

Contents

Country context (optional)	2
International and Regional Instruments	3
1954 Convention	3
1961 Convention	3
Other conventions	3
Stateless Population Data	5
Availability and sources	5
Stateless in detention data	7
Statelessness Determination and Status	9
Definition of a stateless person	9
Training	9
Existence of a dedicated SDP	10
Access to the procedure (Group 1)	10
Assessment (Group 1)	13
Procedural safeguards (Group 1)	15
Protection during SDP (Group 1)	16
Appeals (Group 1)	16
Statelessness status (Group 1)	17
Temporary protection for people fleeing war (Group 1)	19
Detention	21
Immigration detention	21
Identification of statelessness	22
Procedural safeguards	23
Protections on release	24
Return and readmission agreements	25
Prevention and Reduction	26
Naturalisation	26
Stateless born on territory	27
Foundlings	29
Adoption	30
Ius sanguinis	30
Birth registration	31
Reduction of statelessness	35
Deprivation of nationality	36
Resources	40
Published judgments	40
Free legal assistance	41
Literature	41
Examples of identity and travel documents	42

Country context (optional)

Please use this field to provide any relevant contextual or background information about the country's law, policy, and practice, or the stateless population, to help contextualise the information in the survey (optional question).

The federal state structure of Switzerland impacts the law and policy on statelessness. While the statelessness determination procedure is located centrally at the federal level and governed by federal law, other areas affecting the stateless population such as detention, access to social services or health care are regulated at the cantonal level. This results in a fragmented regulation differing from one canton to the other and in difficulties to access reliable data, especially concerning detention of stateless persons or persons at risk of statelessness.

International and Regional Instruments

Item	Subtheme	Question	International Norms & Good Practice	Answer	Source
IOB.1.a	1954 Convention	Is your country party to the 1954 Statelessness Convention?	UN Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, 1954	Yes	Classified compilation of Swiss legislation, available at, Classified Compilation Fedlex listing all legislative acts in force in all official languages (German (DE), French (FR), Italian (I)) as well as an unofficial English translation for some acts. For the 1954 Convention see https://www.admin.ch/opc/de/classified-compilation/19540178/index.html (DE), https://www.admin.ch/opc/fr/classified-compilation/19540178/index.html (FR) and https://www.fedlex.admin.ch/eli/cc/1972/2320_2374_2150/it (IT) See also United Nations Treaty Collection, https://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetailsII.aspx?src=TREATY&mtsg_no=V-3&chapter=5&Temp=mtmsg2&clang=en
IOB.1.b		If yes, when was ratification/accession?		03/07/72	Entry into force: 1 October 1972 (https://www.admin.ch/opc/de/classified-compilation/19540178/index.html)
IOB.1.c		Are there reservations in place? Please list them.	Best practice is no reservations. If there are, they should have little or no impact on the rights of stateless people.	No	https://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetailsII.aspx?src=TREATY&mtsg_no=V-3&chapter=5&Temp=mtmsg2&clang=en
IOB.1.d		Does the Convention have direct effect?	Best practice is that the Convention has direct effect, though this may depend on the legal regime.	Yes, Switzerland is a monist country. If a norm is self-executing it has direct effect.	For the official government position the information provided by the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA) see: https://www.eda.admin.ch/eda/en/home/foreign-policy/international-law/respect-promotion/national-international-law.html On the direct effect of the 1954 Convention, see also: BGE, X. gegen Bundesamt für Migration, 2C_763/2008, 26 March 2009, E.1.4, https://entscheide.weblaw.ch/cache.php?link=26.03.2009_2C_763-2008&q=&sel_lang=de
IOB.2.a	1961 Convention	Is your country party to the 1961 Statelessness Convention?	UN Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, 1961	No. In the 2023 UPR session there were three recommendations regarding ratification of the 1961 Convention, which the Swiss government simply “noted”.	United Nations Treaty Collection, https://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtsg_no=V-4&chapter=5&clang=en Three recommendations regarding ratification of the 1961 Convention (A/HRC/53/12), which the Swiss government simply “noted” (A/HRC/53/12/Add.1). See ISI Database on Statelessness and Human Rights: https://database.institutesi.org/
IOB.2.b		If yes, when was ratification/accession?		Does not apply.	
IOB.2.c		Are there reservations in place? Please list them.	As above	Does not apply.	
IOB.2.d		Does the Convention have direct effect?	As above	Does not apply.	
IOB.3.a	Other conventions	State party to European Convention on Nationality 1997? Please list any reservations.	European Convention on Nationality, 1997	No	Council of Europe Treaty Office: http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/166/signatures?p_auth=4UYTHUJV

IOB.3.b	State Party to European Convention on Human Rights 1950? Please list any relevant reservations.	European Convention on Human Rights, 1950	Yes. No, there are no reservations in place.	https://www.fedlex.admin.ch/eli/cc/1974/2151_2151_2151/de https://www.fedlex.admin.ch/eli/cc/1974/2151_2151_2151/fr https://www.fedlex.admin.ch/eli/cc/1974/2151_2151_2151/it See also: Council of Europe Treaty Office, http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/005/signatures?p_auth=4UYTHUJV
IOB.3.c	State Party to Council of Europe Convention on the avoidance of statelessness in relation to State succession 2006? Please list any reservations.	Council of Europe Convention on the Avoidance of Statelessness in Relation to State Succession, 2006	No	Council of Europe Treaty Office, http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/200/signatures?p_auth=4UYTHUJV
IOB.3.d	Bound by Directive 2008/115/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU Return Directive)? Please list any relevant reservations.	Directive 2008/115/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU Return Directive)	Yes, Switzerland is bound by Directive 2008/115/EC as part of the Bilateral Agreements between the EU and Switzerland. There are no reservations in place.	https://www.admin.ch/opc/de/official-compilation/2010/5925.pdf (DE) https://www.admin.ch/ch/f/as/2010/5925.pdf (FR) RU 2010 5925 - Decreto federale che approva e tr... Fedlex (IT)
IOB.3.e	State Party to Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989? Please list any relevant reservations.	Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989	Yes. Switzerland currently has three reservations in place concerning Articles 10(1), 37(c) and 40 CRC. Reservations to Article 5 CRC were withdrawn in 2004, to Article 7 para. 2 in 2007, as Switzerland introduced a provision on the simplified naturalisation of stateless children, and to Article 40 in 2004 and 2007.	Article 10 (1) CRC: Swiss legislation, which does not guarantee family reunification to certain categories of aliens, is unaffected. Art. 37 (c) CRC: The separation of children deprived of liberty from adults is not unconditionally guaranteed. Art. 40 CRC: The Swiss penal procedure applicable to children, which does not guarantee either the unconditional right to assistance or separation, where personnel or organisation is concerned, between the examining authority and the sentencing authority, is unaffected. https://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=IND&mtmsg_no=IV-11&chapter=4#EndDecj
IOB.3.f	State Party to International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 1966? Please list any relevant reservations.	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966	Yes. Switzerland currently has four reservations in place concerning Articles 12(1), 20, 25(b) and 26 ICCPR. Reservations were withdrawn with regard to Article 20, paragraph 2 (1995), Article 14, paragraph 3, sub-paragraphs (d) and (f) (2004), Article 10, paragraph 2 (b) (2007) and Article 14, paragraph 1 and 5 (2007).	Art. 12 (1): The right to liberty of movement and freedom to choose one's residence is applicable, subject to the federal laws on aliens, which provide that residence and establishment permits shall be valid only for the canton which issues them. Art. 20: Switzerland reserves the right not to adopt further measures to ban propaganda for war, which is prohibited by article 20, paragraph 1. Art. 25 (b): The present provision shall be applied without prejudice to the cantonal and communal laws, which provide for or permit elections within assemblies to be held by a means other than secret ballot. Art. 26: The equality of all persons before the law and their entitlement without any discrimination to the equal protection of the law shall be guaranteed only in connection with other rights contained in the present Covenant. https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=IND&mtmsg_no=IV-4&chapter=4&clang=en
IOB.3.g	State Party to International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 1966? Please list any relevant reservations.	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966	Yes. There are no reservations in place.	https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=IND&mtmsg_no=IV-3&chapter=4&clang=en
IOB.3.h	State Party to Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women 1979? Please list any relevant reservations.	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women, 1979 CEDAW, Gen. Rec. 32 on the gender-related dimensions of refugee status, asylum, nationality and statelessness	Yes. Switzerland currently has two reservations in place concerning Articles 15(2) and 16(1)(h) CEDAW. Reservations were withdrawn with regard to Article 7 (b) (2004) and Article 16, paragraph 1 (d) (2013).	Art. 15(2) and 16(1)(h): Said provisions shall be applied subject to several interim provisions of the matrimonial regime (Civil Code, articles 9 (e) and 10, final section). https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtmsg_no=IV-8&chapter=4&clang=en

I0B.3.i		State Party to Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment 1984? Please list any relevant reservations.	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, 1984	Yes. There are no reservations in place.	https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtid=g_no=IV-9&chapter=4&clang=en
I0B.3.j		State Party to International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination 1966? Please list any relevant reservations.	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, 1965	Yes. Switzerland currently has two reservations in place concerning Articles 4 and 2(1)(a) CERD.	Art. 4: Switzerland reserves the right to take the legislative measures necessary for the implementation of article 4, taking due account of freedom of opinion and freedom of association, provided for inter alia in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Art. 2(1)(a): Switzerland reserves the right to apply its legal provisions concerning the admission of foreigners to the Swiss market. https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtid=g_no=IV-2&chapter=4&clang=en#EndDec
I0B.3.k		State Party to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of their Families 1990? Please list any relevant reservations.	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 1990	No.	https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtid=g_no=IV-13&chapter=4&clang=en
I0B.3.l		State Party to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2006? Please list any relevant reservations.	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, 2006	Yes. There are no reservations in place.	https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtid=g_no=IV-15&chapter=4&clang=en

Stateless Population Data

Item	Subtheme	Question	International Norms & Good Practice	Answer	Source
POP.1.a	Availability and sources	Does the State have a standardised 'stateless' category in its data collection systems (e.g. census)? Please list available figures for the total stateless population on the territory and describe how data is disaggregated (e.g. by sex, age, residence).	<p>CEDAW, Gen. Rec. 32 (2014): States parties should gather, analyse and make available sex-disaggregated statistical data and trends.</p> <p>Council of the European Union, Conclusions on Statelessness (2015): Recognise the importance of exchanging good practices among Member States concerning the collection of reliable data on stateless persons as well as the procedures for determining statelessness.</p> <p>UNHCR, Global Action Plan to End Statelessness 2.0 (2024): Improve quantitative and qualitative data on stateless populations.</p> <p>International Recommendations on Statelessness Statistics (IROSS) (endorsed by UN Statistical Commission in 2023): States should use standardised definition of statelessness and consistent indicators for collecting statelessness data.</p> <p>ISI, The World's Stateless (2014): States should strengthen measures to count stateless persons on their territory.</p> <p>Report of the UN Special Rapporteur on Violence against women and girls, nationality laws and statelessness (2023): States and relevant actors should collect rigorous and comparable data on stateless populations, including data disaggregated by sex, gender, age, and disability status, in accordance with the international recommendations</p>	<p>Yes. As of 31 December 2024, the State Secretariat for Migration (SEM) reports 1,262 persons recognised as stateless living in Switzerland (81 more compared to 2023). SEM data is disaggregated by gender or type of residence permit as well as on the Federal and cantonal levels.</p> <p>The Federal Statistical Office (FSO) reports 870 persons as of 31 December 2023 (153 more than in 2022).</p>	<p>SEM Statistics on the total number of non-national residents, including stateless, as of 31 December 2024: https://www.sem.admin.ch/dam/sem/de/data/publiservice/statistik/auslaenderstatistik/2024/12/2-10-Effectif-tot-cat-f-2024-12.xlsx.download.xlsx/2-10-Effectif-tot-cat-f-2024-12.xlsx (FR)</p> <p>FSO Statistics on foreign permanent resident population by nationality, 1980-2023: https://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/fr/home/statistiques/population/migration-integration/nationalite-etrangere/composition.assetdetail.32229110.html (EN)</p> <p>The difference in statistics can be explained by the fact that the two authorities use different sources and definitions (https://www.sem.admin.ch/dam/data/sem/publiservice/statistik/auslaenderstatistik/auslaenderstatistik-lesehinweise-d.pdf, p. 2). SEM data is also disaggregated by age, civil status and length of residence (Aufenthaltsdauer) (see, for example, https://www.sem.admin.ch/sem/de/home/publiservice/statistik/auslaenderstatistik/archiv/2022/06.html)</p>

			on statelessness statistics and in consultation with relevant stakeholders. Regulation 763/2008 of the EP and the Council on population and housing censuses , and its implementing Regulation 1201/2009 Recommendations of the Conference of European Statisticians for population and housing censuses in 2010 : States should disaggregate census data for stateless people.		
POP.1.b	Do public authorities define data categories that may overlap (e.g. unknown nationality) or where stateless people might be more highly represented (e.g. Palestinian)? Please explain and provide any available figures.	As above	Yes and no. The Government uses different terms, but the definitions are not publicly available. SEM uses the categories “stateless”, “without nationality” (<i>ohne Nationalität</i>) and “state unknown” (<i>Staat unbekannt</i>). FSO uses the categories “stateless”, “not attributable according to current borders” and “no indication”. According to the statistics provided by SEM, 1,262 persons were recognised “stateless”, 264 persons were registered as “no nationality” and 1,086 of “unknown nationality” as of 31 December 2024. The FSO statistics lists 0 persons as “not attributable according to current borders” and 1,704 as “no indication” as at 31 December 2023. In national statistics, immigrants are listed by nationality and not by ethnicity. Normally minorities such as Kurds are registered by country of origin rather than ethnicity. Additionally, Palestine and Tibet are not included as countries of origin. In response to a Parliamentary Question, the Federal Council clarified that the SEM instructed cantonal migration authorities to harmonise the data provided for Chinese nationals of Tibetan ethnicity, in part, because Switzerland does not recognise Tibet as a country. Persons who have been recognised as stateless though should not be affected by this change. It is more likely that stateless persons who are not yet recognised are recorded as “without nationality” or as “State unknown” in the SEM’s statistics as outlined above.	SEM Statistics December 2024 https://www.sem.admin.ch/dam/sem/de/data/publiservice/statistik/auslaenderstatistik/2024/12/2-10-Effectif-tot-cat-f-2024-12.xlsx.download.xlsx/2-10-Effectif-tot-cat-f-2024-12.xlsx FSO Statistics on foreign permanent resident population by nationality, 1980-2023: Foreign permanent resident population by citizenship, 1980-2023 - 1980-2023 Tableau Parliamentary Question of 21 September 2016 on the information stated on identity documents for Tibetan refugees (16.5439): https://www.parlament.ch/de/ratsbetrieb/suche-curia-vista/geschaefte?AffairId=20165439	
POP.1.c	What is UNHCR’s estimate for the stateless/at risk of statelessness population or population with undetermined nationality and what is the source for this estimate?	As above	UNHCR Refugee Data Finder listed 1,267 stateless people, at the end of 2024	UNHCR Global Trends 2024: https://www.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics/download/?v2url=10b10d	
POP.1.d	Have there been any surveys or mapping studies to estimate the stateless population in the country?	As above	No new surveys or studies have been published in 2024. UNHCR Switzerland published a mapping study in November 2018.	UNHCR, Staatenlosigkeit in der Schweiz, Nov 2018: https://www.unhcr.org/dach/wp-content/uploads/sites/27/2018/11/CH_UNHCR-Statelessness_in_Switzerland-GER-screen.pdf (DE) UNHCR, Résumé et recommandations: L’apatride en Suisse, Nov 2018 : https://www.refworld.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/rwmain/opendocpdf.pdf?reldoc=y&docid=5c4f20974 (FR)	
POP.1.e	Are there any other sources of estimates for the stateless population not covered by the above? Please list sources and figures.	As above	No. However, there have been studies that estimate the number of undocumented migrants, those who lack a residence permit to reside legally in CH. But there is no research to what extent there may be stateless persons in this group. A 2015 study estimated that there are approximately 76,000 undocumented migrants from third countries (non-EU/EFTA) residing without a residence permit in Switzerland. Other studies have given much higher estimates up to 180,000. It is unclear to what extent these individuals or their children may be stateless. Reportedly, many undocumented migrants are from Central and South American countries. There is anecdotal evidence that children born in Switzerland to parents from jus soli countries in the Americas may be stateless.	Sans-Papiers in der Schweiz: Studie 2015, B,S,S. Volkswirtschaftliche Beratung AG, Basel, Schweizerisches Forum für Migrations- und Bevölkerungsstudien (Universität Neuchâtel), Universität Genf https://www.sem.admin.ch/dam/data/sem/internationales/illegal-e-migration/sans_papiers/ber-sanspapiers-2015-d.pdf Definition employed in the 2015 study: “Folgende Definition von Sans-Papiers liegt dem Bericht zugrunde: Sans-Papiers sind Personen, die sich ohne Aufenthaltsberechtigung, mehr als einen Monat, und für eine nicht absehbare Zeit in der Schweiz aufhalten. Darunter fallen sowohl Personen, die zuvor einen gültigen Aufenthaltstitel hatten, wie auch solche, die nie eine entsprechende Bewilligung erhalten haben.” (p. 1)	

					<p>Leben als Sans-Papiers in der Schweiz. Entwicklungen 2000-2010, Eidgenössische Kommission für Migrationsfragen EKM, 2010: https://www.ekm.admin.ch/content/dam/data/ekm/dokumentation/materialien/mat_sanspap_d.pdf</p> <p>For the situation of South Americans in Switzerland see for example journalism at TV Bordo Net: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Om_veJ3a6ZE</p> <p>Information on stateless persons is also included in SEM's naturalisation statistics. For example, Erwerb Schweizer Bürgerrecht nach Nationalität vom 1.1.2017 bis am 31.7.2017, https://www.sem.admin.ch/sem/de/home/publiservice/statistik/auslaenderstatistik/archiv/2017/07.html</p>
POP.1.f		Are there issues with the reliability of data or indications that the stateless population may be over/under reported? If yes, please describe.	As above	Yes. There are 3 different categories of identified persons who could be stateless and others who may not have contact with the authorities yet. Also, different data provided by SEM and Federal Statistical Office. It is likely underreported due to lack of awareness, lack of a formal SDP, restrictive recognition practice, lack of specialised legal advisory services and lack of relevant training of state officials.	
POP.1.g		Please provide any available figures for stateless refugees and/or asylum-seekers and clarify if the State also counts these groups in figures for the stateless population (i.e. to avoid under/over-reporting).	As above. EASO/EUAA, Practical guide on registration (2021) : States should collect information from applicants for international protection about their nationality(ies) and potential lack of nationality. When registering families, it is important to collect this data for each family member.	According to statistics provided by SEM there were 5 stateless persons, 228 persons “without nationality” and 283 persons with “state unknown” in the asylum procedure as of 31 March 2025. As of 31 March 2025, the SEM statistics count 831 stateless persons, 18 persons “without nationality” and 512 with “state unknown” who are recognised as refugees. As of 31 March 2025, registered as asylum seekers are, according to SEM data, 84 stateless person, 42 persons “without nationality” and 126 persons registered as “state unknown”. The statistics also provide that 2 stateless persons, 135persons “without nationality” and 237 persons registered as “state unknown” were granted temporary admission.	SEM Statistics as per 31 March 2025 (DE): The entire asylum procedure: https://www.sem.admin.ch/dam/sem/de/data/publiservice/statistik/asylstatistik/2025/03/6-10-Effectif-processus-asile-f-2025-03.xlsx.download.xlsx/6-10-Effectif-processus-asile-f-2025-03.xlsx (FR) Recognised refugees: https://www.sem.admin.ch/dam/sem/de/data/publiservice/statistik/asylstatistik/2025/03/6-23-Effectif-refugies-B-activ-f-2025-03.xlsx.download.xlsx/6-23-Effectif-refugies-B-activ-f-2025-03.xlsx (FR) Asylum seekers: https://www.sem.admin.ch/dam/sem/de/data/publiservice/statistik/asylstatistik/2025/03/6-21-Effectif-N-activ-f-2025-03.xlsx.download.xlsx/6-21-Effectif-N-activ-f-2025-03.xlsx (FR) Temporary admission: https://www.sem.admin.ch/dam/sem/de/data/publiservice/statistik/asylstatistik/2025/03/6-22-Effectif-AP-activ-f-2025-03.xlsx.download.xlsx/6-22-Effectif-AP-activ-f-2025-03.xlsx (FR)
POP.2.a	Stateless in detention data	Does the State record and publish figures on stateless people held in immigration detention? If yes, please provide.	UNHCR, Global Action Plan to End Statelessness 2.0 (2024) : Improve quantitative and qualitative data on stateless populations. CEDAW, Gen. Rec. 32 (2014) : State parties should gather, analyse and make available sex-disaggregated statistical data and trends. ISI, The World's Stateless (2014) : States should strengthen measures to count stateless persons on their territory. Equal Rights Trust, Guidelines (2012) : States must identify stateless persons within their territory or subject to their jurisdiction as a first step towards ensuring the protection of their human rights. Council of the European Union, Conclusions on Statelessness (2015) : Recognise the importance of exchanging good practices among Member States concerning the collection of reliable data on stateless persons as well as the procedures for determining statelessness.	Data on persons in immigration detention is recorded. However, statistics on immigration detention are not publicly available. Moreover, as immigration detention is a cantonal competence, the federal authorities rely on information recorded and provided by the Cantons. The SEM only publishes statistics on enforcement support for individuals leaving Switzerland without going through the asylum procedure or after a negative asylum decision as well as the number of persons removed under a readmission agreement. This can include persons in immigration detention. It is not verifiable if the statistics on immigration detention include persons registered as stateless.	SEM Statistics on enforcement support as of 31 March 2025: https://www.sem.admin.ch/dam/sem/de/data/publiservice/statistik/asylstatistik/2025/03/6-50-Effectif-SaR-f-2025-03.xlsx.download.xlsx/6-50-Effectif-SaR-f-2025-03.xlsx (DE)

POP.2.b		Does the State record and publish figures on people released from immigration detention due to un-removability? If yes, please provide.	As above	No information available.	
---------	--	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------	---------------------------	--

Statelessness Determination and Status

Item	Subtheme	Question	International Norms & Good Practice	Answer	Source
SDS.1.a	Definition of a stateless person	Is there a definition of a stateless person in national law? Do the definition and exclusion provisions align with the 1954 Convention? Please provide details.	1954 Convention : Articles 1(1) & 1(2).	<p>No, there is no definition in national law. In principle the 1954 Convention definition applies, and the SEM applies Art. 1(1) 1954 Convention directly. However, according to Swiss interpretation, stateless persons must have lost their nationality through no fault of their own and have no means of reinstating it to be recognised, which differs from the 1954 Convention. In addition, Palestinians who realistically and without threat to their safety can access the protection and assistance of UNRWA, based on Art. 1(2)(i) 1954 Convention, do not fall within the definition of Art. 1 and are therefore excluded from its protection. Swiss Courts have held this interpretation to be compatible with the 1954 Convention. Recognition as a stateless person requires demonstration of an interest worthy of protection (<i>schutzwürdiges Interesse</i>), i.e. the applicant must substantiate that they would be in a better position if recognised as stateless. However, implementing a change in practice, the Federal Administrative Court in 2021 ruled that given the recognition of a right to access to an SDP under Article 8 ECHR, the requirement of proving a legitimate interest to access the SDP might be arbitrary. Therefore, the legitimate interest to have one's statelessness determined should in principle be given. The Court has confirmed this in 2023 and the SEM has since changed its practice.</p> <p>In its third Universal Periodic Review cycle (2017) Switzerland accepted a recommendation by Hungary to ensure that the definition of a stateless person is fully consistent with the 1954 Convention. This has not yet been implemented.</p>	<p>Information provided by SEM: https://www.sem.admin.ch/sem/en/home/asyl/asylverfahren/weitere_themen/staatenlosigkeit.html SEM Instruction, p. 6 ff.: https://www.sem.admin.ch/dam/data/sem/asyl/verfahren/hb/f/hb-f5-f.pdf (FR) Federal Tribunal: X. gegen Bundesamt für Migration, 2C_36/2012, 10 May 2012: https://entscheide.weblaw.ch/cache.php?link=10.05.2012_2C_36-2012 (DE) A.X. et al. V. Office fédéral des migrations, 2C_1/2008, 26 March 2009: https://entscheide.weblaw.ch/cache.php?link=28.02.2008_2C_1-2008 (FR) In a judgment of 6 August 2021 the Federal Court clarified its case law on the application of the exclusion clause in Art. 1(2)(i) 1954 Convention with regard to UNRWA and held that the exclusion clause only applies if a person can objectively and realistically access the protection and assistance of the UNRWA in a region to which the person concerned has at least a minimal connection, see Federal Court, 2C_330/2020, 6 August 2021. The judgment was subsequently confirmed in the judgment 2C_587/2021, 16 February 2022. Federal Administrative Tribunal, F-1297/2017, 14 December 2021: https://jurispub.admin.ch/publiws/download?decisionId=54311c5f-e9b6-4105-a593-e928e17a1a95 Federal Tribunal, 2C_357/2020, 20 August 2020: https://www.bger.ch/ext/eurospider/live/de/php/aza/http/index.php?highlight_docid=aza%3A%2F%2Faza://20-08-2020-2C_357-2020&lang=de&zoom=&type=show_document Federal Administrative Tribunal, F-1297/2017, 14 December 2021: https://jurispub.admin.ch/publiws/download?decisionId=54311c5f-e9b6-4105-a593-e928e17a1a95 Federal Administrative Tribunal, F-4508/2020, 16 February 2023: https://bvger.weblaw.ch/pdf/F-4508-2020_2023-02-16_8c112571-6888-4cff-aa7e-fd761292db2b.pdf ISI, Universal Periodic Review – 28th Session: overview and analysis of recommendations on the right to a nationality and statelessness, Nov. 2017: http://www.institutesi.org/UPR28_stateless.pdf</p>
SDS.2.a	Training	Is there training to inform different public authorities about statelessness? If yes, please provide details (e.g. who provides training to whom/how often?)	<p>UNHCR Executive Committee, Conclusion No. 106 (LVII) (2006): Requests UNHCR to actively disseminate information and, where appropriate, train government counterparts on appropriate mechanisms for identifying, recording, and granting a status to stateless persons.</p> <p>Human Rights Council Resolution on the right to a nationality (2023): States should ensure the effective implementation of nationality laws, including through awareness-raising and publicity, and training of public officials, including judges and local leaders, that is gender-responsive and sensitive to race and diversity, informed by meaningful</p>	There is no information available on training for government bodies about statelessness.	

			consultation and engagement with stateless leaders and communities and wider civil society.		
SDS.2.b		Is there training for judges and lawyers on statelessness? If yes, please provide details (e.g. provider, frequency).	<p>UNHCR, Good Practices Papers – Action 6 (2020): Officials who may be in contact with stateless persons need to be trained to identify potential applicants for statelessness status and refer them to appropriate channels.</p> <p>UNHCR, Geneva Conclusions (2010): It is recommended that States provide specialised training on nationality laws and practices, international standards and statelessness to officials responsible for making statelessness determinations.</p> <p>Human Rights Council Resolution on the right to a nationality (2023): as above</p>	There is no specialised training of lawyers, judges or government officials (migration and asylum procedure officials, staff of reception detention centres, police, etc), neither on federal nor on cantonal level on nationality laws and practices, statelessness and international standards. Statelessness is barely on the curriculum of law schools. Statelessness and nationality laws are not part of the bar exams. There are no specific professional trainings for lawyers on statelessness, though it might come up as an issue in more general trainings on migration, asylum and nationality law.	
SDS.3.a	Existence of a dedicated SDP	<p>Which of the following best describes the situation in your country? Choose only one and then proceed to question indicated.</p> <p>1. There is a dedicated statelessness determination procedure (SDP) established in law, administrative guidance, or judicial procedure, leading to a dedicated statelessness status (proceed to Question 4a).</p> <p>2. There is no dedicated SDP leading to a dedicated statelessness status, but there are other procedures in which statelessness can be identified (e.g. partial SDPs with no status/rights attached, residence permit or naturalisation applications, refugee status determination, ad hoc procedures, etc.), or other routes through which stateless people could regularise their stay and/or access their rights (proceed to Question 11a).</p> <p>3. There is a dedicated statelessness status but no formal procedure for determining this (proceed to Question 17a).</p>	<p>UNHCR, Handbook on Protection (2014): It is implicit in the 1954 Convention that States must identify stateless persons to provide them appropriate treatment to comply with their Convention commitments.</p> <p>UNHCR, Good Practices Papers – Action 6 (2020): Establishing a statelessness determination procedure is the most efficient means for States Parties to identify beneficiaries of the Convention.</p>	#1 - There is a procedure to determine statelessness, but it is not a dedicated, formalised procedure in law. The procedure is governed by the general administrative procedure and administrative guidance and initiated upon application. The procedure leads to a recognition of statelessness and a residence permit, although the residence permit is not specific to stateless persons.	<p>SEM Instruction on Asylum and Return, https://www.sem.admin.ch/dam/data/sem/asyl/verfahren/hb/f/hb-f5-f.pdf (FR);</p> <p>https://www.sem.admin.ch/dam/data/sem/asyl/verfahren/hb/f/hb-f5-d.pdf (DE)</p> <p>See also: https://www.sem.admin.ch/sem/en/home/asyl/asylverfahren/weitere_themen/staatenlosigkeit.html (EN)</p>
SDS.4.a	Access to the procedure (Group 1)	Is the examination of statelessness claims conducted by a dedicated, centralised body with relevant expertise? Please note the competent authority and evaluate appropriateness to national context.	<p>UNHCR, Handbook on Protection (2014): States may choose between a centralised procedure or one that is conducted by local authorities. Centralised procedures are preferable as they are more likely to develop the necessary expertise.</p> <p>UNHCR, Good Practices Papers – Action 6 (2020): It is important that examiners develop expertise while ensuring that the procedures are accessible.</p>	The examination is conducted by the SEM, which is the centralised immigration authority on federal level. Within the SEM there is no specific division on statelessness. Applications are handled by the two Aufenthalt sections under the Asylum Division.	<p>Article 14(3) Ordonnance on the organisation of the Federal Department of Justice and Police https://www.admin.ch/opc/fr/classified-compilation/19995987/index.html#a14 (FR)</p> <p>See also SEM Instruction, p. 6: https://www.sem.admin.ch/dam/data/sem/asyl/verfahren/hb/f/hb-f5-f.pdf (FR), https://www.sem.admin.ch/sem/en/home/asyl/asylverfahren/weitere_themen/staatenlosigkeit.html (EN)</p>

					SEM Instruction, p. 9 ff: https://www.sem.admin.ch/dam/data/sem/asyl/verfahren/hb/f/hb-f5-f.pdf (FR) SEM organizational chart: https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&ved=2ahUKEwj7OfmqNKNAXUr9gIHHULeMg4QFnoECEgQAQ&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.sem.admin.ch%2Fdam%2Fsem%2Fen%2Fdata%2Fueberuns%2Forganisation%2Forganigramm-sem.pdf.download.pdf%2Forganigramm-sem-e.pdf&usg=AOvVaw012cBUTaGGeuhHtpfL5pyq&opi=89978449 (DE)
SDS.4.b	Are there clear, accessible instructions on how to make a claim of statelessness?	UNHCR, Handbook on Protection (2014) : For procedures to be fair and efficient, access must be ensured (dissemination of info, targeted info campaigns, counselling on the procedures, etc.). UNHCR, Good Practices Papers – Action 6 (2020) : Information on the procedure and counselling services must be available to potential applicants in a language they understand.	There is little information on how to make a claim besides a guidance document published by the SEM. This information is, however, very difficult to access for individuals as it is aimed at government officials and uses very technical language. There is no public awareness-raising to facilitate access to the procedure. In November 2019, humanrights.ch in collaboration with UNCHR Switzerland published a model application for statelessness determination. The model form is mainly targeted at lawyers and NGOs advising stateless persons in the application procedure, but it can also be used by stateless persons directly.	SEM Instruction, p. 9 ff: https://www.sem.admin.ch/dam/data/sem/asyl/verfahren/hb/f/hb-f5-f.pdf (FR) Additional Information provided by SEM: https://www.sem.admin.ch/sem/en/home/asyl/asylverfahren/weitere_themen/staatenlosigkeit.html (EN) Model application for statelessness determination: https://www.humanrights.ch/de/menschenrechte-schweiz/inneres/auslaender/staatenlose/mustergesuch-anerkennung-staatenlosigkeit	
SDS.4.c	Can submissions be made orally and/or in writing in any language?	ENS, Statelessness Determination and the Protection Status of Stateless Persons (2013) : Bureaucratic difficulties (e.g. complicated forms, inflexible procedures, language restrictions etc.) can impede access to SDPs.	The application must be submitted in writing in one of the Swiss official languages (German, French, or Italian). Documents in other languages in principle must be submitted with a certified translation. Exceptionally, the authority can accept documents in other languages.	SEM Instruction: https://www.sem.admin.ch/dam/sem/fr/data/asyl/verfahren/hb/f/hb-f4-f.pdf.download.pdf/hb-f4-f.pdf (FR) Article 33a Administrative Procedure Act (APA) https://www.admin.ch/opc/fr/classified-compilation/19680294/index.html#a33a (FR) See also: https://www.sem.admin.ch/sem/en/home/asyl/asylverfahren/weitere_themen/staatenlosigkeit.html (EN) SEM Instruction, p. 9 ff: https://www.sem.admin.ch/dam/data/sem/asyl/verfahren/hb/f/hb-f5-f.pdf (FR), https://www.sem.admin.ch/sem/en/home/asyl/asylverfahren/weitere_themen/staatenlosigkeit.html (EN) Oral hearing: TAF D-5407/2006 of 30 November 2009: https://jurispub.admin.ch/publiws/download?decisionId=c1225b2f-8d12-4018-87a2-c6bf0b9fdff4	
SDS.4.d	Must a specific application form be used? Please note any difficulties with forms or other inflexible documentation requirements.	ENS (2013) : Bureaucratic difficulties (e.g. complicated forms, inflexible procedures, language restrictions etc.) can impede access to SDPs.	An applicant must submit a written reasoned application including evidence. There is little information on how to make a claim besides a guidance document published by the SEM. The model application for statelessness determination published by humanrights.ch in collaboration with UNCHR Switzerland is a useful tool to complete the application form.	SEM Instruction, p. 9 ff: https://www.sem.admin.ch/dam/data/sem/asyl/verfahren/hb/f/hb-f5-f.pdf (FR) Additional Information provided by SEM: https://www.sem.admin.ch/sem/en/home/asyl/asylverfahren/weitere_themen/staatenlosigkeit.html (EN) Model application form: https://www.humanrights.ch/de/menschenrechte-schweiz/inneres/auslaender/staatenlose/mustergesuch-anerkennung-staatenlosigkeit	
SDS.4.e	Are competent authorities authorised to initiate SDPs <i>ex officio</i> ?	UNHCR, Good Practices Papers – Action 6 (2020) : It is recommended that governmental authorities be authorised to initiate procedures <i>ex officio</i> . UNHCR, Handbook on Protection (2014) : Given that individuals are sometimes unaware of SDPs or hesitant to apply, procedures can usefully contain safeguards permitting State authorities to initiate a procedure.	No, the SDP cannot be initiated <i>ex officio</i> .	SEM Instruction, p. 9 ff: https://www.sem.admin.ch/dam/data/sem/asyl/verfahren/hb/f/hb-f5-f.pdf (FR), https://www.sem.admin.ch/sem/en/home/asyl/asylverfahren/weitere_themen/staatenlosigkeit.html (EN)	

SDS.4.f	Are there obligations in law on authorities to consider the application?	UNHCR, Good Practices Papers – Action 6 (2020) : Access to the SDP must be guaranteed.	Yes, if an application has been submitted it has to be considered by the authority responsible. If it is formally correct, the merits must be considered.	Article 29 Swiss Constitution: https://www.admin.ch/opc/en/classified-compilation/19995395/index.html#a29 (EN) Article 29 Administrative Procedure Act https://www.admin.ch/opc/en/classified-compilation/19680294/index.html#a29 (EN)
SDS.4.g	Is there an application fee?	UNHCR, Good Practices Papers – Action 6 (2020) : Access to the SDP must be guaranteed.	In principle, the procedure is free of charge. However, there may be costs for certain services related to the procedure, e.g. the issuance of a residence permit or a document.	No legal basis, not explicitly stated in the instruction.
SDS.4.h	Is there a lawful stay requirement to access the SDP?	UNHCR, Good Practices Papers – Action 6 (2020) : Access to the procedure needs to be open to anyone regardless of lawful stay or residence. ENS (2013) : There is no basis in the 1954 Convention for requiring lawful stay.	No, there is no requirement for lawful stay to access the SDP, but there is a dispute in legal scholarship as to whether a person recognised as stateless is only granted a residence permit if he or she has been staying lawfully. This has so far not been decided in court. Swiss law does not grant a right to stay during the SDP. In practice, recognised stateless persons do not seem to have difficulties obtaining a residence permit.	For the requirement of lawful stay in order to be granted a permit see Article 31(1) Foreign Nationals Act (FNA): https://www.admin.ch/opc/en/classified-compilation/20020232/index.html#a31 (EN)
SDS.4.i	Is there a time limit on access to the SDP?	UNHCR, Good Practices Papers – Action 6 (2020) : Access to the SDP must be guaranteed and not subject to time limits. ENS (2013) : There is no basis in the 1954 Convention to set time limits for individuals to claim statelessness status.	No, there is no time limit.	
SDS.4.k	Is there cooperation between agencies that may have contact with stateless people to refer cases for status determination?	UNHCR, Good Practices Papers – Action 6 (2020) : Cooperation between actors working on statelessness and the various government agencies involved in determining statelessness is good practice.	Only on an informal level within the SEM, e.g. between officials dealing with asylum applications that can inform someone about the possibility to lodge an application for statelessness determination. There is no information available on cooperation between e.g. cantonal immigration authorities and the SEM on statelessness issues.	
SDS.4.l	Does the State identify and record indications of statelessness during border screenings, pending the determination of whether the individual is stateless? If so, is the person referred from the border to the SDP? Please describe any barriers to accessing the SDP following a previous application for international protection, or due to the inappropriate application of responsibility-sharing mechanisms (e.g. Dublin III).	UNHCR, Good Practices Papers – Action 6 (2020) : Efficient referral mechanisms should be established and officials who may be in contact with stateless persons trained to identify and refer potential applicants. EU Screening Regulation and EU Asylum Procedure Regulation : EU Member States must identify indications of statelessness during screening processes, pending the determination of whether the individual is stateless. EUAA Practical Guide on Nationality (2025) : The interplay between the asylum procedure and the statelessness determination procedure should be organised to avoid delays. Indications of statelessness should be recorded following screening and where an applicant claims to be stateless, this should be registered pending determination. Statelessness status should be adequately reflected in the application and recorded in relevant decisions, databases and documentation.	Switzerland does not have specific procedures in place at the external border for identifying stateless individuals automatically or systematically. The Stateless Determination Procedure (SDP) and the asylum procedure are procedurally separate. It is therefore possible to apply for the SDP without going through the asylum procedure first. However, the asylum procedure is still one of the most common situations where issues concerning statelessness can arise and be addressed. Outside of the asylum procedure, much of the process of identifying and addressing statelessness depends on the skills and expertise of legal representatives who assist the individuals concerned. In the case F-6775/2023 of 23 March 2025 , the applicants, stateless Syrians, had applied for asylum in Switzerland and for recognition of their statelessness. However, the Swiss authorities determined that Romania was responsible for processing their asylum and statelessness applications under the Dublin III Regulation, as Romania was the designated country for their asylum procedure. The Federal Administrative Court upheld this decision, noting that the applicants did not have a legitimate interest in the recognition of statelessness in Switzerland, as they were already in Romania and could pursue their statelessness claims there. The court ruled that the Dublin system does not allow applicants to choose their preferred country for asylum processing, and they must go through the procedure in the designated country. The court concluded that Romania's jurisdiction over their case was appropriate, and the applicants had no right to have their statelessness application processed in Switzerland.	Federal Administrative Court, F-6775/2023 of 23 March 2025: https://bvger.weblaw.ch/cache?id=7214e3cf-b82d-47e6-92ce-4026b32154a4&guiLanguage=fr&q=F-6775%2F2023%20&filters=%5B%5D&sort-field=relevance&sort-direction=relevance

SDS.4.m		Is statelessness identified and recorded in asylum procedures, as well as the applicant's country(ies) of former habitual residence? Is there any guidance for officials relating to identification or determination of statelessness within asylum procedures?	<p>UNHCR, Good Practices Papers – Action 6 (2020): Efficient referral mechanisms should be established and officials who may be in contact with stateless persons trained to identify and refer potential applicants.</p> <p>EASO/EUAA, Practical guide on registration (2021): The country or countries of former habitual residence should be recorded in applications for international protection to facilitate follow-up and referral to a dedicated statelessness determination procedure. Statelessness determination should be carried out only by a competent decision-making authority at an appropriate point in time following the final assessment of an asylum claim.</p> <p>EUAA Practical Guide on Nationality 2025: As above.</p>	There is no formal identification of statelessness in the asylum procedure, nor any guidance to support officials in this task, however issues concerning statelessness can still arise and be addressed.	
SDS.5.a	Assessment (Group 1)	Who has the burden of proof in the SDP in law and practice?	<p>UNHCR, Handbook on Protection (2014): The burden of proof is in principle shared (both applicant and examiner must cooperate to obtain evidence and establish the facts).</p> <p>UNHCR, Good Practices Papers – Action 6 (2020): SDPs must take into consideration the difficulties inherent in proving statelessness.</p> <p>UNHCR, Geneva Conclusions (2010): In statelessness determination procedures, the burden of proof should therefore be shared between the applicant and the authorities responsible for making the determination. Individuals must cooperate to establish relevant facts. The burden should shift to the State if an individual can demonstrate they are not a national, on the basis of reasonably available evidence.</p> <p>ECtHR, Hoti v. Croatia (2018): State has responsibility to at least share the burden of proof with the applicant when establishing the fact of statelessness.</p>	<p>In principle, the SEM must establish the facts. However, the applicant has a duty to cooperate. In practice the burden of proof is primarily on the applicant who must provide documents to demonstrate that they are stateless.</p> <p>In case there are valid grounds for which a person is not able to receive a certain document or to get in touch with the authorities of the country of origin, there might be exceptions to the burden of proof. However, the threshold is very high.</p>	<p>Article 12 ff. APA https://www.admin.ch/opc/en/classified-compilation/19680294/index.html#a12 (EN) Judgment of the Federal Administrative Court, F-6073/2014, 6 April 2017 of 2017/04/06 For a summary of the judgment in English, see: http://www.refworld.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/rwmain/opendocpdf.pdf?reldoc=y&docid=59394f1c4</p> <p>The FAC states that due to the lack of identity documents, A and B's identities and origins have not been sufficiently established. In the case at hand, only A and B could substantiate their identities and nationalities respectively to obtain identity documents and passports from their countries of origin.</p> <p>TAF E-3562/2013 of 17 December 2014, https://jurispub.admin.ch/publiws/download?decisionId=3104f638-ee16-4c8b-b59a-9d0fe5fe09fb</p>
SDS.5.b		What is the standard of proof, in law and in practice? Is it the same as in refugee status determination procedures?	<p>UNHCR, Handbook on Protection (2014): States are advised to adopt the same standard of proof as in refugee status determination ('reasonable degree').</p> <p>UNHCR, Good practices in nationality laws (2018): The standard of proof should be in keeping with the humanitarian objectives of statelessness status determination and the inherent difficulties of proving statelessness in the likely absence of documentary evidence.</p> <p>ECtHR, Hoti v. Croatia (2018): If statelessness is a relevant factor in the context of access to human rights, the standard of proof when determining the status of statelessness cannot be too high.</p>	<p>The standard of proof in the procedure is 'full proof'. It is therefore on the applicants to prove that they are stateless. The practice and the jurisprudence follow the same principle (e.g. BVGer judgment F-2453/2017, 4 October 2019, 3.2). As far as possible, applicants must provide proof concerning the State with which they have a special connection, i.e. in which they were born, lawfully resided or were adopted, as well as the State or States from which their parents and spouse originate. They must therefore prove or at least credibly demonstrate that, according to the legislation of that State, they do not possess its nationality and cannot acquire or (after losing it) regain it.</p> <p>In asylum applications the standard of proof is at a lower level as it is reduced to credibility.</p>	<p>Article 12 APA (as there is no special provision on the standard of proof, the relevant standard is that of full proof): https://www.admin.ch/opc/en/classified-compilation/19680294/index.html#a12 (EN)</p> <p>SEM Instruction: https://www.sem.admin.ch/dam/sem/fr/data/asyl/verfahren/hb/f/hb-f4-f.pdf.download.pdf/hb-f4-f.pdf (FR)</p> <p>BVGer, A., alias B., C., alias D., E., alias F., G., alias H., gegen Staatssekretariat für Migration (SEM), D-1770/2014, 16. Februar 2015, 5.6; and BVGer, A. gegen Staatssekretariat für Migration (SEM), D-1912/2014, 8. April 2015, 5.7: „Glaubhaftigkeit“ BVGer, A. gegen Staatssekretariat für Migration (SEM), E-1658/2013, 14. April 2015, 6.1; and BVGer, A. gegen Staatssekretariat für Migration (SEM), E-1708/2015, 15. April 2015, 3.2: „voller Beweis“</p> <p>BVGer judgment F-2453/2017, 4 October 2019, 3.2</p>
SDS.5.c		What measures are in place to guarantee substantive equality for women, children and other groups (e.g. disabled people, older people, LGBTQI people, etc.) at risk of discrimination in the SDP?	<p>UNHCR, Handbook on Protection (2014): Due to discrimination, women might face additional barriers in acquiring documentation (e.g. birth certificates or other identification documents). Children and persons with disabilities may face acute challenges in communicating basic facts with respect to their</p>	Other than for example in the asylum procedure, there is no explicit legal provision addressing the specific protection needs and evidentiary challenges for women and children. There is no information available as to whether this is in practice also done in statelessness procedures.	<p>SEM Instruction: https://www.sem.admin.ch/dam/sem/fr/data/asyl/verfahren/hb/f/hb-f4-f.pdf.download.pdf/hb-f4-f.pdf (FR)</p> <p>For the situation in the Asylum Procedure see Article 17(2) Asylum Act</p>

		<p>In particular, what measures are in place to ensure respect for the best interests of the child in the procedure (burden of proof, guardianship, child-friendly procedures, etc.)?</p>	<p>nationality. States must follow the principle of pursuing the best interests of the child. Additional safeguards for child claimants include priority processing of their claims, appropriately trained professionals and a greater share of the burden of proof by the State. CEDAW, Gen. Rec. 32 (2014): Nationality laws may discriminate directly or indirectly against women. Legislative provisions that appear gender neutral may in practice have a disproportionate and negative impact on the enjoyment of the right to nationality by women. CRC: Articles 2, 3, 7 and 8 CRPD: Article 18 UNHCR, Best Interests Procedure Guidelines (2021): The best interests principle applies to all children within the territory of the State, irrespective of their status. UNHCR, Roundtable on Protection and Solutions for LGBTIQ+ People in Forced Displacement (2021) Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration: Objective 7 UN Women, Policies and practice: A guide to gender-responsive implementation of the Global Compact for Migration (2021): States should put in place measures to regularise the status of migrants leading to permanent residence, with specific attention to migrant women and girls who are stateless. European Parliament, Resolution on LGBTIQ rights in the EU (2021): Calls on Commission and Member States to overcome discrimination against rainbow persons and families. UNHCR, Discussion Paper: LGBTIQ+ persons in forced displacement and statelessness (2021)</p>	<p>There are no measures in place to ensure that the best interests of the child are respected in the procedure. In its most recent concluding observations on Switzerland, the Committee on the Rights of the Child called upon authorities to comply with the right of the child to have their best interests taken as a primary consideration in asylum procedures. This recommendation could be extended to statelessness determination procedures as well.</p>	<p>https://www.admin.ch/opc/fr/classified-compilation/19994776/index.html#a6 (EN) and Article 6 Ordonnance on the Asylum Procedure https://www.admin.ch/opc/fr/classified-compilation/19994776/index.html#a6 (FR), as well as the relevant SEM Instruction: https://www.sem.admin.ch/dam/sem/de/data/asyl/verfahren/hb/c/hb-c9-d.pdf.download.pdf/hb-c9-d.pdf (DE) https://www.sem.admin.ch/dam/sem/fr/data/asyl/verfahren/hb/c/hb-c9-f.pdf.download.pdf/hb-c9-f.pdf (FR)</p> <p>UN CRC, Concluding Observations Switzerland (2021), UN Doc. CRC/C/CHE/CO/5-6 (EN)</p>
<p>SDS.5.d</p>		<p>Is there clear guidance for decision makers on how to determine statelessness (including e.g. sources of evidence and procedures for evidence gathering, accurate and reliable country of origin information relating to statelessness, etc.)?</p>	<p>ENS (2013): Determining authorities can benefit from concrete guidance that sets clear benchmarks and pathways for the establishment of material facts and circumstances. Asylos, Principles for Conducting Country of Origin Information Research on Statelessness (2023)</p>	<p>The SEM Instruction on statelessness in principle serves as internal guidance for officials. There is no public information available on other internal guidance.</p> <p>Swiss courts have interpreted the 1954 Convention as excluding Palestinians from protection as stateless persons only if they can, realistically and without threat to their safety, access the protection and assistance of UNRWA; and currently, the Swiss authorities cannot require that a person travel to Syria to receive protection from UNWRA. It was also held in judicial proceedings in 2021 that a person is to be recognised as stateless even if they should be able to acquire Syrian nationality if present in Syria, if they are unable to travel to Syria due to the former civil war. There are limited updates on how Swiss authorities process applications relating to Syria after the end of the war. At the time of writing, the moratorium on all decisions concerning Syrian cases has been lifted, and the SEM has resumed assessing applications on their merits. However, no information has so far been provided on how applications from stateless persons originating from Syria will be assessed.</p>	<p>SEM Instruction: https://www.sem.admin.ch/dam/sem/fr/data/asyl/verfahren/hb/f/hb-f4-f.pdf.download.pdf/hb-f4-f.pdf (FR)</p> <p>Federal Tribunal 2C_587/2021, 16 February 2022, where the Court confirmed the new interpretation of Article 1(2)(i) of the 1954 Convention with regard to Palestinians from Syria. Federal Tribunal 2C_330/2020, 6 August 2021, where the Court interpreted Article 1(2)(i) of the 1954 Convention and ruled that a person can only be considered to be within the protection of UNWRA if he or she can actually avail herself of that protection. Federal Tribunal 2C_415/2020, 30 April 2021: a person is to be recognised as stateless even if they technically would have the opportunity to acquire Syrian nationality as they cannot be required to travel to Syria at the moment.</p>
<p>SDS.5.e</p>		<p>Is there any evidence of significant errors in decision-making?</p>		<p>No systematic evaluation of the decisions of the SEM or the courts is available. SEM decisions are not publicly available. The decisions of the Federal Administrative Court and the Federal Tribunal are</p>	

				published. No civil society organisation or academic has systematically reviewed the decisions as there is very little academic research on statelessness.	
SDS.6.a	Procedural safeguards (Group 1)	Is free legal aid available during the procedure?	UNHCR, Handbook on Protection (2014) : Applicants should have access to legal counsel; where free legal assistance is available, it should be offered to applicants without financial means. ENS (2013) : If state funded legal aid is available, it should be provided to stateless claimants. If there is no state funded legal aid but asylum claimants can access free legal aid free of charge, the same level of access should be provided to stateless people.	In principle, free legal aid and representation is available both at first instance and appeals stage. It is, however, conditional on the person concerned not having sufficient means and the case having some prospect of success. In practice, free legal aid is virtually never granted in first instance procedures with the SEM and the legislator has not recognised the need for free legal aid in SDP, although it has done so in relation to first instance asylum procedures. In the case of F-4576/2017, 2 July 2018, the Federal Administrative Court confirmed that due to the complexity of the statelessness determination procedure the applicants are entitled to claim free legal representation.	Article 29(3) Swiss Constitution https://www.admin.ch/opc/en/classified-compilation/19995395/index.html#a29 (EN) Article 65 Administrative Procedure Act (appeals procedure and first instance procedures) https://www.admin.ch/opc/en/classified-compilation/19680294/index.html#a65 (EN) Federal Administrative Court, case F-4576/2017, 2 July 2018 See also: Maureen Grossmann, Die Notwendigkeit einer spezialgesetzlichen Regelung im Staatenlosigkeitsverfahren. Mit Blick auf die Regelung der unentgeltlichen Rechtspflege, in: ASYL 4/2022, S. 14-19.
SDS.6.b		Is an interview always offered (unless granting without interview)?	UNHCR, Handbook on Protection (2014) : The right to an individual interview [is] essential.	No, according to the practice of the SEM the procedure is based on a written application followed by a decision in writing. In exceptional cases, the SEM might conduct an oral hearing. At the appeal stage the procedure is normally also written.	For the appeal stage: Article 41 Law on the Federal Administrative Court https://www.admin.ch/opc/fr/classified-compilation/20010206/index.html#a41 (FR) Oral hearing: TAF D-5407/2006 of 30 November 2009: https://jurispub.admin.ch/publiws/download?decisionId=c1225b2f-8d12-4018-87a2-c6bf0b9fdff4
SDS.6.c		Is free interpreting offered for statelessness determination interviews?	UNHCR, Handbook on Protection (2014) : The right to assistance with interpretation/translation [is] essential. ENS (2013) : Assistance should be available for translation and interpretation.	Applicants must submit documents and submissions in one of the official languages. In practice, the costs for translation are not covered. As the procedure is written, there is no right to an interpreter.	Article 33a https://www.admin.ch/opc/en/classified-compilation/19680294/index.html#a33a (EN)
SDS.6.d		Are there quality assurance audits of the SDP?	UNHCR, Good Practices Papers – Action 6 (2020) : Quality assurance audits of SDPs are considered good practice.	There is no quality assurance audit of the SDP.	
SDS.6.e		What role does UNHCR play in the proceedings (e.g. access to files, monitoring, training, applicant’s access to UNHCR as a safeguard in the procedure)?	UNHCR, Handbook on Protection (2014) : States are encouraged to guarantee access to UNHCR as a safeguard in the procedure.	UNHCR does not participate in the proceedings and does not have access to files.	
SDS.6.f		Are decisions (refusals and grants) given in writing with reasons?	UNHCR, Handbook on Protection (2014) : States are encouraged to incorporate the safeguard that decisions are made in writing with reasons.	Yes, the decision is written and reasoned.	Article 29(2) Swiss Constitution https://www.admin.ch/opc/en/classified-compilation/19995395/index.html#a29 (EN) Articles 34 and 35 Administrative Procedure Act https://www.admin.ch/opc/en/classified-compilation/19680294/index.html#a34 (EN)
SDS.6.g		Is there a timeframe for the SDP set in law or policy and is it complied with in practice?	UNHCR, Handbook on Protection (2014) : It is undesirable for a first instance decision to be issued more than six months from submission of an application. In exceptional circumstances it may be appropriate to allow the proceedings to last up to 12 months.	No, there is no fixed timeframe. The general constitutional procedural right to have a case decided within a reasonable time however also applies to the SDP. In practice the duration of a procedure can vary between several days and several years. The link with the asylum procedure is also clarified in the SEM instruction and can also impact on length of the procedure.	Article 29(1) Swiss Constitution https://www.admin.ch/opc/en/classified-compilation/19995395/index.html#a29 (EN) For several days see e.g. Federal Administrative Court case C-1048/2006, 21 July 2010; C-1538/2009, 29 December 2011; C-5461/2008, 18 March 2009. Several years see Federal Administrative Court case C-2139/2013, 30 September 2014 (2.5 years); BVGE 2014/5 (2 years); C-4959/2007, 12 November 2008 (almost 2 years); C-3555/2007, 19 October 2009 (1.5 years); C-2139/2013, 30 September 2014 (more than 2.5 years). SEM Instruction, https://www.sem.admin.ch/dam/data/sem/asyl/verfahren/hb/f/hb-f5-f.pdf (FR), pp. 10-11)

SDS.6.h		Is there a referral mechanism from asylum procedures to the SDP (either during or at the conclusion, if the applicant is refused asylum)?	<p>UNHCR, Good Practices Papers – Action 6 (2020): Efficient referral mechanisms should be established and officials who may be in contact with stateless persons trained to identify and refer potential applicants.</p> <p>EUAA, Practical Guide on Nationality (2025): The identification of the applicant’s statelessness is a key element of the assessment of the need for international protection and in determining which procedure is applied. Statelessness status should be adequately reflected in the application and recorded in relevant decisions, databases and documentation. Where the applicant has already been formally declared stateless, statelessness status should be considered established unless new elements arise.</p> <p>ENS (2013): Cross-referral systems should exist in cases where the two determination procedures (refugee and stateless) are not conducted in a joint framework.</p>	<p>In general administrative law an authority must refer a person to the competent authority and procedure. However, this obligation exists only once an application has been formally lodged. If, however, only an unsubstantiated claim is made during the asylum procedure there is no obligation to formally refer the case to the right authority. In such a situation the person might informally be made aware of the possibility to lodge an application for statelessness determination. This is also possible because the SEM is responsible for both asylum and statelessness claims.</p> <p>According to the SEM Handbook (Ch. F4), a procedure for recognising statelessness is suspended until the asylum application has received an enforceable decision. However, the Federal Administrative Court clarified in a decision from February 2015 that the suspension of the procedure for the recognition of statelessness cannot be automatic. This is because this suspension could cause irreparable harm to the applicant because the asylum procedure extends over a certain period, generally significant, during which the applicant might remain without protection if statelessness is not determined.</p>	<p>SEM Instruction: https://www.sem.admin.ch/dam/sem/fr/data/asyl/verfahren/hb/f/hb-f4-f.pdf.download.pdf/hb-f4-f.pdf (FR)</p> <p>Article 7 Administrative Procedure Act https://www.admin.ch/opc/en/classified-compilation/19680294/index.html#a8 (EN)</p> <p>Decision of the Federal Administrative Court (TAF) E-3276/2014 of 13 February 2015</p>
SDS.7.a	Protection during SDP (Group 1)	Does the applicant have automatic legal admission while their claim for statelessness status is assessed or is there a risk of expulsion?	<p>UNHCR, Handbook on Protection (2014): An individual awaiting a decision is entitled, at a minimum, to all rights based on presence and being ‘lawfully in’ the territory (including identity documents, the right to self-employment, freedom of movement, protection against expulsion). It is recommended that applicants for statelessness status receive the same treatment as asylum-seekers.</p> <p>ENS (2013): States should refrain from expelling or removing an individual pending the outcome of the determination process.</p>	No, there is no automatic legal admission or status during the procedure. For that reason, expulsion is theoretically possible during the process. According to the practice of the SEM, however, the SEM will: request the canton not to order the removal of the applicant (if no other cantonal or federal procedures have existed); suspend the enforcement of the removal after a negative asylum decision; request the canton to suspend the enforcement of the removal after a negative cantonal procedure. This applies as long as an application has minimal chances of success.	<p>SEM Instruction: https://www.sem.admin.ch/dam/sem/fr/data/asyl/verfahren/hb/f/hb-f4-f.pdf.download.pdf/hb-f4-f.pdf (FR)</p>
SDS.7.b		Do applicants for statelessness status have permission to work and access to assistance to meet their basic needs?	<p>UNHCR, Handbook on Protection (2014): Allowing individuals to engage in wage-earning employment can reduce pressure on State resources and contributes to dignity and self-sufficiency. The status of those awaiting statelessness determination must reflect applicable human rights such as, assistance to meet basic needs.</p> <p>CERD, General comment No. 37 on racial discrimination in the enjoyment of the right to health (2024): Everyone has the right to public health, medical care, social security and social services, regardless of migration status or statelessness.</p>	If they do not have another legal status, applicants do not have permission to work. The general rules for access to the labour market of the Foreigners Law applies. However, even if they do not have a legal right to stay/status during the procedure, the Constitution grants everyone, including applicants for statelessness status, the right to basic minimum assistance and financial means required for a decent standard of living.	<p>SEM Instruction: https://www.sem.admin.ch/dam/sem/fr/data/asyl/verfahren/hb/f/hb-f4-f.pdf.download.pdf/hb-f4-f.pdf (FR)</p> <p>Article 12 Swiss Constitution https://www.admin.ch/opc/en/classified-compilation/19995395/index.html#a12 (EN)</p>
SDS.7.c		Do applicants for statelessness status face a risk of detention?	<p>UNHCR, Handbook on Protection (2014): Routine detention of individuals seeking protection on the grounds of statelessness is arbitrary. Detention is a measure of last resort and can only be justified where other less invasive or coercive measures have been considered and found insufficient to safeguard the lawful governmental objective pursued by detention.</p>	Yes. As there is no automatic legal admission or status during the procedure there is the possibility that a person can be detained for illegal stay.	See also answer to question 6a.
SDS.8.a	Appeals (Group 1)	Is there an automatic right of appeal?	<p>UNHCR, Handbook on Protection (2014): An effective right to appeal against a negative first instance decision is an essential safeguard in an SDP.</p>	Yes, there is a right of appeal in case of a refusal. The decision of the SEM can be appealed to the Federal Administrative Court (FAC) and thereafter to the Federal Tribunal (FT). The FAC can review grounds of both law and fact. The FT can review grounds of law and grounds of fact in case of manifest errors (offensichtlich unrichtige Sachverhaltsfeststellung).	<p>Federal Administrative Court: Article 49 Administrative Procedure Act: https://www.admin.ch/opc/en/classified-compilation/19680294/index.html#a49 (EN)</p> <p>Federal Tribunal: Article 95 ff Law on the Federal Tribunal: https://www.admin.ch/opc/fr/classified-compilation/20010204/index.html (FR)</p>

SDS.8.b		Is legal aid available for appeals?	UNHCR, Handbook on Protection (2014) : The applicant should have access to legal counsel and, where free legal assistance is available, it should be offered to applicants without financial means. ENS (2013) : Applicants should have access to legal counsel both at first instance and on appeal.	Yes, legal aid is available for an appeal procedure, in case the applicant does not have sufficient means and the case has some prospect of success.	Article 29(3) Swiss Constitution https://www.admin.ch/opc/en/classified-compilation/19995395/index.html#a29 (EN) Article 65 Administrative Procedure Act https://www.admin.ch/opc/en/classified-compilation/19680294/index.html#a65 (EN)
SDS.8.c		Is there a fee for the appeal application?	UNHCR, Handbook on Protection (2014) : An effective right to appeal against a negative first instance decision is an essential safeguard.	No, there is no actual fee, but the applicant must bear the costs of the procedure in case of a negative decision. The costs can be waived if the person does not have sufficient means and the case had some prospect of success.	Article 63 ff Administrative Procedure Act https://www.admin.ch/opc/en/classified-compilation/19680294/index.html#a63 (EN)
SDS.9.a	Statelessness status (Group 1)	Does recognition of statelessness immediately result in automatic permission to stay or right to reside? If not, please describe any additional requirements, admissibility criteria, grounds for refusal or other steps required to access protection.	UNHCR, Handbook on Protection (2014) : The status granted to a stateless person in a State Party must reflect international standards. Although the 1954 Convention does not explicitly require States to grant a person determined to be stateless a right of residence, granting such permission would fulfil the object and purpose of the treaty.	No, people recognised as stateless have the right to be granted a residence permit, but the status is not granted automatically upon recognition but upon application for a residence permit. This is also because the residence permit is issued by the cantonal authorities and not by the SEM. The application must be made with the authorities of the canton of residence. After ten years of lawful residence (including five years with a residence permit) stateless persons can acquire a permanent residence permit. According to the wording of Article 31(1) Foreign Nationals Act the person concerned must have lawful residence to apply for a residence permit. There is a dispute in legal scholarship over how strictly the criteria should be interpreted, which has not yet been decided by the courts, but it does not seem to pose difficulties for stateless persons in practice. A stateless person is not granted a residence permit if they have been sentenced to a long-term custodial sentence, violated or represented a threat to public security, order or internal or external safety, or made their removal impossible due to their own conduct. In that case the person is only granted temporary admission which technically is not a residence status but still grants the right to remain (Article 31(2) FNA).	Article 31 Foreign Nationals Act https://www.admin.ch/opc/en/classified-compilation/20020232/index.html#a31 (EN) Article 34 Foreign Nationals Act https://www.admin.ch/opc/en/classified-compilation/20020232/index.html#a34 (EN) Once the revision of the Federal Act on Foreign Nationals enters into force (BBI 2015 7207), recognised stateless persons will no longer be entitled to a permanent residence permit after five years. Article 83(7) and (8) Foreign Nationals Act https://www.admin.ch/opc/en/classified-compilation/20020232/index.html#a83 (EN)
SDS.9.b		How long is initial status granted for and is it renewable?	UNHCR, Handbook on Protection (2014) : It is recommended that States grant recognised stateless people a residence permit valid for at least two years, although longer permits, such as five years, are preferable in the interests of stability. Permits should be renewable.	The residence permit is initially valid for one year and can be renewed. In subsequent years it is normally valid for two to five years. The permanent residence permit is of unlimited duration.	Article 33 ff Foreign Nationals Act https://www.admin.ch/opc/en/classified-compilation/20020232/index.html#a34 (EN) Article 63 Foreign Nationals Act https://www.admin.ch/opc/en/classified-compilation/20020232/index.html#a63 (EN)
SDS.9.c		Is a travel document issued to people recognised as stateless and is it subject to any conditions? Please add a copy of an anonymised travel document to question RES.4.a. (last page).	1954 Convention : Article 28. UNHCR, Summary Conclusions of the Expert Roundtable on travel documents for persons in need of international protection and stateless persons (2024) : The optimal minimum characteristics for travel documents would mean a multi-journey machine-readable document that guarantees readmission, can be renewed from abroad, does not exceed the lowest cost for a national passport and has a minimum validity of five years. UNHCR and ICAO, Guide for Issuing Machine Readable Convention Travel Documents for Refugees and Stateless Persons (2017)	Yes, individuals recognised as stateless have the right to be issued a travel document (Pass für eine ausländische Person), which is issued upon application.	Article 59(2)(b) Foreign Nationals Act : https://www.admin.ch/opc/en/classified-compilation/20020232/index.html#a59 (EN) Ordonnance on Travel Documents : https://www.admin.ch/opc/fr/classified-compilation/20121548/index.html (FR) Handbook of the SEM: https://www.sem.admin.ch/dam/sem/de/data/asyl/verfahren/hb/f/hb-f4-d.pdf.download.pdf/hb-f4-d.pdf (DE) https://www.sem.admin.ch/dam/sem/fr/data/asyl/verfahren/hb/f/hb-f4-f.pdf.download.pdf/hb-f4-f.pdf (FR)
SDS.9.d		Is an identity document issued to people recognised as stateless and is it subject to any conditions? Please add a copy of an anonymised identity document to question RES.4.a. (last page).	1954 Convention : Article 27.	Pursuant to Article 28 of the Swiss Citizenship Act (SCA) and Article 59 of the Foreign Nationals and Integration Act (FNIA), recognised stateless persons are entitled to a travel document. In practice, they are issued travel documents for foreign nationals without identity papers.	

				If they have already been recognised as refugees, they retain the refugee travel document.	
SDS.9.e		Are stateless people habitually resident in the State able to access consular protection abroad?	<p>1954 Convention: Article 25(1) 1967 European Convention on Consular Functions: Article 46. International Law Commission's 2006 Draft Articles on Diplomatic Protection: Article 8(1).</p>	<p>Yes, in principle.</p> <p>With regard to personal status and residence, recognised stateless persons are regarded as equivalent to refugees recognised under the 1951 Refugee Convention who have been granted asylum. Recognised stateless persons are issued Swiss travel documents upon request.</p> <p>Refugees are entitled to Swiss consular protection when abroad. As stated on the FDFA page Diplomatic and consular protection: "A State may also extend consular protection to refugees whom it has recognised and who are temporarily abroad. This does not require the consent of the country being visited. The principal justification is that, since the refugee is no longer effectively protected by his or her State of nationality, it is incumbent upon the country of refuge to provide such protection."</p> <p>On this basis, one might assume that a person recognised as stateless and holding a Swiss residence permit would be treated in a manner comparable to a recognised refugee if abroad and in need of protection. Whether this protection would be granted in practice, and how easily it could be invoked or established, is however uncertain, as no anecdotal or publicly documented practice is available.</p>	<p>Documents de voyage pour étrangers (F) Reisedokumente für ausländische Personen (DE)</p>
SDS.9.f		Do people recognised as stateless have a right to family reunification?	<p>UNHCR, Handbook on Protection (2014): Although the 1954 Convention does not address family unity, States parties are nevertheless encouraged to facilitate the reunification of those with recognised statelessness status in their territory with their spouses and dependents.</p>	<p>There are no specific family reunification provisions for recognised stateless persons. This means that the general provisions applicable for foreign nationals apply. Recognised stateless persons with a residence permit can apply for family reunification but the decision is discretionary. The application has to be made within five years of being granted a residence permit, within one year for children over 12 (Art. 47 FNA). Family reunification requires that the family lives together, has appropriate housing and does not receive social security. Stateless persons with a permanent residence permit have the right to family reunification (non-discretionary) if they plan on living together. Stateless persons that have only temporary admission can only apply for family reunification after three years if they live together, have appropriate housing and do not depend on social security, i.e. have sufficient income. Family reunification covers spouses and unmarried children under the age of 18.</p>	<p>Articles 43 and 44 Foreign Nationals Act https://www.admin.ch/opc/en/classified-compilation/20020232/index.html#a43 (EN) For temporary admission Article 85(7) Foreign Nationals Act https://www.admin.ch/opc/en/classified-compilation/20020232/index.html#a85 (EN) SEM Instruction: https://www.sem.admin.ch/dam/sem/fr/data/asyl/verfahren/hb/f/hb-f4-f.pdf.download.pdf/hb-f4-f.pdf (FR)</p>
SDS.9.g		On what grounds (if any) may residence status granted to stateless people be revoked? Is a proportionality assessment undertaken prior to the revocation decision, e.g. to consider respect for the right to private and family life (if applicable)?	<p>UNHCR, Handbook on Protection (2014): If an individual recognised as stateless subsequently acquires or reacquires the nationality of another State, they will cease to be stateless under the 1954 Convention. This may justify the cancellation of a residence permit on the basis of statelessness, although proportionality considerations under international human rights law, such as the right to a private and family life should be taken into account.</p>	<p>In practice, the SEM revokes the recognition of statelessness on the basis of the general administrative provisions regarding the revocation of a final decision. Thus, statelessness is revoked if the person concerned has made false statements or concealed material facts and this has led to the recognition of statelessness. The revocation of this status does not necessarily entail the revocation of the residence permit.</p> <p>The grounds for revocation of the residence permit are listed in Article 31(2) Foreign Nationals Act. Grounds for revocation are a long-term custodial sentence or the violation or threat to public security, order or internal or external safety. There is a proportionality assessment for revocation (consideration of</p>	<p>Article 62 and 63 Foreign Nationals Act https://www.admin.ch/opc/en/classified-compilation/20020232/index.html#a62 (EN) Article 31 Foreign Nationals Act https://www.admin.ch/opc/en/classified-compilation/20020232/index.html#a31 (EN) Article 83(7) and (8) Foreign Nationals Act https://www.admin.ch/opc/en/classified-compilation/20020232/index.html#a83 (EN) SEM Instruction: https://www.sem.admin.ch/dam/sem/fr/data/asyl/verfahren/hb/f/hb-f4-f.pdf.download.pdf/hb-f4-f.pdf (FR)</p>

				interests). It is disputed in legal scholarship whether the general grounds for revocation of a residence permit according to Articles 62 and 63 Foreign Nationals Act additionally apply. This would include e.g. revocation for non-compliance with an order or for depending on social security. The question has so far not been decided in court. If the (permanent) residence permit is revoked a stateless person is granted temporary admission.	
SDS.9.h		Do people granted statelessness status have permission to work?	1954 Convention : Article 17 UNHCR, Handbook on Protection (2014) : The right to work must accompany a residence permit.	A person recognised as stateless and granted a residence permit has access to the labour market and freedom of movement.	Article 61 Asylum Act https://www.admin.ch/opc/en/classified-compilation/19995092/index.html#a61 (EN) in conjunction with Article 65 Ordonnance on Admission, Stay and Employment https://www.admin.ch/opc/de/classified-compilation/20070993/index.html#a65 (FR) No source for the practice of the cantonal authorities.
SDS.9.i		Do people granted statelessness status have access to primary, secondary, and higher education?	1954 Convention : Article 22	Yes, access to education is granted. Children up to the age of 16 have a constitutional right to free primary education, and access to secondary and higher education is granted for recognised stateless persons. Higher education should in principle be accessible on the same basis as for nationals (there may be some minor fees). Scholarships can also be provided.	Article 19 Swiss Constitution https://www.admin.ch/opc/en/classified-compilation/19995395/index.html#a19 (EN) Article 62 ff Swiss Constitution https://www.admin.ch/opc/en/classified-compilation/19995395/index.html#a62 (EN)
SDS.9.j		Do people granted statelessness status have access to social security and healthcare?	1954 Convention : Articles 23 & 24 UNHCR, Handbook on Protection (2014) : The right to work, access to healthcare and social assistance, as well as a travel document must accompany a residence permit. CERD, General comment No. 37 on racial discrimination in the enjoyment of the right to health (2024) : Everyone has the right to public health, medical care, social security and social services, regardless of migration status or statelessness.	Yes, stateless persons are granted access to social welfare and healthcare.	Article 1 (3) Federal Decision on the Ratification of the 1954 Convention https://www.admin.ch/opc/fr/classified-compilation/19720093/index.html (FR) in conjunction with Article 81 ff Asylum Act https://www.admin.ch/opc/en/classified-compilation/19995092/index.html#a81 (EN)
SDS.9.k		Are stateless people allowed to vote in local and/or national elections? If yes, are there any additional requirements for stateless people to vote (e.g. permanent residence, identification documents, etc.)?	1954 Convention : Article 7, States shall accord to stateless persons at least the same treatment as is accorded to foreign nationals.	Stateless persons are not allowed to vote in national elections. However, stateless persons with a residence permit are allowed to vote at the cantonal level in the Cantons of Jura and Neuchâtel under certain conditions. At the local level voting rights for non-nationals are granted in the Cantons of Fribourg, Vaud, Neuchâtel and Jura. In the canton of Geneva, they have the active right to vote, but not the passive right to run for office. The cantons of Basel-City, Grisons and Appenzell Ausserrhoden allow their municipalities to allow non-national voting and some of the municipalities have implemented this option. The conditions required to have the right to vote vary from one Canton to the other, but generally it depends on residence status and a certain duration of stay, not on statelessness status.	Voting rights in Switzerland (EN)
SDS.10.a	Temporary protection for people fleeing war (Group 1)	Does the State guarantee access to the territory to everyone fleeing Ukraine, regardless of nationality, documentation, or residence status? Please describe any barriers for stateless people, people with undetermined nationality, or undocumented people in accessing the territory.	EU Temporary Protection Directive (2001) EU Council Implementing Decision 2022/382 EU Council Implementing Decision 2024/1836 European Commission, Operational guidelines ENS, Briefings on access to protection for stateless people fleeing Ukraine : Everyone fleeing the war in Ukraine should be guaranteed access to the territory.	People fleeing from Ukraine can enter Switzerland without a visa. There are no reports of barriers for stateless people, people with undetermined nationality, or undocumented people in accessing the territory.	Questions and answers for refugees from Ukraine (EN)

<p>SDS.10.b</p>		<p>Does the State offer a temporary form of protection to stateless people, people with undetermined nationality, or undocumented people from Ukraine (through the extended EU Temporary Protection Directive or another mechanism)? Is temporary protection accessible to all stateless people who have fled Ukraine, regardless of their documentation status? If the State grants temporary protection more broadly than required by the EU TPD, or to people fleeing from another country other than Ukraine, please state so. Please describe any other barriers for stateless people, people with undetermined nationality, or undocumented people in receiving temporary protection, asylum, or other protection.</p>	<p>EU Temporary Protection Directive (2001) EU Council Implementing Decision 2022/382 EU Council Implementing Decision 2024/1836 European Commission, Operational guidelines ENS, Briefings on access to protection for stateless people fleeing Ukraine: European countries must extend temporary forms of protection to all stateless people and those with undetermined nationality who cannot meet current eligibility requirements, due to their statelessness or documentation status. Lack of documentation should not prevent access to international protection or other forms of protection. European countries and the European Commission should be vigilant and take action to address any segregation, discrimination, and antigypsyism, and ensure equal access to rights and protection for all those fleeing Ukraine.</p>	<p>If a person fleeing Ukraine is stateless and can prove their eligibility, they will be granted Protection Status S. However, if they cannot prove eligibility, they may be granted asylum.</p> <p>Persons fleeing from Ukraine may apply for Protection Status S, a temporary protection status that resembles the protection status under the EU Temporary Protection Directive. In addition, persons fleeing from Ukraine can apply for asylum or for statelessness determination on an individual basis. Eligible for Protection Status S are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Ukrainian nationals and their family members (partners, minor children and other close relatives who were fully or partially supported at the time of flight) who were resident in Ukraine before 24 February 2022; (ii) persons of other nationalities and stateless persons seeking protection and their family members, who held international or national protection status in Ukraine before 24 February 2022; (iii) persons of another nationality and stateless persons as well as their family members, who can prove by means of a valid short-term residence permit or residence permit that they have a valid right of residence in Ukraine and cannot return to their home countries in safety and on a permanent basis. <p>Barriers for stateless persons arise where they cannot document a protection or residence status in Ukraine prior to arriving in Switzerland. Residence permit B, granted to persons recognised as stateless according to the 1954 Convention in Switzerland, provides a more solid status and more rights than Protection Status S.</p> <p>This excludes most stateless people and those at risk of statelessness from Ukraine, the majority of whom are stateless ‘<i>in situ</i>’ and unable to prove their links to Ukraine through documentation.</p>	<p>Swiss Federal Council: Ukraine : le Conseil fédéral active le statut de protection S pour les Ukrainiens: https://www.admin.ch/gov/fr/accueil/documentation/communiqués.msg-id-87556.html UNHCR Switzerland: https://help.unhcr.org/switzerland/ukraine/entry-and-asylum-in-switzerland/ SEM: https://www.sem.admin.ch/sem/en/home/asyl/ukraine.html Swiss Refugee Council: https://www.fluechtlingshilfe.ch/hilfe-fuer-schutzsuchende/ukraine-nuetzliche-informationen-fuer-schutzsuchende</p>
<p>SDS.10.c</p>		<p>Are there longer-term solutions providing adequate protection for stateless people and/or others who were receiving temporary protection? If so, please describe such protection (is it equal to the protection received under the EU TPD; will people be able to apply for asylum; are there any other (dedicated) residence permits available, etc.). [Section complete, proceed to DET]</p>	<p>ENS, Briefings on access to protection for stateless people fleeing Ukraine: The EU and European countries should ensure that longer-term solutions, including after the expiry of the EU TPD, are found and designed, including to provide adequate protection for stateless people and people with undetermined nationality. ECRE, Transitioning out of the Temporary Protection Directive (2024): Exit strategies from the TPD regime should ensure that no one, including stateless persons, is left behind after the expiry of temporary protection.</p>	<p>Other than applying for asylum, there is no information suggesting the development of longer-term solutions providing adequate protection for stateless people and/or others after the potential expiry of protection status.</p>	

Detention

Item	Subtheme	Question	International Norms & Good Practice	Answer	Source
DET.1.a	Immigration detention	Please provide a brief overview of whether immigration detention powers are provided for in law and applied in practice, and whether alternatives to detention are considered. Please provide the legal source(s) and, if available, refer to other publications and sources of information about the law, policy, and practice on immigration detention.	<p>ICCPR: Article 9 ECHR: Article 5 EU Return Directive: Article 15 UNHCR, Handbook on Protection (2014): Detention is a measure of last resort and can only be justified where other less invasive or coercive measures have been considered and found insufficient. UN General Assembly (2009): Calls upon all States to adopt alternative measures to detention. HRC, Report of the Special Rapporteur (2012): The obligation to always consider alternatives before resorting to detention should be established by law. International Detention Coalition (2015): Immigration detention should be used only as a last resort in exceptional cases after all other options have been shown to be inadequate in the individual case.</p>	Powers for immigration detention are provided for in law to enforce a removal order in case alternatives to detention were not successful or are considered not to be effective. Detention may only be used as a last resort. The law in principle foresees alternatives to detention, such as the obligation to report to the authorities regularly, the payment of bail, restriction to a certain area, and the deposition of travel documents (Article 64e Foreign Nationals Act). However, in practice there is no systematic consideration of alternatives to detention in the law and alternatives are rarely applied in practice. Article 76a(1)(c) on detention under the Dublin procedures explicitly requires that alternatives to detention have been exhausted.	<p>Articles 73-82 Foreign Nationals Act: https://www.admin.ch/opc/en/classified-compilation/20020232/index.html#id-ni10-5 (EN) Detention under the airport procedure falls under Article 22-23 of the Federal Asylum Act: https://www.admin.ch/opc/en/classified-compilation/19995092/index.html#a22 (EN)</p> <p>Articles 73-82 Foreign Nationals Act: https://www.admin.ch/opc/en/classified-compilation/20020232/index.html#id-ni10-5 (EN) Case law of the Federal Tribunal on the compatibility of Article 78 FNA with ECHR 5(1)(b): 133 II 97, para. 2.2; 134 I 92, para. 2.3.1-2.3.2.</p> <p>Article 36 Swiss Constitution: https://www.admin.ch/opc/en/classified-compilation/19995395/index.html#a36 (EN) Article 64e Foreign Nationals Act: https://www.admin.ch/opc/en/classified-compilation/20020232/index.html#a64e (EN) Article 76a Foreign Nationals Act: https://www.admin.ch/opc/en/classified-compilation/20020232/index.html#a76a (EN) On alternatives to detention under the Dublin procedure see e.g. Federal Administrative Court, D-2484/2016, 27 April 2016; D-1626/2016, 22 March 2016 UNCAT Concluding Observations on Switzerland 2015, CAT/C/CHE/CO/7, para. 17: http://daccess-ods.un.org/access.nsf/Get?Open&DS=CAT/C/CHE/CO/7&Lang=E</p>
DET.1.b		Does a proposed country of removal need to be identified before a person is detained for removal? Please describe the situation in law and in practice.	<p>ICCPR: Repeated attempts to expel a person to a country that refuses to admit them could amount to inhuman or degrading treatment (Article 7). ECtHR, Auad v. Bulgaria (2011): In cases of detention with a view to deportation, lack of clarity as to the destination country could hamper effective control of the authorities' diligence in handling the deportation. EU Return Directive: Any detention shall only be maintained as long as removal arrangements are in progress and executed with due diligence.</p>	No, not necessarily. Coercive detention, for example, can also be ordered in case the country of removal has not yet been determined. Equally, detention pending deportation can already be ordered while the authorities are establishing the identity of the person concerned and also a possible country of removal.	<p>Article 76 and 78 Foreign Nationals Act: https://www.admin.ch/opc/en/classified-compilation/20020232/index.html#a76 (EN) https://www.admin.ch/opc/en/classified-compilation/20020232/index.html#a78 (EN) See e.g. Federal Tribunal BGE 139 I 206, para. 2 (detention pending deportation) or BGE 133 II 97 (coercive detention).</p>
DET.1.c		Is there a clear obligation on authorities to release a person when there is no reasonable prospect of removal? Please briefly describe the situation in law and in practice.	<p>EU Return Directive: When it appears that a reasonable prospect of removal no longer exists, detention ceases to be justified and the person concerned shall be released immediately. UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention (2018): When the obstacle for identifying or removal of persons in an irregular situation from the territory is not attributable to them, the detainee must be released to avoid potentially indefinite detention from occurring, which would be arbitrary. ECtHR, Auad v. Bulgaria (2011), Mikolenko v. Estonia (2009), Mardonshoyev v. Russia (2019), Gashkov and Satirov v. Russia (2022)</p>	Yes, according to Article 80(6)(a) FNA a detention order has to be revoked and detention has to end if the removal or expulsion order proves to be unenforceable for legal or practical reasons, or the reasons for detention cease to apply.	<p>Article 80 Foreign Nationals Act: https://www.fedlex.admin.ch/eli/cc/2007/758/en#art_80 (EN)</p> <p>See also Federal Tribunal BGE 125 II 217 on impossibility of determining the identity or nationality of the person concerned. Bächler, Alexandra. Der Gesetzgeber schafft Sans-Papiers: Die unbedachten Folgen der neuen strafrechtlichen Landesverweisung (Art. 66a ff. StGB), Nichtvollziehbare Landesverweisungen und deren Konsequenzen für die betroffenen Personen, in: Jusletter vom 20. März 2017.</p> <p>Bächler, Alexandra. Die Konsequenzen des rechtswidrigen Aufenthalts von Drittstaatsangehörigen in der Schweiz, in:</p>

					Achermann et al. (Hrsg.), Jahrbuch für Migrationsrecht 2015/2016, Bern 2016, S. 81–121.
DET.2.a	Identification of statelessness	Is statelessness juridically relevant in decisions to detain? Please describe how (risk of) statelessness is identified and whether referral to an SDP is possible from detention.	<p>ECtHR, Auad v. Bulgaria (2011) ECtHR, Mikolenko v. Estonia (2009): Detention may only be justified as long as deportation proceedings are being conducted with due diligence. UNHCR, Handbook on Protection (2014): Routine detention of individuals seeking protection on the grounds of statelessness is arbitrary. CMW, General comment No. 5 (2021): States should avoid detaining migrants who have specific needs, which includes stateless persons. States should also be aware that stateless persons find themselves in a vulnerable situation, given that consular assistance and protection are unavailable due to their status. Statelessness determination procedures are essential, given that the lack of a country of nationality to be returned to leaves stateless persons at higher risk of arbitrary and indefinite detention. Equal Rights Trust, Guidelines (2012): States must identify stateless persons within their territory or subject to their jurisdiction as a first step towards ensuring the protection of their human rights. ICJ, Migration and International Human Rights Law (2014): The detention of stateless persons can never be justified when there is no active or realistic progress towards transfer to another State.</p>	<p>Statelessness in principle is not a juridically relevant fact in the decision to detain for the authorities. However, statelessness can lead to detention being disproportionate and thus unlawful if a removal is not possible due to the person being stateless. The risk of statelessness is however not systematically identified.</p> <p>A referral to an SDP is possible if the person concerned lodges a claim for statelessness determination, but there is no formal referral mechanism (see question SDS.4.h).</p>	
DET.2.b		Is there a definition of vulnerability in law? If yes, does it explicitly include statelessness? If not, please note whether statelessness is considered to be a factor increasing vulnerability.	<p>PICUM, Preventing and Addressing Vulnerabilities in Immigration Enforcement Policies (2021): Statelessness should be explicitly included in the definition of vulnerability. Vulnerability should always be determined and assessed on an individual basis.</p>	No, there is no definition of vulnerability in law and statelessness is not systematically considered to be a factor increasing vulnerability.	
DET.2.c		Are individual vulnerability assessments carried out before a decision to detain (or soon after)?	<p>ENS, Protecting Stateless Persons From Arbitrary Detention (2015): Arbitrary and disproportionately lengthy detention can ensue when the particular vulnerabilities of stateless people are not addressed. EU Return Directive: Article 16(3) EU Return Handbook (2017): Attention should be paid to the specific situation of stateless persons. Council of the European Union, Guidelines to promote and protect the enjoyment of all human rights by LGBTI persons (2013): European entities should assess the situation of LGBTI persons in detention. PICUM, Preventing and Addressing Vulnerabilities in Immigration Enforcement Policies (2021): There should be a clear legal obligation to screen and</p>	<p>Any decision to detain must be evaluated whether it is appropriate, necessary and reasonable with regard to the aim pursued. In the context of this examination the vulnerability of the individual concerned must be taken into consideration. The evaluation must take place prior to detention. For the context of immigration detention Article 81(3) FNA specifies that the needs of vulnerable persons must be taken into consideration with regard to detention conditions. Stateless persons are not highlighted in the law as a specific vulnerable group. There is no information publicly available how the vulnerability assessment is conducted in practice. Cantonal practices vary greatly. Cantonal practices concerning detention of children aged 15-18 also vary greatly.</p>	<p>Article 36 Swiss Constitution: https://www.admin.ch/opc/en/classified-compilation/19995395/index.html#a36 (EN) Article 81(3) Foreign Nationals Act: https://www.admin.ch/opc/en/classified-compilation/20020232/index.html#a81 (EN)</p> <p>Federal Tribunal 135 II 105, E. 2.2.2.</p> <p>Terre des Hommes, Illegal detention of migrant children in Switzerland: a status report, 2016: https://www.tdh.ch/en/news/detention-migrant-children-switzerland</p>

			assess individuals' vulnerability before a decision to detain is taken and before individuals are placed into situations of deprivation or restriction of liberty.		
DET.2.d		Are stateless people detained in practice?	As above.	It is very likely that some stateless persons are placed in immigration detention for one of the grounds cited above, but no information or data is available.	
DET.3.a	Procedural safeguards	Are there adequate procedural safeguards in place for individuals in immigration detention (e.g. maximum period of detention, automatic release at the end, decisions in writing, regular periodic reviews, judicial oversight, legal aid, etc.)?	<p>ICCPR: Article 9(4) ECHR: Article 5(4) EU Return Directive: Articles 12, 13 and 15(5) HRC, Report of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention (2010): A maximum period of detention must be established by law and upon expiry the detainee must be automatically released. CMW, General comment No. 5 (2021): States parties are obligated to adopt legislative and other measures, allocate adequate resources, and provide relevant training to comply with the CMW. There should be a maximum period for immigration detention established in legislation, with automatic release at the end of that period, and which precludes re-detention. States should also be aware that stateless persons find themselves in a vulnerable situation, given that consular assistance and protection are unavailable due to their status. UNHCR, Detention Guidelines (2012): To guard against arbitrariness, maximum periods of detention should be set in national law. UNHCR, Handbook on Protection (2014): Judicial oversight of detention is always necessary and detained individuals need to have access to legal representation, including free counselling for those without means. UNGA, Body of Principles (1988): Anyone who is arrested shall be informed at the time of the reason for their arrest. Equal Rights Trust, Guidelines (2012): Stateless detainees shall receive their order of detention in writing and in a language they understand. To avoid arbitrariness, detention should be subject to automatic, regular and periodic review throughout the period of detention, before a judicial body independent of the detaining authorities. Detention should always be for the shortest time possible. International Commission of Jurists, Migration and International Human Rights Law: A Practitioners' Guide (2014): The authorities shall ensure that sufficient information is available to detained persons in a language they understand on the nature of their detention and reasons for it. ECtHR, Kim v. Russia (2014): The purpose of Article 5(4) ECHR is to guarantee to persons who are detained the right to judicial supervision of the lawfulness of the measure.</p>	<p>Immigration detention of adults can be ordered for a maximum of 6 months and it can be extended for a further period of up to 12 months where the person does not cooperate with the authorities. The maximum period for detention under Articles 75 and 76 FNA is therefore 18 months as also foreseen in the EU Return Directive. For children age 15-18, the maximum period is 6 months and may be extended by up to 6 months for a total of 12 months. There are special rules concerning the length of detention under the Dublin procedure. Upon the end of the maximum period of detention, individuals have to be released automatically.</p> <p>Individuals must be informed in writing of the reasons for their immigration detention.</p> <p>An initial review of the detention order by a judicial authority must take place within 96 hours after it has been ordered. After the initial review a request for release can be submitted every month. If removal or expulsion proves to be unenforceable the person must be released.</p> <p>A detention order must be reviewed by a judicial authority at the latest 96 hours after it has been ordered. In principle, there has to be an oral hearing. After the initial review a request for release can be submitted every month. An appeal against the decision can be lodged with the cantonal administrative court and then with the Federal Court.</p> <p>Free legal aid in principle is guaranteed. It requires that the person concerned does not have sufficient means. Free legal representation requires that a case presents particular legal or factual difficulties and has some prospect of success. The right to free legal assistance in detention procedures is regulated by cantonal procedural law and can thus vary from one canton to the other. NGOs report that migrants in immigration detention sometimes face difficulties in accessing legal aid.</p>	<p>Articles 73-82 Foreign Nationals Act: https://www.admin.ch/opc/en/classified-compilation/20020232/index.html#id-ni10-5</p> <p>Article 5(2) ECHR Article 80 Foreign Nationals Act: https://www.admin.ch/opc/en/classified-compilation/20020232/index.html#a80 (EN)</p> <p>Article 80 Foreign Nationals Act: https://www.admin.ch/opc/en/classified-compilation/20020232/index.html#a80</p> <p>Article 83 Law on the Federal Court (e contrario): https://www.admin.ch/opc/de/classified-compilation/20010204/index.html#a83</p> <p>Cantonal procedural legislation. On this database you can find all cantonal legislation searchable by issue or canton: http://www.lexfind.ch/</p> <p>AIDA reports that migrants in administrative detention have difficulties accessing lawyers, interpreters, social services etc: http://www.asylumineurope.org/reports/country/switzerland/legal-assistance</p>

			ECtHR, Mardonshoyev v. Russia (2019) : The length of the detention should not exceed that reasonably required for the purpose pursued.		
DET.3.b		Are stateless and/or undocumented detainees exempt from any obligations which they may be unable to fulfil due to their statelessness (i.e. providing proof of identity or nationality)?	1954 Convention : Article 6. UNHCR, Detention Guidelines (2012) : The inability to produce documentation should not automatically be interpreted as an unwillingness to cooperate. Equal Rights Trust, Guidelines to Protect Stateless Persons from Arbitrary Detention (2012) : The inability of a stateless person to cooperate with removal proceedings should not be treated as non-cooperation.	There is no information available.	
DET.3.c		Are detainees provided with information on their rights, contact details of legal advice and support providers, and guidance on how to access an SDP?	Equal Rights Trust, Guidelines (2012) : Detaining authorities are urged to provide stateless detainees with a handbook in a language and terms they understand, containing information on all their rights and entitlements, contact details of organisations which are mandated to protect them, NGOs and visiting groups and advice on how to challenge the legality of their detention and their treatment as detainees.	Yes, detainees are provided with information about their rights, including the right to challenge the legality of the detention and the conditions of detention. There is no information available on how detainees are provided with information about their rights in practice, but most likely statelessness and the procedure for statelessness determination are not subject of an information campaign.	Article 5(2) ECHR
DET.3.d		Are there guidelines in place governing the process of re-documentation and ascertaining entitlement to nationality for the purpose of removal?	Equal Rights Trust, Guidelines (2012) : The inability of a stateless person to cooperate with removal proceedings should not be treated as non-cooperation. ENS, Protecting Stateless Persons From Arbitrary Detention (2015) : The detaining state should have rules in place that govern the process of re-documentation and/ or ascertaining entitlement to nationality.	Yes, there is a legal basis in the Ordonnance on the enforcement of the removal, expulsion or deportation order on identification and documentation with a view to removal and there is an instruction by the SEM on the identification and documentation for persons with a removal order, including refused asylum seekers. In principle the individual within the asylum procedure has a duty to cooperate in obtaining valid travel documents in case of a removal order (Article 8(4) Asylum Act). If the individual does not cooperate the State can initiate its own efforts and collaborate e.g. with the authorities of the presumed state of origin. There is no time limit for that clearly set out. However, detention in any case ceases to be proportionate if there is no reasonable prospect of receiving documentation. The identification and documentation procedure is not related to the statelessness determination procedure and, in principle, the information is not used or considered in a statelessness determination procedure.	Article 8 Asylum Act: https://www.admin.ch/opc/en/classified-compilation/19995092/index.html#a8 (EN) Article 3 ff Ordonnance on the Enforcement of the removal, expulsion or deportation order: https://www.admin.ch/opc/fr/classified-compilation/19994789/index.html#a3 (FR) SEM Instruction on identification and documentation: https://www.sem.admin.ch/dam/data/sem/asyl/verfahren/hb/g/hb-g1-f.pdf (FR)
DET.4.a	Protections on release	Are people released from detention issued with identification documents (including confirmation of their statelessness status) and protected from re-detention?	1954 Convention : Article 27 UNHCR, Handbook on Protection (2014) : Being undocumented cannot be used as a general justification for detention. CMW, General comment No. 5 (2021) : There should be a maximum period for immigration detention established in legislation, with automatic release at the end of that period, and which precludes re-detention. Statelessness determination procedures are essential, given that the lack of a country of nationality to be returned to leaves stateless persons at higher risk of arbitrary and indefinite detention. Detaining stateless persons when there is no real prospect of removal would render the detention arbitrary, and the detained stateless person must therefore be immediately released. ENS, Protecting Stateless Persons From Arbitrary Detention (2015) : State parties to the 1954 Convention have an obligation to provide stay rights to stateless people who have been released from detention.	Little information is available on practice. If the removal cannot be implemented the person is released from detention but not granted status. The person will then be undocumented/irregular. Regularisation is only possible if that person can apply for a legal status through some other way, e.g. by marrying someone with a residence permit. However, persons released from detention still have the removal order and proof that they have been detained and that removal was not possible, so combined with the maximum period of detention (DET 3a) this provides some protection from re-detention.	Article 12 Swiss Constitution: https://www.admin.ch/opc/en/classified-compilation/19995395/index.html#a12 (EN)

			Equal Rights Trust, Guidelines (2012) : Released stateless detainees should be provided with appropriate documentation and stay rights suitable to their situation.		
DET.4.b		If the purpose of detention cannot be fulfilled and the person is released, what legal status and rights are provided to them in law?	CJEU, Kadzoev (2009) : After the maximum period of detention has expired, the person must be released immediately. A lack of valid documentation or inability to support themselves should not be a deterrent to release. Equal Rights Trust, Guidelines (2012) : Released stateless detainees should be provided with appropriate documentation and stay rights suitable to their situation.	If the removal cannot be implemented the person is released from detention but not granted status and will then be undocumented/irregular. Regularisation is only possible if they can apply for a legal status through some other way, e.g. by marrying someone with a residence permit. Undocumented migrants have only very limited access to social services. They only have access to minimum assistance and care and to the financial means required for a decent standard of living (Article 12 Constitution) but not to social welfare benefits. Also, they have no possibility to get a work permit. In principle they would have to pay contributions to public healthcare insurance and would therefore have healthcare coverage. The right to education for children is guaranteed.	Article 12 Swiss Constitution: https://www.admin.ch/opc/en/classified-compilation/19995395/index.html#a12(EN)
DET.5.a	Return and readmission agreements	Is statelessness considered a juridically relevant fact in any bilateral readmission and/or return agreements? Please also describe whether the child's right to a nationality, best interests, right to family life, and their enjoyment of other fundamental rights in the country of return, are taken into consideration before a decision to return a child is made.	UNHCR, Handbook on Protection (2014) : Efforts to secure admission or readmission may be justified but these need to take place subsequent to a determination of statelessness. UNCRC, MKAH v. Switzerland (2021) : The State in which a stateless child applies for international protection has an obligation under Article 7 CRC to consider whether, if the child was returned to another country, their right to a nationality would be fulfilled (as well as other rights under the CRC). CJEU, SN and NL (2024) : Competent national authorities must give particular attention to the specific basic needs of stateless people in vulnerable situations, especially minors, for whom the best interests of the child must be a primary consideration. This includes ensuring family integrity, promoting the minor's welfare and social development, and safeguarding their safety and security.	Yes. Some of the bilateral readmission agreements Switzerland concluded with other states explicitly encompass the readmission of stateless persons, e.g. the readmission agreements with Azerbaijan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Denmark, Estonia, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Kuwait, Poland, Romania, Serbia, & Sweden. Generally, such clauses are found in readmission agreements that have been concluded during the last ten years, even though some date back to the 1990's. The readmission of stateless persons does not require an SDP prior to readmission. Readmission is also possible if the person concerned has a visa or a travel document of the other state or was in possession of a residence permit. Some of the readmission agreements refer to the definition of a stateless person under the 1954 Convention whereas others merely state that a stateless person is a person 'without nationality' (e.g. the Readmission Agreement with Bosnia-Herzegovina or with Serbia). In MKAH v Switzerland of 2021, the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child found Switzerland to have violated the CRC by not guaranteeing that the child's right to a nationality according to Article 7 CRC would be fulfilled even if the child is returned to another country. The issue of the best interests of the child is the same for refugee minors, stateless minors, and asylum-seeking minors. However, the best interests of the child are not always fully and comprehensively considered in return procedures, especially when minors are returned with their family. In the case of unaccompanied minors, the requirements set by case law are more stringent and detailed.	The texts of the agreements can be found in the classified compilation of Swiss federal legislation, e.g. the Agreement with Bosnia-Herzegovina (https://www.admin.ch/opc/de/classified-compilation/20082419/index.html (DE)), with Serbia (https://www.admin.ch/opc/de/classified-compilation/20091277/index.html (DE)), with Denmark (https://www.admin.ch/opc/de/classified-compilation/20103355/index.html (DE)) or with Kazakhstan (https://www.admin.ch/opc/de/classified-compilation/20100061/index.html (DE)).
DET.5.b		Are you aware of cases of stateless people being returned under such agreements?		No.	

Prevention and Reduction

Item	Subtheme	Question	International Norms & Good Practice	Answer	Source
PRS.1.a	Naturalisation	In what timeframe do stateless people who are residing on the territory acquire the right to apply for naturalisation, and how does this compare to others with a foreign nationality?	<p>1954 Convention: Article 32</p> <p>UNHCR, Good Practices Papers – Action 6 (2020): It is recommended that States Parties facilitate, as far as possible, the naturalisation of stateless persons.</p> <p>CoE Committee of Ministers, Recommendation No. R (99) 18 (1999): Each State should facilitate the acquisition of its nationality by stateless persons lawfully and habitually resident on its territory.</p> <p>ENS (2013): The main benchmark is if there is any preferential treatment for stateless people compared to the general rules applied to those with a foreign nationality.</p> <p>Report of the UN Special Rapporteur on Violence against women and girls, nationality laws and statelessness (2023): States should lower legal and practical hurdles to citizenship and establish pathways for naturalisation that are equally accessible to women and men, including by removing gender-discriminatory provisions in documentation and other administrative requirements.</p>	<p>Stateless persons are able to naturalise by way of ordinary naturalisation (Article 9 ff Nationality Act). Simplified naturalisation is possible for stateless children as well as for stateless persons married to a Swiss national (Article 20 ff Nationality Act). The timeframe for an ordinary naturalisation on federal level is ten years of legal residence with a residence permit (Article 9(1)(b) and 33 Nationality Act). Temporary admission is only counted half. The time spent during an asylum procedure is not counted (Article 33 Nationality Act). Moreover, since 2018 only persons with a permanent residence permit can apply for naturalisation (Article 9(1)(a) Nationality Act).</p> <p>The Swiss ordinary naturalisation procedure is very complex as the Cantons and Municipalities may introduce their own requirements relating to the required residence period and the level of integration required for a naturalisation (Articles 12(3), 15 and 18 Nationality Act).</p> <p>There is an accelerated (simplified) naturalisation procedure for stateless children (under 18), who may apply after a legal stay of five years (one of which must be the year preceding the application), if “integrated” (i.e. respect for public security and order and constitutional values, and able to communicate in daily life orally and written in one of the national languages, and not dependent on social security). There are no additional cantonal requirements for this procedure. Other than required by Article 32 of the 1954 Convention there is no simplified naturalisation for adult stateless persons.</p>	<p>Article 9 Nationality Act (2014) https://www.admin.ch/opc/fr/official-compilation/2016/2561.pdf (FR)</p> <p>Article 12(3) Nationality Act (2014) https://www.admin.ch/opc/fr/official-compilation/2016/2561.pdf (FR)</p> <p>Article 18 Nationality Act (2014) https://www.admin.ch/opc/fr/official-compilation/2016/2561.pdf (FR)</p> <p>Article 33 Nationality Act (2014) https://www.admin.ch/opc/fr/official-compilation/2016/2561.pdf (FR)</p> <p>The Nationality Act sets out minimum requirements; Art. 38(2) Federal Constitution of the Swiss Confederation: “It [the Confederation] shall legislate on the minimum requirements for the naturalisation of foreign nationals by the Cantons and grant naturalisation permits.”</p> <p>Article 23 Nationality Act (2014) https://www.admin.ch/opc/fr/official-compilation/2016/2561.pdf (FR)</p> <p>Article 20 in conjunction with Article 12(1) and 12(2) Nationality Act (2014) https://www.admin.ch/opc/fr/official-compilation/2016/2561.pdf (FR)</p>
PRS.1.b		Are there requirements relating to ‘good character’ or previous criminal convictions that could prevent some stateless people from naturalising? If yes, please describe.	<p>CoE Committee of Ministers, Recommendation No. R (99) 18 (1999): States should ensure that offences, when relevant for the decision concerning the acquisition of nationality, do not unreasonably prevent stateless persons seeking the nationality of a state.</p>	<p>Yes, naturalisation requires that the person concerned observes public order and security (Article 11 in conjunction with 12(1)(a) Nationality Act). Moreover, the applicant may not constitute a threat to the internal or external security of Switzerland (Article 11 Nationality Act). Naturalisation is thus excluded if the person has been sentenced to a custodial sentence for a felony or misdemeanours. In case of minor misdemeanours or contraventions the authority has discretion to allow the naturalisation. There is also a good character clause, requiring that the person respects the constitutional values of Switzerland, including fundamental principles of the rule of law, the democratic constitutional order and fundamental rights (Article 12(1)(b) Nationality Act).</p>	<p>Criminal convictions: Article 12(1)(a) Nationality Act (2014) https://www.admin.ch/opc/fr/official-compilation/2016/2561.pdf (FR) in conjunction with Article 4 Ordonnance on Swiss Nationality https://www.admin.ch/opc/fr/official-compilation/2016/2577.pdf(FR)</p> <p>Good character: Article 12(1)(b) Nationality Act (2014) https://www.admin.ch/opc/fr/official-compilation/2016/2561.pdf (FR) in conjunction with Article 5 Ordonnance on Swiss Nationality https://www.admin.ch/opc/fr/official-compilation/2016/2577.pdf (FR)</p> <p>No violation of internal or external security: Article 11(c) Nationality Act (2014) https://www.admin.ch/opc/fr/official-compilation/2016/2561.pdf (FR)</p>
PRS.1.c		Are there exemptions for stateless people from any nationality or integration test, language, income or fee requirements for naturalisation? Please describe the requirements and cost of the procedure for stateless adults and children. Are there any direct or indirect barriers to naturalisation caused by discriminatory laws, policies, or practices?	<p>1954 Convention: Article 32</p> <p>UNHCR, Good Practices Papers – Action 6 (2020): It is recommended that States Parties facilitate, as far as possible, the naturalisation of stateless persons.</p> <p>CoE Committee of Ministers, Recommendation No. R (99) 18 (1999): Each State should facilitate the acquisition of its nationality by stateless persons lawfully and habitually resident on its territory.</p> <p>UNHCR, Background Note on Discrimination in Nationality Laws and Statelessness (2021): States should remove or amend discriminatory legal provisions, rules, policies, or practices that directly or indirectly act as barriers to naturalisation.</p> <p>Human Rights Council Resolution on the right to a nationality (2023): States should adopt and</p>	<p>The examination of the naturalisation criteria is done by the cantonal authorities. They can conduct a nationality or integration test. Federal law requires language skills on level B1 orally and A2 written of one of the national languages (Article 12(1)(c) Nationality Act and Article 6 Ordonnance on Swiss Nationality). The cantons can set higher language requirements (Article 12(3) Nationality Act). Exemptions are only granted for persons who cannot fulfil the criteria due to a disability or illness or other grave personal circumstances (e.g. age, illiteracy) (Article 12(2) Nationality Act). There is no specific level of income required but the applicant must not be dependent on social security. This also applies to stateless persons, including children. The costs for ordinary naturalisation are threefold. The fees at federal level are 100 CHF for an adult and 50 CHF for minors. In addition to the fees at federal level, applicants must pay fees at the cantonal and</p>	<p>Article 2(2) Ordonnance on Swiss Nationality https://www.admin.ch/opc/fr/official-compilation/2016/2577.pdf (FR)</p> <p>Article 12 Nationality Act (2014) https://www.admin.ch/opc/fr/official-compilation/2016/2561.pdf (FR)</p> <p>Article 6 Ordonnance on Swiss Nationality https://www.admin.ch/opc/fr/official-compilation/2016/2577.pdf (FR)</p> <p>Article 9 Ordonnance on Swiss Nationality https://www.admin.ch/opc/fr/official-compilation/2016/2577.pdf (FR)</p> <p>Income: Article 12(1)(d) Nationality Act (2014) https://www.admin.ch/opc/fr/official-compilation/2016/2561.pdf (FR) in conjunction with Article 7 Ordonnance on Swiss Nationality</p>

			implement nationality legislation with a view to preventing and reducing statelessness. States should refrain from enacting or maintaining discriminatory nationality legislations, policies and practices with a view to avoiding statelessness, and eliminating discrimination against all women and girls in the acquisition of nationality.	municipal levels which vary significantly. While Article 34 1954 Convention would require Switzerland to facilitate the naturalisation of persons recognised as stateless, no such facilitations are foreseen in the naturalisation procedure. Naturalisation requirements regarding residence status, language skills and economic self-sufficiency disproportionately affect persons from third countries and persons who entered Switzerland as asylum seekers, including stateless persons.	https://www.admin.ch/opc/fr/official-compilation/2016/2577.pdf (FR) Fees at federal level - Article 25 of the Ordonnance on Swiss Nationality: https://www.admin.ch/opc/de/classified-compilation/20153117/index.html#a25 Costs at cantonal level: https://www.ch.ch/en/foreign-nationals-in-switzerland/naturalisation/
PRS.2.a	Stateless born on territory	Is there a provision in law for stateless children born on the territory to acquire nationality, regardless of sex, gender, or residence status of their parents? [If yes, continue to PRS2b. If no, proceed to PRS2i]	1961 Convention : Article 1 CRC : Article 7 ECN : Article 2 Joint General Comment No. 4 (2017) CMW and No. 23 (2017) UNCRC : States should strengthen measures to grant nationality to children born in their territory in situations where they would otherwise be stateless. Human Rights Committee, CCPR General comment No. 17 (1989) : States are required to adopt every appropriate measure, both internally and in cooperation with other States, to ensure that every child has a nationality when he is born. UN Human Rights Council Resolution on the right to a nationality (2023) : States should facilitate the acquisition of nationality by children born on their territories or to their nationals abroad who would otherwise be stateless. Report of the UN Special Rapporteur on Violence against women and girls, nationality laws and statelessness (2023) : States should implement the CEDAW and uphold their obligations under the CRC, to ensure the child's right to acquire their parents' nationality without discrimination on the basis of sex or residency status, and review and reform nationality laws and practices relating to nationality that discriminate on any prohibited grounds, including on the basis of sex or gender. European Parliament resolution (2018) : The EU and its MS should ensure that childhood statelessness is adequately addressed in national laws in full compliance with Article 7 CRC. European Parliament resolution (2019) : States should find a solution to the issue of stateless children within and outside the EU. The European Commission should promote the child's right to acquire a nationality. Human Rights Committee, D.Z. v. Netherlands (2021) : States must adopt every appropriate measure to ensure that every child has a nationality when they are born. UNCRC, MKAH v. Switzerland (2021) : Article 7 CRC requires States to take positive action to implement the right to acquire a nationality.	There is a provision in law allowing for simplified naturalisation of stateless children in Switzerland. However, it does not depend on the child being born in Switzerland but on the requirement of five years of residence, among others (see also answer to SDS.8.a). Thus, there is no specific safeguard for children born stateless in Switzerland.	Article 38(3) Swiss Constitution: https://www.admin.ch/opc/en/classified-compilation/19995395/index.html#a38 (EN) Article 23 Nationality Act (2014): https://www.admin.ch/opc/fr/official-compilation/2016/2561.pdf (FR) Switzerland - Can a child apply for citizenship? - The Legal Atlas for Street Children (EN)
PRS.2.b		Is the provision for otherwise stateless children to acquire nationality automatic or non-automatic (i.e. by application)?	UNHCR, Guidelines on Statelessness No. 4 (2012) : The 1961 Convention provides Contracting States with two alternatives for granting nationality to otherwise stateless children born in their territory:	It is non-automatic. There is a possibility of access to nationality by application through so-called simplified naturalisation. For simplified naturalisation the child must have five years' legal residence, one year of which must be immediately prior to the application. Moreover, the child must be integrated in Switzerland	Article 38(3) Swiss Constitution: https://www.admin.ch/opc/en/classified-compilation/19995395/index.html#a38 (EN)

			<p>either automatic acquisition upon birth or upon application.</p> <p>ENS, No Child Should Be Stateless (2015): The 1961 Convention and the European Convention on Nationality oblige the conferral of nationality to otherwise stateless children born on the territory. The optimal method is to grant nationality automatically at birth.</p>	<p>(Article 23 in conjunction with Article 20 in conjunction with Article 12 Nationality Act). According to Article 12 Nationality Act and the Nationality Ordinance, a person is successfully integrated if they respect public security and order, and constitutional values, can communicate in daily life orally and in writing in one of the official national languages, and participate in the labour market or in education (i.e. does not depend on social security). The requirements for simplified naturalisation are reduced vis-à-vis ordinary naturalisation. Nevertheless, the authorities maintain discretion when deciding whether the criteria are fulfilled. The legal residence requirement is contrary to Switzerland's international obligations and can result in children born stateless in Switzerland not being able to acquire Swiss nationality because their parents are irregular migrants. The possibility of simplified naturalisation expires once the stateless child turns eighteen. In its most recent concluding observations on Switzerland, the Committee on the Rights of the Child has criticised the five-year residency requirement and called upon the Government to ensure that all children born on Swiss territory are entitled to a nationality at birth, or subject to a significantly reduced residence requirement if otherwise stateless.</p>	<p>Article 23 in conjunction with Article 20 in conjunction with Article 12 Nationality Act (2014): https://www.admin.ch/opc/fr/official-compilation/2016/2561.pdf(FR)</p> <p>Articles 2 ff Ordinance on Swiss Nationality: https://www.admin.ch/opc/fr/official-compilation/2016/2577.pdf (FR)</p> <p>UN CRC, Concluding Observations Switzerland (2021), UN Doc. CRC/C/CHE/CO/5-6</p>
PRS.2.c	Are parents provided with information about their child's nationality rights and relevant procedures, including where the child would otherwise be stateless or has undetermined nationality?	UNHCR, Guidelines on Statelessness No. 4 (2012) : Contracting States are obliged to provide detailed information to parents of children who would otherwise be stateless or of undetermined nationality about the possibility of acquiring the nationality, how to apply and about the conditions which must be fulfilled. If the child concerned can acquire the nationality of a parent immediately after birth, States that opt to not grant nationality to children in these circumstances must assist parents in initiating the relevant procedure with the authorities of their State or States of nationality.	No. Information about nationality and procedures to acquire nationality is not actively provided to parents of children at risk of statelessness.		
PRS.2.d	Is it a requirement that the parents are also stateless for the otherwise stateless child to acquire nationality?	UNHCR, Guidelines on Statelessness No. 4 (2012) : The test is not an inquiry into whether a child's parents are stateless. ENS, No Child Should Be Stateless (2015) : Only allowing access to nationality for stateless children whose parents are stateless fails to account for the circumstance where the parents hold a nationality but are unable to pass this on.	No.	Article 23 Nationality Act (2014): https://www.admin.ch/opc/fr/official-compilation/2016/2561.pdf (FR)	
PRS.2.e	Are stateless children required to prove they cannot access another nationality to acquire the nationality of the country of birth? If yes, please describe how this is determined in practice.	UNHCR, Guidelines on Statelessness No. 4 (2012) : A Contracting State cannot avoid the obligations to grant its nationality to a person who would otherwise be stateless based on its own interpretation of another State's nationality laws. The burden of proof must be shared between the claimant and the authorities, but in the case of children the State assumes a greater share of the burden of proof. Decision-makers must consider Articles 3 & 7 CRC and adopt an appropriate standard of proof. Special procedural considerations to address the acute challenges faced by children in communicating basic facts about their nationality should be respected. Human Rights Committee, D.Z. v. Netherlands (2021) : The burden of proof must be shared between the claimant and the authorities of the contracting	They must be recognised by Switzerland as stateless. For the requirements and questions of proof see above in the section on Statelessness Determination and Status. Additionally, the child must prove that they fulfil the criteria for a simplified naturalisation according to Article 20 in conjunction with Article 12 Nationality Act. The standard of proof and the burden of proof are the same as in the statelessness determination procedure.	Article 20 in conjunction with Article 12 Nationality Act (2014): https://www.admin.ch/opc/fr/official-compilation/2016/2561.pdf (FR) Articles 12 ff. Administrative Procedure Act APA: https://www.admin.ch/opc/en/classified-compilation/19680294/index.html#a12 (EN)	

			State to obtain evidence and to establish the facts as to whether an individual would otherwise be stateless.		
PRS.2.f		Is a stateless child born on the territory required to fulfil a period of residence to be granted nationality? If yes, please specify length and if this must be lawful residence.	<p>1961 Convention: Article 1(2)</p> <p>UNHCR, Guidelines on Statelessness No. 4 (2012): States may stipulate that an otherwise stateless individual born in its territory fulfils a period of 'habitual residence' (understood as stable, factual residence, not legal or formal residence) not exceeding five years preceding an application nor ten years in all.</p> <p>CRC: Articles 3 & 7</p> <p>Committee on the Rights of the Child, Concluding observations on the Netherlands (2015): Recommends the State party ensure that all stateless children born in its territory, irrespective of residency status, have access to nationality without any conditions.</p> <p>ECN: Article 6(2)(b)</p>	Yes. The requirement is five years of legal residence, one year of which must be immediately before the application for naturalisation is made.	<p>Article 23 Nationality Act (2014): https://www.admin.ch/opc/fr/official-compilation/2016/2561.pdf (FR)</p> <p>For an explanation of „Aufenthalt in Übereinstimmung mit den ausländerrechtlichen Vorschriften“ see: Bundesrat, Botschaft zur Totalrevision des Bundesgesetzes über das Schweizer Bürgerrecht (Bürgerrechtsgesetz, BüG) vom 4. März 2011, p. 2857: https://www.admin.ch/opc/de/federal-gazette/2011/2825.pdf; Art. 33 Nationality Act (2014).</p>
PRS.2.g		Are the parents of a stateless child required to fulfil a period of residence for the child to be granted nationality? If yes, please specify length and if this must be legal residence.	<p>Committee on the Rights of the Child, Concluding observations on Czech Republic (2011): The outcome of an application by the parents of a child born on the territory should not prejudice the right of the child to acquire the nationality of the State.</p> <p>ENS, No Child Should Be Stateless (2015): Demanding that the child or their parents reside lawfully on the territory is prohibited by the 1961 Convention.</p>	No, but it is necessary for the child – see above.	
PRS.2.h		What are the age limits and fees (if any) for making an application for nationality for a stateless person born on the territory?	<p>1961 Convention: Article 1(2)</p> <p>UNHCR, Guidelines on Statelessness No. 4 (2012): Contracting States need to accept applications lodged at a time beginning not later than the age of 18 and ending not earlier than the age of 21. Where Contracting States grant nationality to individuals who would otherwise be stateless upon application, they are encouraged to accept such applications free of charge.</p> <p>ENS, No Child Should Be Stateless (2015): Closing the window of opportunity to apply for a nationality has the effect of leaving it in the hands of parents to take the necessary steps to secure a nationality for their child.</p>	18 years of age is the limit for applying for simplified naturalisation. The fees for a facilitated naturalisation for stateless children amount to CHF 250, plus additional costs for documents or tests required in the procedure.	<p>Article 38(3) Swiss Constitution: https://www.admin.ch/opc/en/classified-compilation/19995395/index.html#a38 (EN)</p> <p>Article 23 Nationality Act (2014): https://www.admin.ch/opc/fr/official-compilation/2016/2561.pdf (FR)</p> <p>Article 14 Swiss Civil Code: https://www.admin.ch/opc/en/classified-compilation/19070042/index.html#a14 (EN)</p>
PRS.2.i		Are there specific provisions to protect the right to a nationality of children born to refugees?	<p>UNHCR, Guidelines on Statelessness No. 4 (2012): Where the nationality of the parents can be acquired through a registration or other procedure, this will be impossible owing to the very nature of refugee status which precludes refugee parents from contacting their consular authorities.</p> <p>UNHCR, Best Interests Procedure Guidelines (2021): The best interests principle applies to all children within the territory of the State, irrespective of their status.</p>	No	
PRS.3.a	Foundlings	Are foundlings granted nationality automatically by law? If not automatic, please describe the procedure.	<p>1961 Convention: Article 2</p> <p>ECN: Article 6(1)(b)</p>	Yes, foundlings acquire Swiss nationality automatically.	Article 3 Nationality Act (2014): https://www.admin.ch/opc/fr/official-compilation/2016/2561.pdf (FR)

PRS.3.b		Is there an age limit (e.g. 'new-born' or 'infant') in law or practice specifying when a foundling would qualify for nationality?	UNHCR, Guidelines on Statelessness No. 4 (2012) : At a minimum, the safeguard should apply to all young children who are not yet able to communicate information about the identity of their parents or their place of birth.	Yes – only minor children, i.e. children under the age of 18 acquire nationality automatically if found.	Article 3 Nationality Act (2014): https://www.admin.ch/opc/fr/official-compilation/2016/2561.pdf (FR)
PRS.3.c		Can nationality be withdrawn from foundlings if this leads to statelessness?	UNHCR, Guidelines on Statelessness No. 4 (2012) : Nationality acquired by foundlings may only be lost if it is proven that the child possesses another nationality.	Nationality can be withdrawn if it is later established who the parents are, if such action would not result in the child becoming stateless. Nationality cannot be withdrawn if it would result in the child becoming stateless or in the case of an individual who has already reached the age of 18.	Article 3 Nationality Act (2014): https://www.admin.ch/opc/fr/official-compilation/2016/2561.pdf (FR)
PRS.4.a	Adoption	Where a child national is adopted by foreign parent(s), does the child lose their original nationality before the new nationality is acquired?	1961 Convention : Article 5 European Convention on the Adoption of Children (2008) : Article 12 ENS, No Child Should Be Stateless (2015) : Children may be exposed to a (temporary) risk of statelessness during the adoption process due to the nationality law of the child's country of origin.	A Swiss child adopted by foreign nationals loses Swiss nationality once the adoption enters into legal force, but only if the child thereby acquires the nationality of the adopting parent or already has this nationality.	Article 6 Nationality Act (2014): https://www.admin.ch/opc/fr/official-compilation/2016/2561.pdf (FR) Article 267a Civil Code: https://www.admin.ch/opc/en/classified-compilation/19070042/index.html#a267a (EN)
PRS.4.b		Does a foreign child adopted by national parents acquire nationality? Please specify any age limits and/or risk of statelessness during the adoption process.	ECN : Article 6(4)(d) European Convention on the Adoption of Children (2008) : Article 12 Committee on the Rights of the Child, Concluding Observations on Switzerland (2015) : Ensure that the child is not stateless or discriminated against during the waiting period between arrival and formal adoption.	A foreign child adopted by Swiss parents acquires Swiss nationality. However, the adoption only becomes formally effective after a waiting period of one year during which the adoptive parents already cared for the child. During the waiting period the child has a residence permit. The age limit for adoption (and acquisition of nationality by adoption) is 18. The Committee on the Rights of the Child has criticised this practice.	Article 4, Nationality Act: https://www.admin.ch/opc/de/classified-compilation/20092990/index.html#a4 (DE) Article 264, Civil Code: https://www.admin.ch/opc/de/classified-compilation/19070042/index.html#a264 (DE) Article 8, Adoption Ordinance: https://www.admin.ch/opc/de/classified-compilation/20091244/index.html#a8 (DE) Committee on the Rights of the Child, Concluding Observations: Switzerland, CRC/C/CHE/CO/2-04, 2015 :
PRS.5.a	ius sanguinis	Can children born to nationals abroad acquire nationality by descent (<i>ius sanguinis</i>) in general and/or if they would otherwise be stateless?	1961 Convention : Article 4 UNHCR, Guidelines on Statelessness No. 4 (2012) : Where a child who would otherwise be stateless is born to parents of another Contracting State but does not acquire the nationality of the State of birth responsibility falls to the Contracting State of the parents to grant its nationality to the child.	Yes If a child is born outside the country to a national, they automatically acquire Swiss nationality. In principle the child must be registered with the Swiss authorities before their 25 th birthday, otherwise the nationality is forfeited. Forfeiture however is only possible if the child does not become stateless. If the child would otherwise be stateless, nationality cannot be lost.	Article 1 and 7, Nationality Act (2014): https://www.admin.ch/opc/fr/official-compilation/2016/2561.pdf (FR)
PRS.5.b		Are there any discriminatory conditions in law and/or practice for the acquisition of nationality by descent (e.g. differential treatment of children born out of wedlock, rights of father/mother/same-sex parents to confer nationality, etc.)?	ECtHR, Genovese v. Malta (2011) : The State must ensure that the right to nationality is secured without discrimination. CEDAW, Gen. Rec. 32 (2014) : Requires States parties to ensure that women and men have equal rights to confer their nationality to their children and that any obstacles to practical implementation of such laws are removed. UNHCR, Background Note on Gender Equality, Nationality Laws and Statelessness (2024) : Nationality laws which do not grant women equality with men in conferring nationality to their children are a cause of statelessness. UNHCR, Global Action Plan to End Statelessness 2.0 (2024) : Actions 3 and 4. Human Rights Council Resolution on the right to a nationality (2023) : States should eliminate discrimination against all women and girls in the conferral of nationality on their children.	Yes, in the case of unmarried parents where only the father is Swiss, additional evidence of paternity may be required.	Article 1 and 7, Nationality Act (2014): https://www.admin.ch/opc/fr/official-compilation/2016/2561.pdf (FR)

<p>PRS.6.a</p>	<p>Birth registration</p>	<p>Does the law provide that all children are registered immediately upon birth regardless of ethnicity, disability, illness, the migration or residence status, sexual and/or gender identity of their parents, or other characteristics?</p>	<p>CRC: Article 7. ICCPR: Article 24(2). ECHR: Article 8. CoE, Recommendation CM/Rec(2009)13 (2009): Member states should register the birth of all children born on their territory even if they are born to a foreign parent with an irregular immigration status or the parents are unknown. UNHCR, Guidelines on Statelessness No. 4 (2012): Article 7 CRC applies irrespective of the nationality, statelessness or residence status of the parents. UNHCR, Global Action Plan to End Statelessness 2.0 (2024): Action 7. UN Sustainable Development Goal 16.9 UNCRC, General comment No. 15 (2013): Universal free birth registration is a prerequisite for barriers to children’s access to health services, including financial, institutional and cultural barriers, to be identified and eliminated. Joint general recommendation No. 31 CEDAW and No. 18 UNCRC (2019): A national system of compulsory, accessible and free birth registration should be established in order to effectively prevent harmful practices, including child marriage. European Parliament, Resolution on LGBTIQ rights in the EU (2021): Calls on States to overcome discrimination against rainbow persons and families. UNHCR, Best Interests Procedure Guidelines (2021): The best interests procedures involve the referral of children to multisectoral services, based on the specific needs of the child and their family, including birth registration. UNHCR and UNICEF, Background Note on Sex Discrimination in Birth Registration (2021): All parents regardless of their sex should have equal rights to register the births of their children without discrimination. Laws or regulations that provide that only opposite sex parents may register the birth of children should be reformed. Human Rights Council Resolution on the right to a nationality (2023): States should remove physical, administrative, procedural and any other barriers that impede access to birth registration, establish or strengthen existing institutions responsible for birth registration, and remove barriers due to discrimination, including for internally displaced persons, refugees and asylum-seekers. Report of the UN Special Rapporteur on Violence against women and girls, nationality laws and statelessness (2023): States should uphold the equal right to register births and access birth certificates and other civil documents, without discrimination, including on the basis of sex, gender or marital status. States should pass comprehensive legislation on civil registration and vital statistics. Human Rights Committee, Rexha and Fasliu v. Albania (2025): States must prioritise adequate</p>	<p>Any child born in Switzerland must be registered at the civil registry office of the district in which the child is born within three days of the birth. Usually the hospital where the child is born will register the child. If the child is born at home/outside a medical facility the birth can be reported by the mother or any other witness to the birth. Late registration is possible. If the parents are undocumented the child’s birth must still be registered. Reportedly, some undocumented parents have encountered delays or barriers when trying to register births.</p>	<p>Article 40, Civil Code: https://www.admin.ch/opc/en/classified-compilation/19070042/index.html#a40 (EN) Article 15a, Civil Registry Ordinance: https://www.admin.ch/opc/fr/classified-compilation/20040234/index.html#a15a (FR) Article 34, Civil Registry Ordinance: https://www.admin.ch/opc/fr/classified-compilation/20040234/index.html#a34 (FR) Registration of the birth of a child of foreign parents whose details are not available in the civil register (PDF, 57 kB, 01.10.2008) (FR)</p>
----------------	---------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

			<p>policies for birth registration, especially for children from marginalised communities.</p>		
PRS.6.b	<p>Are all children issued with birth certificates upon registration, regardless of ethnicity, disability, illness, their or family members' residence status/documentation, or parents' sexual or gender identity? If no, please describe legal status of documentation issued.</p>	<p>HRC, Resolution A/HRC/RES/20/4 (2012): Underscores the importance of effective birth registration and provision of documentary proof of birth irrespective of immigration status and that of parents or family members.</p> <p>Joint General Comment No. 4 (2017) CMW and No. 23 (2017) UNCRC: Take all necessary measures to ensure that all children are immediately registered at birth and issued birth certificates, irrespective of their migration status or that of their parents.</p> <p>UNCRC, General Comment No. 7 (2005): States parties should take all necessary measures to ensure that all children are registered at birth. This can be achieved through a universal, well-managed registration system that is accessible to all and free of charge. An effective system must be flexible and responsive to the circumstances of families.</p> <p>Human Rights Council Resolution on the right to a nationality (2023)</p> <p>Report of the UN Special Rapporteur on Violence against women and girls, nationality laws and statelessness (2023)</p> <p>ECtHR, G.T.B. v. Spain (2023): States have a positive obligation to assist the child in obtaining a birth certificate and identity documents.</p>	<p>Yes, all children registered after birth are issued a birth certificate as well as a family certificate ("Familienausweis") listing the parents and possible siblings. The documents are issued by the cantonal civil registries. The practice may vary from one Canton to another.</p>	<p>Registration of the birth of a child of foreign parents whose details are not available in the civil register (PDF, 57 kB, 01.10.2008) (FR)</p> <p>See also the report of the Federal Council on the registration of births of non-Swiss children of 20 December 2006: https://www.bj.admin.ch/dam/data/bj/gesellschaft/zivilstand/dokumentation/berichte/ber-br-beurkundung-d.pdf (DE)</p>	
PRS.6.c	<p>Is the child's nationality determined or recorded upon birth registration? If yes, please describe how and by whom (e.g. if the mother/father's nationality is recorded and/or automatically attributed to the child, if there's a formal procedure, if information on both parents is recorded etc.)</p>	<p>CRC: Articles 3 & 7</p>	<p>Yes, the child's nationality is recorded on the birth certificate. The nationality is determined by the cantonal civil registrar on the basis of the parents' documents, if available. Information on the parents is also recorded if available. If the information is not available or the parents' documentation not deemed to be credible, the relevant information is not recorded i.e. if the parents' nationality is unknown, the child's nationality will not be recorded on the birth certificate. If the parents are registered as stateless this information will be registered accordingly. There is no explicit legal basis. The Federal Office for the Civil Registration has issued guidance on the question. The precise procedure may, however, vary from one canton to another.</p>	<p>Guidance of the Federal Office for the Civil Registry on the registration of foreign nationals in the civil registry: https://www.bj.admin.ch/content/dam/data/bj/gesellschaft/zivilst and/weisungen/weisungen-07/10-08-10-01-d.pdf (DE).</p> <p>Circular of the Federal Office for the Civil Registry on the registration of the birth of a child of foreign nationals whose information is not recorded in the civil registry: https://www.bj.admin.ch/content/dam/data/bj/gesellschaft/zivilst and/weisungen/ks-07/20-08-10-01-d.pdf (DE)</p>	
PRS.6.d	<p>If a child's nationality is not determined or recorded upon birth registration, is there a legal framework to determine the child's nationality later? If yes, please describe the procedure, including the legal grounds, deadlines, competent authority, and whether the child's best interests are taken into consideration.</p>	<p>CRC: Articles 3 & 7</p> <p>1961 Convention: Articles 1 & 4</p> <p>UNHCR, Guidelines on Statelessness No. 4 (2012): States need to determine whether a child would otherwise be stateless as soon as possible so as not to prolong a child's status of undetermined nationality. Such a period should not exceed five years.</p> <p>Human Rights Committee, CCPR General comment No. 17 (1989): States are required to adopt every appropriate measure, both internally and in cooperation with other States, to ensure that every child has a nationality when he is born.</p> <p>UNHCR, Best Interests Procedure Guidelines (2021)</p>	<p>If the relevant information becomes available at a later stage, it can still be recorded. The information must be submitted to the civil registry of the place of birth. There are no deadlines for the registration. The procedure is not formalised in law but based on administrative guidance from the Federal Office for the Civil Registry. There are, however, no safeguards in place to ensure that authorities check <i>ex officio</i> whether nationality can be established at a later stage if it has not been recorded upon birth. The best interests of the child are not systematically taken into consideration in the procedure.</p>	<p>Guidance of the Federal Office for the Civil Registry on the registration of foreign nationals in the civil registry: https://www.bj.admin.ch/content/dam/data/bj/gesellschaft/zivilst and/weisungen/weisungen-07/10-08-10-01-d.pdf (DE).</p> <p>Circular of the Federal Office for the Civil Registry on the registration of the birth of a child of foreign nationals whose information is not recorded in the civil registry: https://www.bj.admin.ch/content/dam/data/bj/gesellschaft/zivilst and/weisungen/ks-07/20-08-10-01-d.pdf (DE)</p>	

			Human Rights Committee, D.Z. v. Netherlands (2021)		
PRS.6.e		Are there credible reports to suggest that, in practice, children are prevented from registering their birth (or their birth certificate issued abroad is not recognised) because of parents' migration or residence status, sexual and/or gender identity, because they were born as a result of a surrogacy agreement, or other reasons (please specify)?	<p>Joint General Comment No. 4 (2017) CMW and No. 23 (2017) UNCRC: Urge States parties to take all necessary measures to ensure that all children are immediately registered at birth and issued birth certificates, irrespective of their migration status or that of their parents. Legal and practical obstacles to birth registration should be removed.</p> <p>Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration: States will contribute resources and expertise to strengthen the capacity of national civil registries to facilitate timely access by refugees and stateless persons to civil and birth registration.</p> <p>Global Compact on Refugees: States commit to fulfil the right of all individuals to a legal identity and ensure that migrants are issued documentation and civil registry documents.</p> <p>European Parliament Resolution (2018): Calls on Member States to take immediate corrective measures to stop discriminatory birth registration.</p> <p>European Parliament, Resolution on LGBTIQ rights in the EU (2021): Emphasises the importance of the recognition of birth certificates in all EU Member States regardless of the sex of the parents.</p> <p>UNHCR and UNICEF, Background Note on Sex Discrimination in Birth Registration (2021): All parents regardless of their sex should have equal rights to register the births of their children without discrimination. Laws or regulations that provide that only opposite sex parents may register the birth of children should be reformed.</p> <p>Human Rights Committee, Rexha and Fasliu v. Albania (2025): States must prioritise adequate policies for birth registration, especially for children from marginalised communities.</p> <p>CJEU, V.M.A. (2021): Domestic authorities of an EU Member State are required to issue a birth certificate and identity documents to a child who is a national of that state and was born in another EU Member State, including when the birth certificate contains two parents of the same sex.</p> <p>ECtHR, Mennesson v. France (2014): States must grant legal recognition of parent-child relationship legally established abroad for children born through surrogacy.</p> <p>ECtHR, D.B. and others v. Switzerland (2022): Domestic law must provide a possibility of recognition of a legal parent-child relationship between the child born abroad through surrogacy to a same-sex couple and the intended parent.</p>	Problems with birth registration and delays have been reported. The fact that birth registration is handled at the cantonal level makes it difficult to find accurate and up to date information. A report by the Federal Council of 2009 reports that at a set date in 2007, 813 births were not yet registered because of missing information about the identity of the mother or the father of the child. 90 % of these cases were resolved within 6 months after the birth of the child. The Committee on the Rights of the Child in its 2015 Concluding Observations on the 2-4 th periodic report of Switzerland as well as in the 2021 Concluding Observations recommended that Switzerland ensures that birth registration is available as soon as possible for all children, regardless of their parents' legal status and/or origin. There are no credible reports that the parent's sexual or gender identity directly leads to difficulties in registering the children of such couples. However, the prohibition of surrogacy in Switzerland can lead to the situation that a child born to a surrogate mother with a sperm donor is unable to acquire Swiss citizenship because neither of the Swiss parents is recognised as a biological parent and hence cannot pass on their nationality (the European Court of Human Rights issued a judgment on this issue in the case of D.B. and others v. Switzerland).	<p>Federal Council Report on the Registration of the Birth of non-national children of 2009: https://www.bj.admin.ch/dam/data/bj/gesellschaft/zivilstand/dokumentation/berichte/ber-br-beurkundung-d.pdf (DE)</p> <p>Committee on the Rights of the Child Concluding Observations: Switzerland, 2015: http://docstore.ohchr.org/SelfServices/FilesHandler.ashx?enc=6QkG1d%2fPPRiCAqhKb7yhskw6ZHISiLETdRql6Pfo3d19G0fwi7ZPZdEOVKAQgeqWKogX2iXEvG5O%2bzGktEo1nvnVtG%2fXYEnmWa47plmDxnXlhPMHh5Fz%2fKc%2fL6gvzos</p> <p>Committee on the Rights of the Child Concluding Observations: Switzerland 2021: https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRC/C/CHE/CO/5-6&Lang=En (EN)</p> <p>Federal Tribunal BGE 141 III 312, (see para. 6.4.3): https://www.bger.ch/ext/eurospider/live/de/php/clir/http/index.php?highlight_docid=atf%3A%2F%2F141-III-312%3Ait&lang=de&zoom=&type=show_document</p> <p>Federal Tribunal BGE 141 III 328 (see para. 6.7): https://www.bger.ch/ext/eurospider/live/de/php/clir/http/index.php?highlight_docid=atf%3A%2F%2F141-III-328%3Ade&lang=de&zoom=&type=show_document</p> <p>Swiss Government, Report on surrogacy (28 September 2012) and in this report from the government: http://www.bj.admin.ch/dam/bj/de/data/aktuell/news/2013/2013-11-29/ber-br-d.pdf</p> <p>European Court of Human Rights, D.B. and others v. Switzerland (application nos. 58817/15 and 58252/15), 22 November 2022: https://caselaw.statelessness.eu/caselaw/ecthr-db-and-others-v-switzerland</p>

PRS.6.f	Are there mandatory reporting requirements that would deter undocumented parents from coming forward to register their children (e.g. health or civil registry authorities required to report undocumented migrants)? If not, is there a clear firewall to prohibit the sharing of information by other entities with immigration authorities?	Joint General Comment No. 4 (2017) CMW and No. 23 (2017) UNCRC and Joint General Comment No. 3 (2017) CMW and No. 22 (2017) UNCRC : Legal and practical obstacles to birth registration should be removed, including by prohibiting data sharing between health providers or civil servants responsible for registration with immigration enforcement authorities; and not requiring parents to produce documentation regarding their migration status. Children's personal data, in particular biometric data, should only be used for child protection purposes. CoE, ECRI General Policy Recommendation No. 16(2016) : States should clearly prohibit the sharing of information about migrants suspected of irregular presence with immigration authorities. These firewalls must be binding on state authorities and the private sector.	No. Guidance to the Civil Registry Ordinance of January 2011 on the registration of non-nationals explicitly prohibits illegal stays from being reported to the migration authorities. The same applies to medical authorities or schools. Hence there is a firewall that prohibits the sharing of information with immigration authorities. However, the firewall is not firmly enshrined in law but only in an instruction. Accordingly, the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child in its 2021 Concluding Observations on the 5-6th periodic report of Switzerland has called upon the state party to ensure that parents without regular residence status are not reported when registering their children. A problem can, moreover, arise if the health insurance of an undocumented person states a false address and this address is reported to the civil registry.	Instruction to the Civil Registry Ordinance on the registration of non-nationals with regard to legal stay in the country (January 2011): https://www.bj.admin.ch/content/dam/data/bj/gesellschaft/zivilistand/weisungen/weisungen-07/10-11-01-02-d.pdf (DE) Reports about problems relating to health insurance are informal/anecdotal. Committee on the Rights of the Child Concluding Observations: Switzerland 2021: https://docstore.ohchr.org/SelfServices/FilesHandler.ashx?enc=6QkG1d%2fPPRiCAqhKb7yhskw6ZHISjLETdRql6Pfo3d1NvnK5THZx5bbTxKcdb7sjL6kit5QJmBhUpnMjamtc1x031v6TrBe86Csb6K%2fdS%2b%2fMviEckBz%2fABlvhpvr8Z5Q (EN)
PRS.6.g	Is there a statutory deadline for birth registration? If yes, please state the deadline and whether late birth registration is possible in law and practice.	Joint General Comment No. 4 (2017) CMW and No. 23 (2017) UNCRC : Measures should also be taken to facilitate late registration of birth and to avoid financial penalties for late registration. HRC, Resolution A/HRC/RES/20/4 (2012) : Calls upon States to ensure free birth registration, including free or low-fee late birth registration, for every child. UNCRC, General Comment No. 7 (2005) : States should facilitate late registration of birth and ensure that children who have not been registered have equal access to health care, protection, education and other social services. UNCRC, General comment No. 20 (2016) : The lack of birth registration can result in significant additional complications during adolescence. Adolescents who have not been registered at birth or immediately after should be provided with free late birth certificates and civil registration. Report of the UN Special Rapporteur on Violence against women and girls, nationality laws and statelessness (2023) : States should reduce or remove administrative and financial barriers, such as late registration fees, that inhibit or delay registration.	The birth must be registered immediately or at least within three days. Late registration is possible.	Article 35, Civil Registry Ordinance: https://www.admin.ch/opc/de/classified-compilation/20040234/index.html#a35 Article 35, Civil Registry Ordinance: https://www.admin.ch/opc/fr/classified-compilation/20040234/index.html#a35 (FR) Federal Council Report on the Registration of the Birth of non-national children of 2009: https://www.bj.admin.ch/dam/data/bj/gesellschaft/zivilstand/dokumentation/berichte/ber-br-beurkundung-d.pdf (DE)
PRS.6.h	Are there additional requirements for late birth registration (e.g. fees, documents, court procedure)? Please describe the procedure including the competent authority and procedural deadlines.	As above	No.	
PRS.6.i	Are children able to apply for their birth registration if this was not done by their parents or other representative? Please describe whether this is regulated in the State, and if so, whether there is a minimum age for the child to apply for birth registration.	EU Agency for Fundamental Rights (2017) : States should provide procedures to allow children to apply for their birth registration in case their parents fail to do so.	In normal cases, the birth of a child has to be registered in the Swiss civil status register in the place of birth, upon which a birth certificate will be issued. The registration has to take place within three days of birth. Depending on where the birth has taken place, this responsibility falls onto different persons/entities. The Swiss civil status register also accepts late birth notifications for registrations (notifications more than 3 days after birth). However, should the notification of a birth happen more than 30 days after the birth, the person or body responsible for the registration may be prosecuted and penalised with a fine of up to 500 CHF (Zivilstandsverordnung, Art. 91 Abs. 2.). In cases where the	RS 211.112.2 - Ordonnance du 28 avril 2004 sur l... Fedlex (FR) SR 211.112.2 - Zivilstandsverordnung vom 28. Apr... Fedlex (DE) Switzerland - Can a child obtain retroactive or replacement birth registration documents? - The Legal Atlas for Street Children (EN)

				<p>necessary documents and information for the registration of a child in the Swiss civil status register cannot be provided or evidenced, the interests of the child are to be weighed higher than the completeness of the evidence and the registration will go ahead despite the missing information and evidence (Zivilstandsverordnung, Art. 15a, Abs.4).</p> <p>In practice, children who require retroactive or replacement birth registration documents are in rare cases children with parents or guardians supporting them, but they are children of 'Sans Papiers' (persons who are not lawfully resident in Switzerland and without any identification papers) or teenagers who are avoiding supervision by their parents or guardians by living on the streets or with friends. These children generally do not engage with KESB for fear of being reported to the authorities. A guardian/legal guardian exercises the same rights as the parents and may therefore submit the birth registration on behalf of the child. Interestingly, a KESB-nominated guardian of a child or Sans Papiers parents is required by law to maintain secrecy (Art. 413 and 451 Swiss Civil Code) and this duty can only be waived in the interest of the child.</p>	
PRS.7.a	Reduction of statelessness	Does the government have any programmes in place to promote civil registration (including birth registration)? If yes, please provide details.	UNHCR, Global Action Plan to End Statelessness 2.0 (2024) : Action 7	No.	
PRS.7.b		Are there particular sections of the population - such as minority groups or people affected by conflict - believed to be stateless or without their nationality confirmed/determined? Please provide details and source of information.	1961 Convention : Article 9 UNHCR, Global Action Plan to End Statelessness 2.0 (2024) : Action 4 HRC, Recommendations of the Forum on Minority Issues (2019) : States should take legislative, administrative and policy measures aimed at eliminating statelessness affecting minorities.	Yes. Undocumented migrants.	SEM, Illegale/Irreguläre Migration: Migration irrégulière (FR)
PRS.7.c		Has the State implemented any other measures specifically aimed at reducing (risk of) statelessness, including for particular groups who may be affected? (e.g. identification, registration or naturalisation campaigns, removal of treaty reservations, reform of discriminatory laws, facilitated access to documentation or residence status for specific groups, etc.)	1961 Convention UNHCR, Global Action Plan to End Statelessness 2.0 (2024) : Actions 1 & 8 UNHCR, Good Practices Paper - Action 1 (2022) : States generally address and resolve situations of statelessness through law and policy reform enabling stateless persons to acquire nationality automatically by operation of law, through a simple registration process, or through naturalisation. Non-automatic procedures are generally a less effective way to resolve statelessness because they require the person concerned to take certain steps to acquire nationality. UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (1998) : Principle 20 Human Rights Council Resolution on the right to a nationality (2023) : States should undertake initiatives to ensure that persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities are aware of and able to exercise their rights, including the right of everyone to a nationality. Report of the UN Special Rapporteur on Violence against women and girls, nationality laws and statelessness (2023) : States should conduct public awareness-raising campaigns, establish accessible	No.	

			<p>civil registration units, implement outreach programmes in remote and marginalised communities, and train health workers and civil registry officials with regard to statelessness and in a gender-sensitive manner.</p> <p>ENS, Statelessness and the prohibition on discrimination against Romani communities (2023): States must protect against arbitrary differential treatment and implement non-discriminatory policies. States should adopt and implement effective policies and measures to combat intersecting forms of discrimination.</p>		
PRS.8.a	Deprivation of nationality	<p>Are there any provisions on deprivation of nationality that could render a person stateless? Please state whether there is a safeguard against statelessness established in law and on what grounds deprivation of nationality may result in statelessness (e.g. national security, fraud, etc.).</p>	<p>1961 Convention: Article 8 & 9. ECN: Article 7(3). UDHR: Article 15(2). Principles on Deprivation of Nationality and the Draft Commentary: Principle 2.2: Deprivation of nationality refers to any loss, withdrawal or denial of nationality that was not voluntarily requested by the individual; Principles 4, 5 & 6. HRC, Report of the Secretary-General on Human Rights and Arbitrary Deprivation of Nationality (2009): para. 23. UNHCR Guidelines on Statelessness No.5 (2020): the prohibition of arbitrary deprivation of nationality also includes situations where there is no formal act by a State but where the practice of its competent authorities clearly shows that they have ceased to consider a particular individual/group as national(s) (e.g. where authorities persistently refuse to issue or renew documents without providing an explanation or justification). ILEC Guidelines (2015): Deprivation of nationality must have a firm legal basis, should not be interpreted extensively or applied by analogy and deprivation-provisions must be predictable. CoE, PACE Resolution 2263 (2019): States should review their legislation in the light of international standards prohibiting arbitrary deprivation of nationality, and repeal any laws that would allow it; provide for safeguards against statelessness in their national laws; abolish or refrain from introducing administrative procedures allowing for the deprivation of nationality not based on a criminal conviction; refrain from depriving minors of their nationality. ECtHR, Usmanov v. Russia (2020): A decision on deprivation of nationality must assess the consequences for the person and whether the measure is arbitrary. CJEU, Rottmann (2010): Decisions withdrawing nationality must be afforded a reasonable period of time in order to try to recover the nationality of their Member State of origin. CJEU, JY (2022): Decisions to revoke an assurance that nationality will be granted must be proportionate and consistent with EU law.</p>	<p>Yes. An individual can be deprived of their nationality if it was acquired fraudulently even if they may be rendered stateless as a result (unless they are a child) (Swiss Nationality Act, Art. 36; ‘annulment’). There are safeguards to prevent statelessness in all other cases where deprivation of nationality is permitted. Under Article 36, a naturalisation decision may be declared null and void if it has been obtained through false information or by concealing material facts. ‘Annulment’ is possible within two years of the authorities becoming aware of the legally relevant circumstances, but at the latest within eight years after acquisition of nationality. In principle, the measure extends to everyone included in the naturalisation decision, including children. However, children are not included if the child would become stateless as a result. A person whose nationality has been ‘annulled’ is prohibited from naturalisation for a period of two years.</p>	<p>Article 36, 37, 5 & 42, Nationality Act (2014): https://www.admin.ch/opc/fr/official-compilation/2016/2561.pdf (FR)</p>

			CJEU, Tjebbes (2019) : The loss of nationality must respect the principle of proportionality and national authorities must perform an individual assessment of the consequences for the applicants.		
PRS.8.b	Who is the competent authority for deprivation of nationality and what procedural safeguards are in place (e.g. due process, fair trial, participation in the proceedings, legal aid, decision in writing with reasoning, judicial oversight, appeal, time limit, subject to prior sentencing)? Please briefly state if deprivation of nationality is only ever carried out in pursuance of a legitimate purpose, is provided for by law, is necessary, proportionate, in accordance with procedural safeguards, and in accordance with the right to respect for private and family life. Please also state if a reasonable period of time is afforded to allow recovery of the nationality of the State of origin in case of withdrawal of nationality.	1961 Convention : Article 8(4) ECN : Articles 10 to 13 ECHR : Article 8 Charter of Fundamental Rights : Article 7 Principles on Deprivation of Nationality : Principle 7. Deprivation of nationality must be carried out in pursuance of a legitimate purpose, provided for by law, necessary, proportionate and in accordance with procedural safeguards; Principle 8: Everyone has the right to a fair trial or hearing and to an effective remedy and reparation. ILEC Guidelines (2015) : The consequences of a decision to deprive somebody of their nationality must be assessed against the principle of proportionality. Adequate procedural safeguards are essential. Decisions should only take effect when the (judicial) decision cannot be challenged anymore. CoE, PACE Resolution 2263 (2019) : States should abolish or refrain from introducing administrative procedures allowing for the deprivation of nationality not based on a criminal conviction; refrain from depriving nationals of their nationality. ECtHR, Usmanov v. Russia (2020) CJEU, Rottmann (2010) CJEU, JY (2022) CJEU, Tjebbes (2019)	The SEM is the competent authority. In principle, deprivation is subject to prior sentencing except for cases where a criminal procedure seems futile as the State where the criminal acts occurred is not willing or able to pursue a criminal procedure or to provide judicial assistance. The decision of the SEM can be appealed at the Federal Administrative Tribunal and ultimately at the Federal Tribunal. Free legal aid and representation is available both at first instance and appeals stage. However, this is conditional on the person having insufficient means and the case having some prospect of success. In the case 140 II 65 the Swiss Federal Court examined the legality of the cancellation of a facilitated naturalisation for an individual (X), who had concealed ongoing criminal activities during the application process. X was granted Swiss citizenship in 2007 but was later convicted of serious drug-related crimes. The Federal Court held that X's failure to disclose these crimes violated the requirement to respect Swiss laws, and therefore, his naturalisation was subject to annulment under Article 41 of the Swiss Citizenship Act (BüG). The Court applied the principle of proportionality, finding that the cancellation of naturalisation was justified, considering the severity of X's criminal behaviour. The Court further emphasised that the applicant's potential statelessness, due to the loss of his previous Montenegrin citizenship, did not override the legal grounds for annulment, especially as the concealment was self-inflicted. The Court also highlighted that the legal process for cancellation was separate from immigration or asylum proceedings, meaning that X's family and health situation should be considered in a different legal context, not as part of the annulment procedure. Thus, the Court upheld the annulment of X's naturalisation as proportionate, given the deception and the serious criminal offenses committed by X.	Article 42, Nationality Act (2014): https://www.admin.ch/opc/fr/official-compilation/2016/2561.pdf (FR) Article 30, Ordonnance on Swiss Nationality: https://www.admin.ch/opc/fr/official-compilation/2016/2577.pdf (FR) Article 65, Administrative Procedure Act (appeals procedure and first instance procedures): https://www.admin.ch/opc/en/classified-compilation/19680294/index.html#a65 (EN) BGE 140 II 65: https://www.bger.ch/ext/eurospider/live/fr/php/clir/http/index.php?highlight_docid=atf%3A%2F%2F140-II-65%3Afr&lang=fr&type=show_document (FR)	
PRS.8.c	Are provisions on deprivation of nationality applied in practice? Have they been applied even where it results in (risk of) statelessness? If available, please provide any sources of data or information on cases that resulted in statelessness.		Yes. Deprivation of nationality can occur in two situations; on the one hand, in the case of annulment because of fraudulent acquisition. On the other hand, in case of revocation for national security considerations. Both provisions are applied in practice. 'Annulment' of naturalisation is relatively frequent. There are roughly 150 procedures per year, of which 50 result in the actual 'annulment' of naturalisation and deprivation of nationality with the possible consequence of statelessness. Most cases are facilitated naturalisations based on marriage with a Swiss national where the marriage/relationship was found to be merely for the purposes of naturalisation. Another case of application are criminal procedures, mainly abroad, which are not reported by the person concerned. Cases of revocation of citizenship of the grounds of national security have increased in recent years, but overall the numbers remain low (2 cases entered into force so far). Revocation is not allowed where it results in statelessness.	SEM, Handbook Nationality, p. 16: https://www.sem.admin.ch/dam/data/sem/rechtsgrundlagen/weisungen/buergerrecht/hb-bueg-kap2-d.pdf (DE) The official numbers of 'annulments' and revocations of naturalisation are not published. Swiss Info, 'Swiss revoke mother's citizenship over suspected Islamic State links', 2 January 2022: https://www.swissinfo.ch/eng/nationality_swiss-revoke-mother-s-citizenship-over-suspected-islamic-state-links/45468312 Swiss Info, 'Dual national stripped of Swiss citizenship for first time', 13 September 2019: https://www.swissinfo.ch/eng/terrorism_dual-national-stripped-of-swiss-citizenship-for-first-time/45221270	

PRS.8.d	Are there safeguards in law and practice to prevent renunciation or other forms of voluntary loss of nationality from resulting in statelessness?	1961 Convention : Article 7 ECN : Articles 7 and 8	Yes, renunciation of nationality requires that the person concerned holds or is at least assured of another nationality.	Article 37 Nationality Act (2014): https://www.admin.ch/opc/en/classified-compilation/20092990/index.html#a37
PRS.8.e	Are there any provisions on deprivation of nationality in a national security context (regardless of whether they could render a person stateless)? Please describe these provisions and if/how they are applied in practice.	Principles on Deprivation of Nationality Principle 4: States shall not deprive persons of nationality for the purpose of safeguarding national security. Where provisions exist, these should be interpreted narrowly and in accordance with international law standards. UNHCR Guidelines on Statelessness No.5 (2020) : Laws that permit deprivation of nationality on the grounds of terrorism should be publicly available and precise enough to enable individuals to understand the scope of impermissible conduct. CoE, PACE Resolution 2263 (2019) : States should review provisions allowing for deprivation of nationality on terrorism grounds in light of international human rights obligations, refrain from applying this measure and envisage and prioritise wider use of other counter-terrorism measures.	Yes, Article 42 of the Nationality Act allows for deprivation of nationality if the person has acted seriously detrimentally to the interests or the reputation of Switzerland (and does not become stateless). There are cases of this provision being applied in practice. On 11 September 2019, the SEM announced that for the first time it had ordered a Turkish-Swiss dual national convicted of terrorism-related offences to be deprived of his Swiss nationality on the basis of Article 42 of the Nationality Act. This decision has been appealed to the Federal Administrative Court. The Federal Administrative Court and, on appeal, the Federal Court, have both upheld the decision to deprive the applicant of his Swiss nationality. Relying on the case law of the ECtHR in the case of Ghoumid v. France, both Courts argued that the requirements for deprivation were fulfilled, and that the decision was proportionate given the alleged damage to Switzerland's reputation. The proportionality assessment was, however, very superficial, and did not consider the effectiveness and necessity of the measure and the availability of less intrusive measures. The Courts, moreover, found the deprivation order not to be discriminatory, without however conducting a substantive evaluation. A second deprivation order was issued on 31 December 2019 against a French-Swiss dual national. The woman, who is currently residing in Syria, has been suspected of supporting terrorist activities but not convicted. As she has not appealed the decision, it entered into force. Neither of these cases resulted in statelessness.	SEM, Handbook Nationality, p. 16: https://www.sem.admin.ch/dam/data/sem/rechtsgrundlagen/weisungen/buergerrecht/hb-bueg-kap2-d.pdf (DE) News report about ongoing deprivation procedures, Neue Zürcher Zeitung, 6.4.2018: https://www.nzz.ch/schweiz/der-bund-will-ijihadisten-den-pass-entziehen-ld.1374831 (DE) Federal Administrative Court F 5427/2019 of 31 May 2021 . Federal Court 1C 457/2021 of 25 March 2022 See also: Barbara von Rütte, Der Entzug des Bürgerrechts. Eine Einordnung der Schweizer Praxis, sui generis 2023, S. 95, https://doi.org/10.21257/sg.232 Alicia Giraudel, Im Namen der Sicherheit. Präventive Administrativmassnahmen im Ausländer- und Asylrecht vor dem Hintergrund der Schweizer Terrorismusbekämpfung, Jusletter vom 17. April 2023, DOI: 10.38023/47be1eb4-d1c9-445e-8627-392e6583bef1
PRS.8.f	Are there any provisions on deprivation of nationality that directly or indirectly discriminate a person or group of persons on any ground prohibited under international law or that discriminate between nationals? Please describe these provisions and if/how they are applied in practice.	ICCPR : Article 26 1961 Convention : Article 9 ECN : Article 5 Principles on Deprivation of Nationality : Principle 6. Prohibited grounds for discrimination include race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, ethnicity, property, birth or inheritance, disability, sexual orientation or gender identity, or other real or perceived status, characteristic or affiliation. Each State is also bound by the principle of non-discrimination between its nationals. CoE, PACE Resolution 2263 (2019) : States should not discriminate between citizens on the basis of the way in which they have acquired nationality, in order to avoid indirect discrimination against minorities.	The provisions on deprivation of nationality risk discriminating on the basis of nationality status if they are only applied to dual nationals. Moreover, they risk discriminating on the basis of ethnic or national origin, race, or religion since they tend to disproportionately affect people with a migrant background or members of minority groups, specifically Muslims in the two cases of deprivation on national security grounds listed above (PRS. 8f). Moreover, deprivation of nationality of women risks discriminating on the basis of gender.	
PRS.8.g	Are there safeguards to prevent derivative loss of nationality (i.e., loss of nationality on the basis that a parent or a spouse has been deprived of that nationality)? Please describe the potential impact of deprivation on children and spouses.	1961 Convention : Article 6 CRC : Articles 2(2), 7 and 8 CEDAW : Article 9(1) Principles on Deprivation of Nationality : States must take all appropriate measures to ensure that the child is protected against all forms of discrimination or punishment on the basis of the status, activities, expressed opinions, or beliefs of the child's parents, legal guardians, or family members (Principle 9.7).	Except for the case of annulment, deprivation has no impact on children and spouses. In case of annulment, children may not be included in the annulment order if it would result in statelessness.	Article 36(4) Swiss Citizenship Act.

			The derivative loss of nationality is prohibited (Principle 9.8).		
--	--	--	-------------------------------------------------------------------	--	--

Resources

Item	Subtheme	Question	International Norms & Good Practice	Answer	Source
RES.1.a	Published judgments	Please list the most relevant judgments relating to statelessness and include links to the cases (where available).		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Federal Administrative Court F-6775/2023, of 12 March 2025, regarding stateless determination and the Dublin procedures; - Federal Administrative Court F-5427/2019 of 31 May 2021 and Federal Court 1C 457/2021 of 25 March 2022 regarding deprivation of Swiss citizenship for reasons of national security - Federal Administrative Court F-4508/2020, 16 February 2023, where the Court confirmed that a legitimate interest to recognition of statelessness in Switzerland is given, even if a person was already recognized in another European country, if that person cannot avail themselves of the necessary protection of the 1954 Convention in that country - Federal Court 2C 587/2021, 16 February 2022, where the Court confirmed the new interpretation of Article 1(2)(i) of the 1954 Convention with regard to Palestinians from Syria. - Federal Administrative Court F-1297/2017, 14 December 2021, where the Court found that given the recognition of a right to access an SDP under Article 8 ECHR, the requirement of proving a legitimate interest to access the SDP might be arbitrary (not yet confirmed in further jurisprudence). - Federal Court 2C 330/2020, 6 August 2021, where the Court interpreted Article 1(2)(i) of the 1954 Convention and ruled that a person can only be considered to be within the protection of UNWRA if he or she can actually avail herself of that protection. It currently cannot be required that a person travels to Syria to receive protection by UNWRA. - Federal Court 2C 415/2020, 30 April 2021: a person is to be recognized as stateless even if he or she technically would have the opportunity to acquire Syrian nationality as they cannot be required to travel to Syria at the moment. - Federal Court 2C 357/2020, 20 August 2020: legitimate interest to be recognized as stateless as a refugee with a permanent residence permit and free legal aid. - Federal Administrative Court F-1297/2017, 14 December 2021: legitimate interest to be recognized as stateless even if already recognized as a refugee (change of practice, extensive references to the case law of the ECtHR) - Federal Administrative Court F-6718/2018, 19 February 2021: Possibility to withdraw the statelessness status - Federal Administrative Court D-4248/2015, 25 April 2019: revocation of refugee status and removal to Kosovo after 30 years in Switzerland despite risk of statelessness - Federal Administrative Court F-4576/2017, 2 July 2018: free legal aid and complexity of the SDP - Federal Administrative Court F-6073/2014, 6 April 2017: Family with father from Sierra Leone or Nigeria and mother from Chechnya. Court refuses to recognise the family as stateless - Federal Administrative Court C-1873/2013, 9 May 2014: Application of the 1954 Convention to persons already recognized as stateless - Federal Court BGE 140 II 65: statelessness as an acceptable consequence of annulment of naturalization 	<p>BVGer F-5427/2019 of 31 May 2021. BGer 1C 457/2021 of 25 March 2022 BVGer F-4508/2020 of 16 February 2023 BGer 2C 587/2021 BVGer F-1297/2017 BGer 2C 330/2020 BGer 2C 415/2020 BGer 2C 357/2020 BVGer F-1297/2017 BVGer F-6718/2018 BVGer D-4248/2015 BVGer F-4576/2017 BVGer F-6073/2014 BVGer C-1873/2013 BGer BGE 140 II 65 BVGer BVGE 2013/60 BGer 2C 36/2012 BGer 2C 763/2008 BGer 2C 1/2008 BGer BGE 115 V 4</p>

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Federal Administrative Court BVGE 2013/60, 18 September 2013: recognition of statelessness and questions of proof - Federal Court 2C 36/2012, 10 May 2012: recognition of statelessness and state success (Kosovo) and possibility to acquire another nationality - Federal Court 2C 763/2008, 26 March 2009: direct applicability of the 1954 Convention - Federal Court 2C 1/2008, 26 March 2009: definition of statelessness under Article 1 1954 Convention and Swiss practice - Federal Tribunal BGE 115 V 4, 13 March 1989: definition of refugee and statelessness 	
RES.2.a	Free legal assistance	Are there specialised lawyers or organisations providing free advice to stateless people or people with undetermined nationality? If yes, please describe.	UNHCR, Handbook on Protection (2014) : Applicants must have access to legal counsel.	There is no specialised dedicated law firm or organisation providing free advice to stateless persons or people with undetermined nationality. Several organisations provide free legal advice for migrants on general migration law issues, e.g. for undocumented migrants or for asylum seekers. Legal advisory services for refugees and asylum seekers are also approached by persons seeking statelessness recognition. A couple of lawyers have assisted a number of persons with their applications for statelessness status.	Legal Help (includes a link to a list of legal advisory services for asylum seekers and refugees, not specialised on statelessness issues).
RES.3.a	Literature	Is there domestic academic literature on statelessness? Please list and provide references and hyperlinks (where available).		<p>There is academic literature on statelessness, in particular to following contributions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pablo Arnaiz, Staatenlose im internationalen und schweizerischen Recht, in: Actualité du droit des étrangers, pp. 57-154 - Véronique Boillet, „Généralités” (pp. 1-19); and “Le statut de l’apatride” (pp. 21-29), in: Actualité du droit des étrangers. - Olivia Brunner, De iure Staatenlose in der Schweizer Rechtsordnung, in: Achermann et al. (ed.), Jahrbuch für Migrationsrecht 2014/2015, Bern 2015, pp. 61-92 - Karen Hamann, Statelessness Determination: The Swiss Experience, in: Forced Migration Review 54(2017), pp. 96-98 - Daniel Moeckli, "Auf unehrliche Weise in unseren Staatsverband eingeschlichen" : die Nichtigerklärung der Einbürgerung, in: Zeitschrift für schweizerisches Recht ZSR, Vol 138 No. 4 (2019), pp. 381-399. - Nina Murray/Barbara von Rütte, Civil society asks the Human Rights Council to hold Switzerland to account on statelessness, ENS Blog Post, http://www.statelessness.eu/blog/civil-society-asks-human-rights-council-hold-switzerland-account-statelessness - Minh Son Nguyen, La procédure de détermination de l’apatridie, in: Actualité du droit des étrangers, pp. 31-56 - Brigitte Studer (translated by Kate Sturge), Nationality as Contingent National Belonging: Married Women and Foreigners in Twentieth-Century Switzerland, in: Gender & History: Special Issue: Gender, Nationalities and Subjectivities (2001), pp. 622-654 - Véronique Boillet and Hajime Akiyama, Statelessness and International Surrogacy from the International and European Legal Perspectives, in: Swiss Review of International and European Law, 27 (2017) 4, p. 513-534 - Barbara von Rütte, Rechtliche Herausforderungen beim Schutz staatenloser Personen in der Schweiz, in: ASYL 2/2019, p. 3-9 - Jyothi Kanics, Preventing statelessness: ensuring migrant and refugee children's right to acquire a nationality, in: ASYL 2/2019, p. 10-16. - Swiss Refugee Council, Asyl, Staatenlosigkeit, 2022/04 https://asyl.recht.ch/de/hefte/2022?ausgabe=4 	

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dina Hungerbühler, Die Rechtsstellung palästinensischer Geflüchteter in der Schweiz. Ein Blick in die Schweizer Rechtspraxis zur Anwendung der Ausschlussklausel im Staatenlosenübereinkommen, in: ASYL 4/2022, S. 9-14. - Maureen Grossmann, Die Notwendigkeit einer spezialgesetzlichen Regelung im Staatenlosigkeitsverfahren. Mit Blick auf die Regelung der unentgeltlichen Rechtspflege, in: ASYL 4/2022, S. 14-19. - Barbara von Rütte, Der Entzug des Bürgerrechts. Eine Einordnung der Schweizer Praxis, sui generis 2023, S. 95, https://doi.org/10.21257/sg.232. - Pablo Arnaiz, § 13 Staatenlose, in: Peter Uebersax et al. (Hrsg.), Ausländerrecht, Eine umfassende Darstellung der Rechtsstellung von Ausländerinnen und Ausländern in der Schweiz, Helbing Lichtenhahn 2022, S. 779-835. - Barbara von Rütte, Das Kind im Bürgerrecht, in: Alberto Achermann et al. (eds.), Jahrbuch für Migrationsrecht 2022/2023, 2023, S.119-155. 	
RES.4.a.	Examples of identity and travel documents	Please insert pictures of anonymised identity and/or travel documents issued to stateless people in your country (if applicable). If the country issues several documents, please specify what each document is.	Not available.		