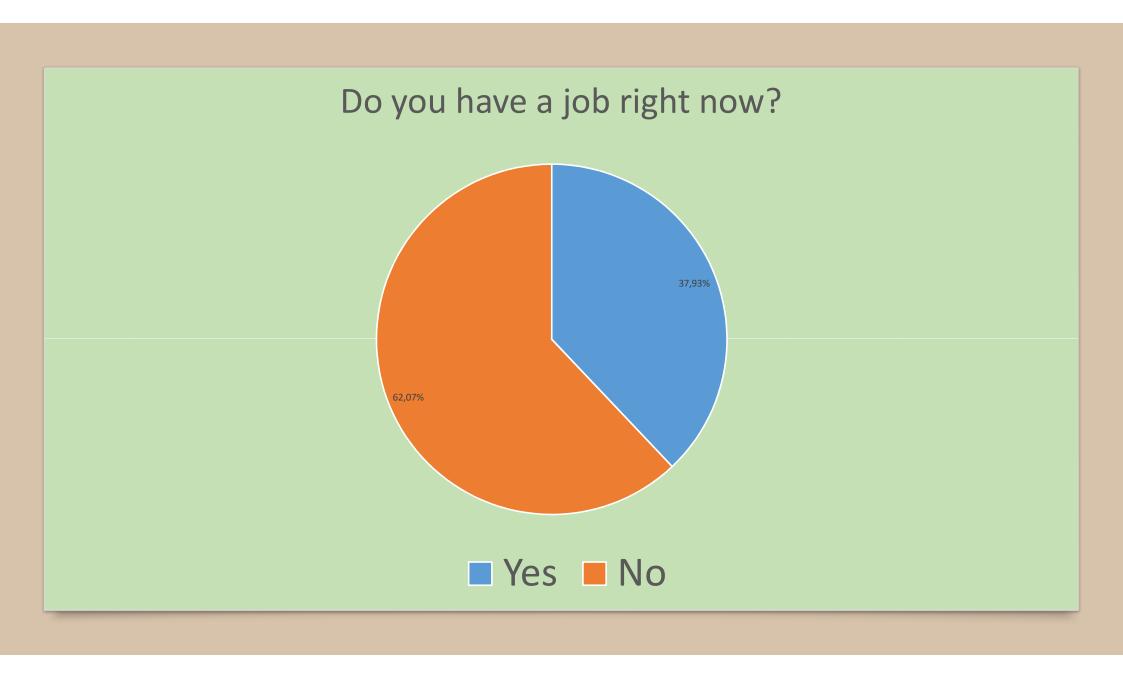
- By distribution of questionnaire to beneficiaries of 3 immigrant organizations in Katerini.
- 31 questionnaires, 35 questions each
- Serbians, Croatians, Iraqis, Iranians, Syrians and others

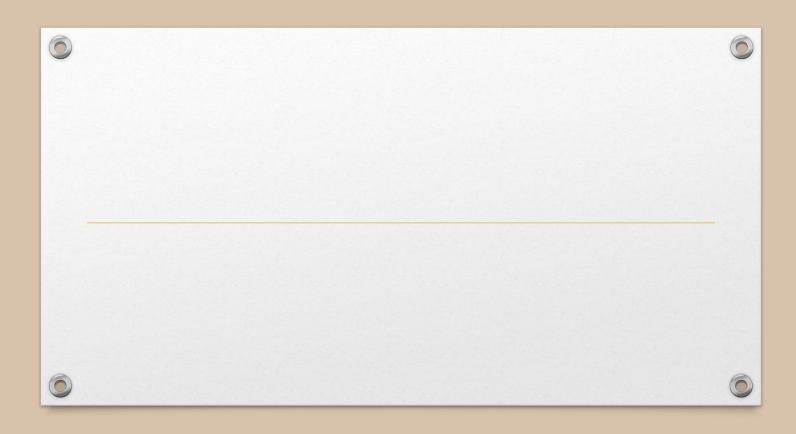


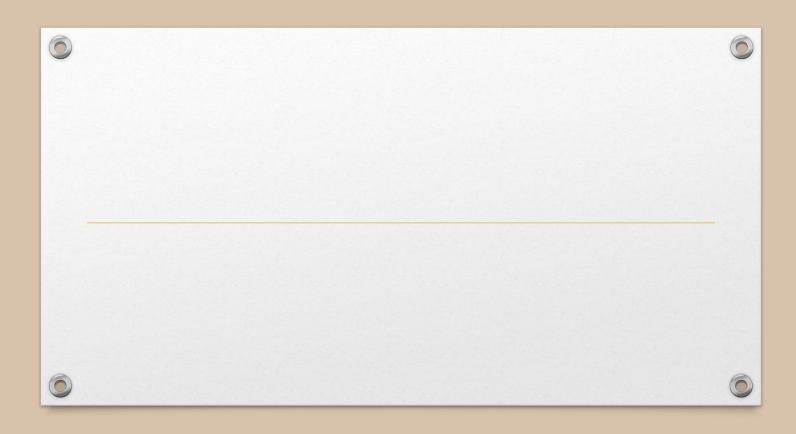


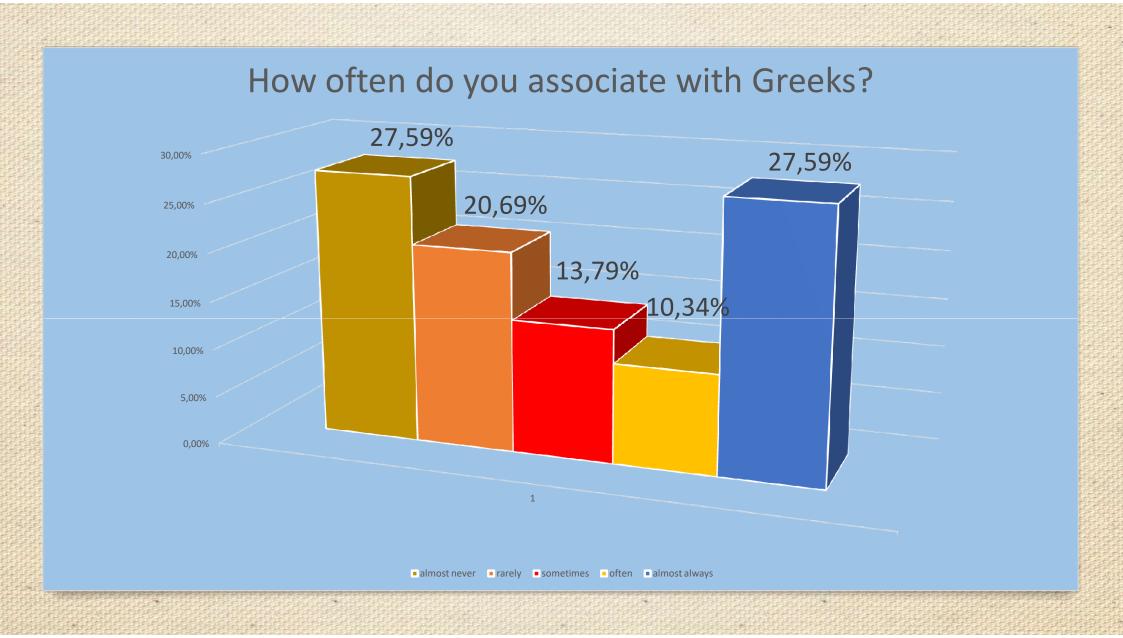


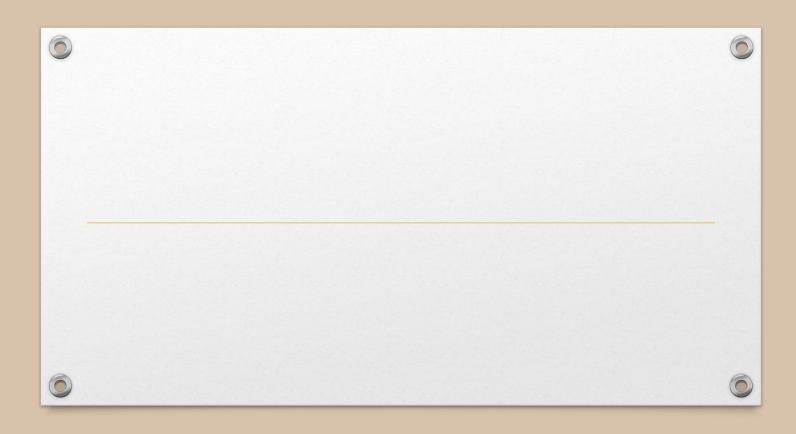


















- More information:
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Thank you very much for your attention!!!



