

HOW TO... APPLY FOR SPANISH NATIONALITY.

THE ULTIMATE GUIDELINE, SUMMER 2017



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1. INTRODUCTION.

In the last decade, the number of applications for Spanish Citizenship through residency has increased, and the forecast for the coming years is that it will keep increasing, given that the acquisition of Spanish nationality is the full integration of the legally resident foreigner in Spain. The process of these applications is an excessively long and bureaucratic procedure, taking years to finalise, from the day the application is handed in. This is mainly due to the fact that the files are processed by the Civil Registers of the applicant's domicile, that is to say, Judges-In-Charge, and in a second phase involve the processing and resolution carried out by an organ of the Administration. Therefore, due to numerous complaints from foreigners, resulting to excessive delays in the resolutions of the procedure for obtaining Spanish nationality and in order to expedite the process, on 13th of July, the Law 19 / 2015 of administrative reform measures in the area of Administration of Justice and Civil Registry, established that the process of obtaining Spanish nationality was a purely administrative procedure, based on the online application in all its phases, and recently this concept was developed by the Royal Decree 1004/2015 on 6th of November, approving the Regulation regulating the procedure for the acquisition of Spanish nationality by residency. In the newly adopted Regulation, the entire procedure for the acquisition of Spanish nationality by residency is regulated in detail. Likewise, it expressly regulates the equal access of persons with disabilities, as already included in the second final provision of Law 12/2015, on 24th of June, regarding the granting of Spanish nationality to the Sephardic Jews with origin from Spain, which states that: "Persons with disabilities shall enjoy equal access to Spanish nationality. Any rule that discriminates, directly or indirectly, the access of persons to nationality by residency will be null and void. In the procurement procedures of the Spanish nationality, persons with disabilities will have the support and reasonable adjustments that allow the effective exercise of this guarantee of equality."



2. NEW DEVELOPMENTS REGARDING THE ACQUISITION OF SPANISH NATIONALITY BY RESIDENCY.

2.1. General Issues.

All foreigners who can prove to have legally resided in Spain during the legally established period, and with the requirements established in the Civil Code may obtain Spanish citizenship by residency.

The General Directorate of Registries and Notaries shall be responsible for carrying out the procedure and shall be granted by the Ministry of Justice.

As when the application is made online, in every stage, the electronic communications with the interested parties or their representatives will have to be requested or consented expressly. Otherwise, the notifications will be made in paper format. If the documentation is presented in paper form, the Civil Registry or the administrative body to which the documentation is submitted whenever possible, will convert the documents to an electronic format. If the conversion to an online format is not possible, the General Directorate of Regis-

tries and Notaries will be responsible. In any case, representatives of interested parties, who exercise a professional activity for which compulsory membership is necessary, are obliged to interact online with the Administration. In cases where there is a legal or voluntary representation present, administrative notifications will be addressed to said representatives, having the same effects as if they had been made to the interested party.

2.2. Beginning of the Procedure.

The procedure is initiated by the interested party when submitting an application in a standardised model, through the online application, or in the case of applications filed on or before 30th June 2017, by filing the application with the Civil Registry corresponding to the domicile of the interested party. The standard application form will be available on the website of the Ministry of Justice, providing the interested party with proof of date and time of the registration of the application filed electronically. In this case, in order to facilitate access to all, the necessary electronic means will be placed in the corresponding public offices, at the disposal of those who request it. In the case of minors under fourteen years of age or a person with a judicially modified capacity, the request will be presented by the legal representatives of the interested party, being necessary the authorisation of the person in charge of the Civil Registry of the domicile of the minor or person with modified judicial capacity following an opinion of the Public Prosecutor, especially whenever one of the following circumstances exist:

- Guardianship or fostering by a person other than the parents and, in general, in all cases of legal representation other than parental authority.

- When the acquisition of Spanish nationality requires the renunciation of the origin.

Those interested may continue to submit applications to the Civil Registry that corresponds to their address, during the transitional period that exists between the entry which comes to force of the Royal Decree, 9th November 2015 until 30th June 30 2017. Applications will be submitted in Paper format, making the Civil Registry request all the necessary requirements to complete the applications from the interested party. Once all the required documentation is available, the Registry will send it to the General Directorate of Registries and Notaries. At the end of the transitional period, applications may only be submitted through the electronic application, or in accordance with the general rules on submission of applications, briefs and communications of citizens to the organs of Public Administration.

The application for Spanish nationality must be accompanied by the following documents, which will be incorporated into an electronic file through the corresponding online application:

- Standard application form, and where applicable, power or authorisation of the representative. In cases where the representatives are professionals whose activity requires compulsory membership, a document supporting the presentation must be attached.

The application form will include the authorisations in favour of the General Directorate of Registries and Notaries that are necessary for the resolution of the procedure. However, authorisations to consult the data of the interested party, concerning the domicile and data in the Central Registry, and the application of foreigners managed by the Secretary of State of Public Administrations and the General Secretariat of Immigration and Migration, may be replaced by the contribution of the Certificate of Registration, the Certificate of the Central Registry of Criminals and the Card or Certificate of Residence.

- Birth certificate of the country of origin duly legalised and translated, unless the person proves his status as a refugee or stateless person.

- Passport, unless the person proves his status as a refugee or stateless person.

- Documentation concerning the level of integration in Spain. It will not be necessary to provide the justification of the tests passed before the "Instituto Cervantes" when the application form is explicitly authorised by the interested party.

- Proof of payment of the fee.

The payment of the fee for the application will be made by the interested party or his representative, after completing the payment form. The standard payment model will be available on the website of the Ministry of Justice. This fee does not include the prices of the tests for Diplomas of Spanish as a foreign language (DELE) or constitutional and sociocultural knowledge of Spain (CCSE), prepared and managed by the "Instituto Cervantes". The prices of these tests will be established in accordance with the specific public body.

- The documentation proving, where appropriate, the attendance of the interested party of one or more of the following circumstances: lack of activity with the authority to opt for Spanish nationality, Status as a Sephardic Jew, marriage to a Spanish national, widow of a

Spanish national, descendant of a Spanish national or a minor under guardianship, custody or non-provisional care by a citizen or Spanish institution.

- In the case of persons under the age of eighteen and not emancipated, or a person with a judicially modified capacity and subject to a legal representation regime, also must provide the following documentation:

a) If the person in question is under the age of fourteen, or a person with a judicially modified capacity and subject to a legal representation regime, the application must be signed by a legal representative and provide:

1 st. Authorisation of the person in charge of the Civil Registry of the domicile of the minor, or person with the judicially modified capacity. When unauthorised, the legal representation must be accredited.

2nd. Certificate of the training centre, residence, reception, attention or special education that proves the sufficient degree of integration, obligatory in the case of school age children. In the case of preschool age children, the presentation of the certificate will be voluntary.

b) If the person in question is older than fourteen years old, but less than eighteen years old and does not have the judicially modified capacity, the application must be signed by both, the interested party and the legal representative. Additionally the following must be provided:

1. Certificate from the training centre, residence or host proving a sufficient degree of integration.

2. Identity document of the persons with parental authority and custody of the minor. In the case of different representation, you must submit a judicial order where the legal representation is designated.

- In cases of persons over eighteen years of age and emancipated, who do not have the capacity to be judicially modified and are subject to a legal representation regime, or who are not refugees or stateless persons, they must provide a Criminal Record Certificate of the country of origin, duly legalised and translated. In cases in which the person concerned is a national of a State of the European Union, it may be replaced by the Certificate of the Spanish Central Registry of "Penados" in which it is stated that the background checks have been made with the country of origin.

- Likewise, you can attach as many documents and reports as may be deemed appropriate.

All documents submitted in an electronic format and where the signature of the interested party is required, will be signed by a valid electronic certificate acknowledged to the applicant, their authorised representative or professional. In the case of an online application, where several signatures of the same document are obligatory, one of them will be electronic, and the remaining must be handwritten and scanned in the document itself.



As for the justification of the degree of integration in Spain, those interested must pass both; the examinations for obtaining the Spanish diploma as a foreign language (DELE), with a minimum A2 level, as well as proof of knowledge of the historical, constitutional and sociocultural values of Spain (CCSE). Both tests will be happening on-site, and are created and managed by the “Instituto Cervantes”.

The constitutional and sociocultural knowledge test will be 60% questions regarding the knowledge about the Constitution and the Administrative and Territorial Organisation of Spain, and 40% questions based on the Spanish Culture, History and Society. All questions should be answered in closed form, and will have the same value within the entire test, which will be carried out periodically in the examination centre’s recognised by the “Instituto Cervantes”; and must be approved and published, prior to the tests, the procedures and deadlines to request the review of qualifications or claims.

Those who have previously obtained a Spanish diploma as a foreign language (DELE) with a minimum A2 level, as well as interested parties from the following countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Equatorial Guinea, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, Dominican Republic, Uruguay and Venezuela, are exempt from taking the DELE exam.

The Cervantes Institute will offer special measures in the administration of the DELE and CCSE exams for people with disabilities, so they can attend on equal terms.

In order for the degree of integration in Spanish society to be sufficiently accredited, in addition to passing the tests, the reports provided by the competent Public Administrations and the Ministry of the Interior will be evaluated.

To facilitate the electronic application, the Ministry of Justice may sign with the General Council of Spanish Law, the General Council of Colleges of Administrative Managers of Spain, the General Council of Attorneys of Spain, the General Council of Official Social Graduation Colleges of Spain and other professional associations and groups, agreements for the online application of the interested parties. These agreements will regulate the procedures, conditions, responsibilities, the obligations applicable to the parties, and the requirements for the online referral of the documentation, duly indexed and metadata.

In any case, it will be explicitly stated in the agreements that the intervention of qualified professionals, who will sign the documents provided with a recognised certificate of electronic signature, will be conditioned to the decision of the applicant, therefore it is not necessary for the professional to intervene in the processing of the file, but only to act on behalf of the applicant, so that the professional's role will be as a representative of the applicant of the file, keeping the documentation and carrying out the activities outlined on behalf of the party, and not the Public Administration.

Therefore, in the case of an online application represented by professionals, associations and groups, they shall be limited to making available to the public administration the electronic tools which make it possible to carry out the application, never being able to constitute administrative records.

2.3. Instruction of the procedure.

During the application process, the General Directorate of Registries and Notaries will automatically collect from the competent Public Administrations, as many reports as necessary, making the necessary checks. They will request a report, if deemed necessary, to the appropriate delegation or sub-delegation of the Government. And, in any case, the mandatory report of the Ministry of the Interior must be recorded, in order to verify if the applicant meets the requirements established in Article 22 of the Civil Code, which states:

“To obtain Spanish nationality by residency it is required to have been a resident for at least ten years. Five years shall be sufficient for those who have obtained the refugee status and two years for nationals of Ibero-American origin, Andorra, the Philippines, Equatorial Guinea or Portugal”

The following can apply after a one year residency:

- Anyone born in Spanish territory.
- Any person who has not exercised the right to opt in due course.



- Any person who has been legally subject to the guardianship, custody or care of a Spanish citizen or institution for two consecutive years, even if he continues in this situation at the time of the request.
- The one who, at the time of the application, has been married for a year with a Spanish national, and is not legally or de facto separated. It will be understood that the spouse who lives with a Spanish diplomatic or consular official accredited abroad is legally resident in Spain.
- The widow of a Spanish national, if at the death of the spouse there is no legal or de facto separation.
- Those born outside of Spain with father/ mother, or grandfather/ grandmother of Spanish origin.

In all cases, the residency must be legal, continuous and immediately prior to the request, the interested party must also justify, in the file regulated by the legislation of the Civil Registry, good civic conduct and sufficient degree of integration in Spanish society.

The aforementioned report will include the judgment on the conduct and situation of the foreigner with respect to the obligations entailed by his entry and residence in Spain.

Equally, it will be possible to verify the results of the DELE exams (level A2 or higher) and of Constitutional and Sociocultural knowledge of Spain (CCSE). The verification can be carried out online via the “Instituto Cervantes” webpage. In this case, the verification has the same evidential value as the contribution by the interested parties of the corresponding certificates.

In the event that the interested party is part of the personnel in the service of the Armed Forces, the Command, or Chief of Staff of the army to which the interested party belongs, or the General Directorate of Personnel in case of the Common Bodies of The Armed Forces must be included in the application. Once such command, Head of Personnel or Directorate General has formal knowledge of the application, the required documents, together with a

report in which the grant or refusal is proposed for Spanish nationality by residency, will be sent to the Ministry of Justice electronically, within a period of fifteen days. The report shall specifically state the performance of the oath or promise. The interested parties that form part of the personnel, must also prove their socio-cultural knowledge of Spain, by means of a certificate issued by the Ministry of Defence.

Requests from the military troop and seamen, who are still awaiting the long-term commitment, will have a priority and urgent impulse in all proceedings.

If the documents submitted do not meet the requirements for obtaining Spanish nationality by residency, the interested party or their representative will be required, or the decision will be communicated online to the Commander or Chief of Personnel of the Army, or Directorate General of Personnel of the Ministry of Defence, so that the fault can be corrected or the missing files can be submitted electronically. If the correction, or complement is physically contributed, the necessary steps will be taken to convert and include it to the electronic file. Likewise, the notification will indicate that if the rectification is not made by the interested party within three months, from the receipt of the notification, the applicant will be given a waiver and a decision shall be issued.

2.4. Completion of the procedure.

The General Directorate of Registries and Notaries will prepare a proposal for a resolution, granting or denying the request for nationality, for submission to the Ministry of Justice, who will settle the proposal. In the case of personnel in the service of the Armed Forces, the Ministry of Justice will decide on the basis of the report issued by the Command, Chief of Staff of the army or Directorate General of Personnel of the Ministry of Defence. In any case, the resolution of the file based on the report of the National Intelligence Centre will be considered sufficiently motivated.

The procedure must be resolved and notified within a maximum of one year from the entry of the application in the General Directorate of Registries and Notary. After this period, the application shall be deemed to have been rejected.

Resolutions shall be notified to the interested party or his representative preferably with an online notification, or where applicable, the Command, Chief of Staff of the Army or Directorate General of Personnel of the Ministry of Defence will be informed via electronic means. The

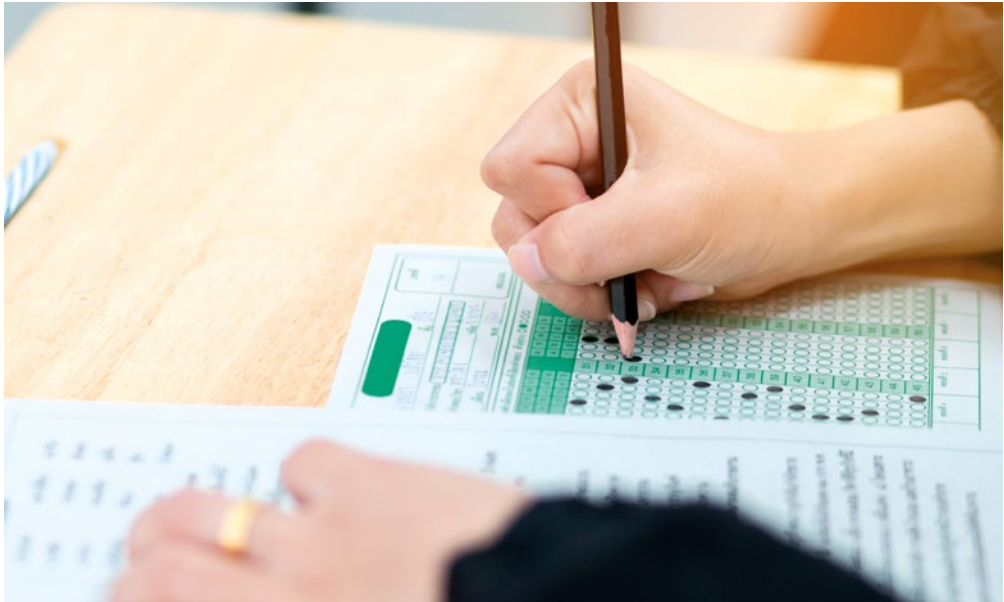
resolution will indicate the resources, deadline and reason for filing. Likewise, the resolution will also include the obligation of the interested party to continue fulfilling certain circumstances, as it does not violate the requirement of good civic conduct until the moment of registration.

The effectiveness of the decision granting Spanish nationality will be suspended unless within a period of 180 days from the day after notification of the resolution to the interested party, or his representative, carry out before the Manager of the Civil Registry the following manifestations included in article 23 of the Civil Code, which was modified by the first final provision of Law 12/2015, 24th June, regarding the granting of Spanish nationality to the Sephardim state that: Common requirements for the validity of the acquisition of Spanish nationality by option, naturalisation or residency are:

- a) That those older than fourteen years and capable of giving a declaration by a de jure or promise allegiance to the King and obedience to the Constitution and laws.
- b) That the same person whom declares that they renounce their previous nationality. The natives of the countries included in article 24 of the Civil Code, the Ibero-American countries, Andorra, the Philippines, Equatorial Guinea or Portugal and the Sephardic persons of Spain, are exempt from this requirement.
- c) That the acquisition is registered in the Spanish Civil Registry.

The statements which must be made by the interested party, are related to the oath or promise of fidelity to the King, and obedience to the Constitution and Laws, renouncing the previous nationality, when applicable, and requesting the corresponding inscriptions in the Civil Registry, without the person concerned having committed acts incompatible with the requirement of good civic conduct. The General Directorate of Registries and Notaries must submit to the Civil Registry all evidence of which it has knowledge about, non-compliance with the requirement of good civic conduct after the resolution of granting the nationality. Within five days of the manifestation before the Civil Registry Officer applicant's domicile, the acquisition of Spanish nationality will be registered, concluding the procedure. The personnel in the service of the Armed Forces are exempt from the obligation to re-oath, or give promise of fidelity again to the King and obedience to the Constitution and Laws.

In the case of a refusal, an appeal may be lodged within the terms and conditions listed by the general rules of common administrative practice. For personnel in the Armed Forces, the Ministry of Justice will request, as soon as possible and electronically, a report to forward to the responsible person of the Ministry of Defence in charge, within five days.



3. PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE OF THE ACQUISITION OF THE SPANISH NATIONALITY BY RESIDENCY.

3.1. Past: The so-called “Integration Review”.

Its regulation is contained in Articles 22 and 23 of the Civil Code. Specifically, art. 22.4 of our Civil Code which tells us that the interested party must justify, in the file regulated by the Civil Registry legislation, good civic conduct and sufficient degree of integration in Spanish society. This is complemented by the provisions of the Civil Registry Regulation, art. 221 where the Civil Registry Officer, with the file that has been approved of Spanish nationality by residence, would personally contact the applicant to verify the degree of adaptation to the Spanish culture and lifestyle. Therefore, the appraisal of such a complex concept, assessing a sufficient degree of integration in Spanish society, was the responsibility of the Registrar of the Civil Registry.

In order to do the “integration exam” each Civil Registry has been performing in a very different manner. In some Civil Registry Offices it was a simple process, with a straightforward interview, while in others they carried out an exam, based on a series of questions directed to value the knowledge of the language and the Spanish institutions and culture. This meant that depending on the Civil Registry where the application was filed, the petitioner

found it more or less difficult to overcome the referred “integration exam”. In those exclusive Civil Registries, where the Manager was exclusively dedicated to the conduct of the Civil Registry, the exam was usually done in his presence, but in the Civil Registries that weren’t exclusive, where the Manager combined his time with civil jurisdiction, the exam was usually performed in the presence of the Official who was entrusted with this task, since the person in charge did not have enough time to fulfil both functions. It is above all in the latter that greater arbitrariness used to occur at the time of the integration test. The most frequently asked questions were related to the organisation of the Spanish state, national geography, Spanish constitution, national culture, etc. See the questions below as an example; “Who is the President of the Government, what is his autonomous community and his city?”; “Name three important rivers of Spain?”; “How many Autonomous Communities are there in Spain and what are they?”; “What is the name of the King and Queen of Spain?”; “What is celebrated on the 6th of December throughout Spain?”; “What is the Princess of Asturias called?”; “Name three famous Spanish painters?”; “In what year did the Spanish Civil War end?”; “Name the ingredients of the Paella Valenciana?”; “What are the Fallas of Valencia?”; “Name a Spanish Nobel Prize?”; “In what year did Christopher Columbus discover America?”; “What are the Catholic Kings called?”; Furthermore, there were many foreigners who asked for naturalisation and who were unaware that these “integration exams” being carried out in the Civil Registry, which meant that they were not sufficiently prepared to face the test with success. In the information provided to the applicant there was no instruction of such.

It is not until the Instruction of the General Directorate of Registries and Notary 26th July 2007, where for the first time the question how to assess “the integration of foreigners into Spanish society” was raised, as before the instruction every person in charge of the Civil Registry, had some “arbitrariness” when assessing the integration.

This instruction was issued with the aim of improving and unifying the record of acquiring nationality by residence, expediting the process, facilitating it to citizens and ensuring the rights of minors when in their interest. It is in this framework that the specific objectives are to emphasize the importance the Immediacy of the Civil Registry has in the examination of the degree of integration of the foreigner.

For the purposes above, the Instruction dictated rules regarding the documentation to be provided by the applicant, including authenticity control, ordering of the file, instruction of files involving minors and the performance of the Public Prosecutor. Emphasizing always the importance of assessing the degree of integration of the foreigner into Spanish society with a personal interview exercised by the Registrar.

Subsequently, the Instruction of the General Direction of the Registry and Notary 2nd October, 2012, the General Directorate of Registries and Notary's Office, on certain aspects of the intensive plan of processing the files of acquisition of Spanish nationality by residence, among other issues, highlighted the importance of the content of the reports concerning the degree of integration of the applicant for Spanish Citizenship. At this point, the Registrars of the Civil Registries were instructed to hold the personal interview properly, to record it in minutes, and to prepare a complete report that would enable this General Directorate to form a coherent judgment and to adequately weigh compliance of the requirement of integration in Spanish society.

3.2. Current situation and future perspectives.

On 15th October 2015, Law 19/2015, of 23th July, entered into force of administrative reform measures in the field of Administration of Justice and Civil Registry.

This law, in its seventh final provision establishes a new procedure for obtaining Spanish citizenship by residence.

Among the main legal developments, are the mandatory completion and passing of two exams to accredit the integration in Spain: a) Examination of Constitutional and Sociocultural Knowledge of Spain (CCSE) and b) A language Exam to apply for Spanish nationality (DELE A2). Please refer to the following points:

- a) Constitutional and Sociocultural Knowledge of Spain Exam (CCSE) to obtain Spanish Nationality (Spanish Nationality by Residency and Nationality for descendants of Sephardic Jews).

In order to pass the exam, and to obtain the APTO qualification, it is necessary to correctly answer 15 out of 25 questions, which means 60%, the same criteria as the DELE Spanish Diploma Certification and Assessment System.

The exam contains 25 questions and there is only one correct answer. Correct answers receive 1 point; the incorrect receive 0 points, and are not penalised. The maximum score that can be obtained in the CCSE test is equal to the number of questions (i.e. 25). The minimum score to obtain the "apt" rating in the CCSE is 15.

The first part of the test grading is an automatic one, reading the response sheets of the candidates. Later, the Academic Board of the "Instituto Cervantes", analyses the overall results of the exam in each centre or country in which the test was administered, to compare the

homogeneity of results, and analyse any deviation or incidence that could have occurred. Once verified that the grading process has been carried out correctly, they will approve the qualification, and therefore the publication of qualifications will go ahead.

Candidates for the CCSE tests will have at their disposal, in the restricted space enabled for them in the portal CCSE their certificate of the CCSE qualification exam, signed electronically by the "Instituto Cervantes", which will state if a candidate has passed or failed. The electronic document has a certification value for the process of granting or acquiring Spanish nationality, as appropriate, and has a validity of four years.

It should be noted that a candidate that failed is entitled to make a second enrolment in the test without having to pay the registration fee again, in accordance with the conditions established by the "Instituto Cervantes".

b) Language Exams to apply for Spanish nationality (DELE A2).

Applicants, who are nationals of countries in which Spanish is not an official language, must demonstrate proficiency in that language by obtaining a DELE Spanish diploma of level A2 or higher awarded by the "Instituto Cervantes" on behalf of the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport.

4. MORE DEVELOPMENTS: IMPLEMENTATION OF AN ADMINISTRATIVE RATE FOR THE ACQUISITION OF SPANISH NATIONALITY BY RESIDENCY.



Other developments are that the payment of a fee is now mandatory, as established in point 4 of said final provision in the following terms: "The procedure to which this article refers will be subject to the payment of a fee of 100 euros. Constituting the taxable transaction to initiate the application to obtain Spanish nationality by residency and will be subject, without prejudice to the fact that they can act by representation, and regardless of the outcome of

the application. The administration of the fee shall be the responsibility of the Ministry of Justice, which shall regulate how the payment of the fee will be made.

“Therefore, those who wish to start the naturalisation process by residency must obligatorily pay the corresponding fee, which amounts to € 100. On 12th November 2015, the Resolution of 10th November 2015, of the General Directorate of Registries and Notaries was issued, which established rules on the management and payment of the fee for the submission of applications to apply for Spanish nationality by residency, and a letter of naturalisation for Sephardic people originating from Spain, and by which the Model 790-Code 026 of self-assessment of the rate and instructions is approved

This Resolution establishes that the fee will be paid preferably online, through the payment gateway of the State Tax Administration Agency (AEAT), via the form accessible at their Electronic Headquarters. The payment will be credited by the AEAT web page or through the bank payment slip, provided that the electronic banking service for the payment of the mentioned rate is enabled, which must include the Number of Full Reference (NRC).

Payment can also be made in person through the Model 790-Code 026 “Fee for application for Spanish nationality by residence and letter of naturalisation for Sephardim originating from Spain” that will be available to download on the website of the Ministry of Justice. On a face-to-face basis, said fee may be paid in any cooperating bank entity that will deliver to the subject entitled in the procedure a copy of said official tax self-assessment model in which a record of “Paid” or corresponding mechanical certification is recorded, and which will serve as a means of accreditation of payment, and must be submitted to the administrative body responsible for processing the procedure, together with the request.

For Citizenship applications for the Sephardic people originating from Spain, payment may be made from abroad, in a Spanish financial institution collaborating with the Tax Agency that has a branch in the country where the applicant is located, or by bank transfer to the Ministry of Justice’s bank account:

Entity: BBVA.

Account Holder: Ministry of Justice - Restricted Account Collection Foreign Fees.

NIF of account holder: S-2813610-I.

IBAN or International Bank Account Code: IBAN ES62 0182 2370 4202 0800 0060.

Bank Identification Code (BIC) of BBVA: BBVAESMMXXX.



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