



Ref: 18/6506

In the following document, we would like to propose an alternative to the consultation on changes to legislation to require 2 years residence in Norway to work in schools.

[https://svar.regjeringen.no/nb/registrer\\_horningsuttalelse/H2621345/](https://svar.regjeringen.no/nb/registrer_horningsuttalelse/H2621345/)

### **Alternative solution:**

All employees and volunteers to schools need to be vetted by UDIR prior to working. It is the applicant's responsibility to submit their applications in advance of starting employment. This can currently be done for teachers with qualifications from Europe and for teaching candidates who had qualifications recognised through NOKUT for non-European qualifications. If this system is comprehensive enough then it would provide a more secure net when we consider child protection. Therefore it needs to be for everyone, irrespective of whether they are citizens of an EU/EEA country.

### **Concerns for proposed consultation:**

1. It states that anyone who holds a European passport is exempt. It is possible to obtain a passport from various EU countries based on ancestry, which does not require residency.
2. International schools have been authorised to deliver an international curriculum. Limiting access to qualified international teachers from countries such as Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United States, most of which are noted for their robust educational framework, removes our ability to recruit for and operate an international school.
3. Basing an agreement around a pre-standing cooperative based on markets and labour does not provide any guarantee that candidates in schools are any more suited to hold a position in a school.
4. There is no statistical evidence to suggest that the majority of reported cases of child abuse has been connect to foreign nationals outside Europe.
5. Laws governing areas such as the age sexual consent differs among European states, meaning a foreign national could have committed what would be construed a crime in Norway, yet legally entitled to work in a school as it isn't a crime in their previous country of residence (see map below).

## Supporting data How easy is it to obtain EU / EEA citizenship?

### EEA

The EEA non EU countries, Norway and Liechtenstein, and Switzerland (neither EU nor EEA) all have stricter citizenship requirements and laws.

### The Four Ways To Get A Second Citizenship & Passport

1. Ancestry
2. Time
3. Money
4. Marriage

#### 1. Citizenship by descent: -(*Jus sanguinis*)

If you've got parents, grandparents (*and in some cases even great-grandparents*) from Germany, Italy, Ireland or several other countries, then you may be part of what I call '[\*the lucky bloodline club\*](#)'.

#### Countries that offer Citizenship By Descent

List of countries that grant citizenship by descent and their eligibility requirements.

- [Germany](#)
- [Italy](#)
- [Ireland](#)
- [Poland](#)
- [Greece](#)
- [Lithuania](#)
- [Latvia](#)
- [Armenia](#)

#### 2. Time

A bit dated - [list](#) of member country residency requirements on citizenship applications.

Belgium (allows dual) and Poland (does not allow dual) have the shortest requirements - 3 years residency.

\*England has since been altered to 6 (not 5 years).

#### 3. Investment:

1. [Golden Visas](#) where governments trade permanent residency in exchange for a significant investment (for example in real estate) and after several years of residency allow you to naturalize as a citizen. Spain and Portugal offer this program.

Both the Spanish and Portuguese Golden Visas' real estate investment minimum is €500,000... plus expect government and legal fees to add another €20,000-30,000, depending on your family size.

But, you're not stuck with a half-million property just sitting there. In Portugal, for example, you can rent your residential or commercial property for income. Also, Portugal allows investors to combine the value of a number of properties to reach the required investment minimum for citizenship by investment.

After a total of six years in Portugal, you can apply for citizenship.

[Austria's](#) 'citizenship by investment' [program](#).

2. [Expedited Citizenship By Investment Options](#) where you receive your European citizenship very quickly and without having to reside in the country for several years first. But these options will also cost a lot more money.

[Malta](#) and Cyprus are two choices. In these countries, the governments have taken to naturalizing foreigners who make a very large economic investment and meet other qualifications.

In Malta, for example, they require the main applicant to contribute €650,000 to the National Development and Social Fund (and €25,000 each for a spouse and minor children). Plus, you must purchase a house with a value of €350,000 or rent with an annual minimum of €16,000. Finally, you must invest at least €150,000 in government-approved financial instruments – stocks, bonds, etc.

This may seem a high hurdle to clear, but within 12 months of maintaining Maltese residency, you'll obtain citizenship and a passport for visa-free travel to 169

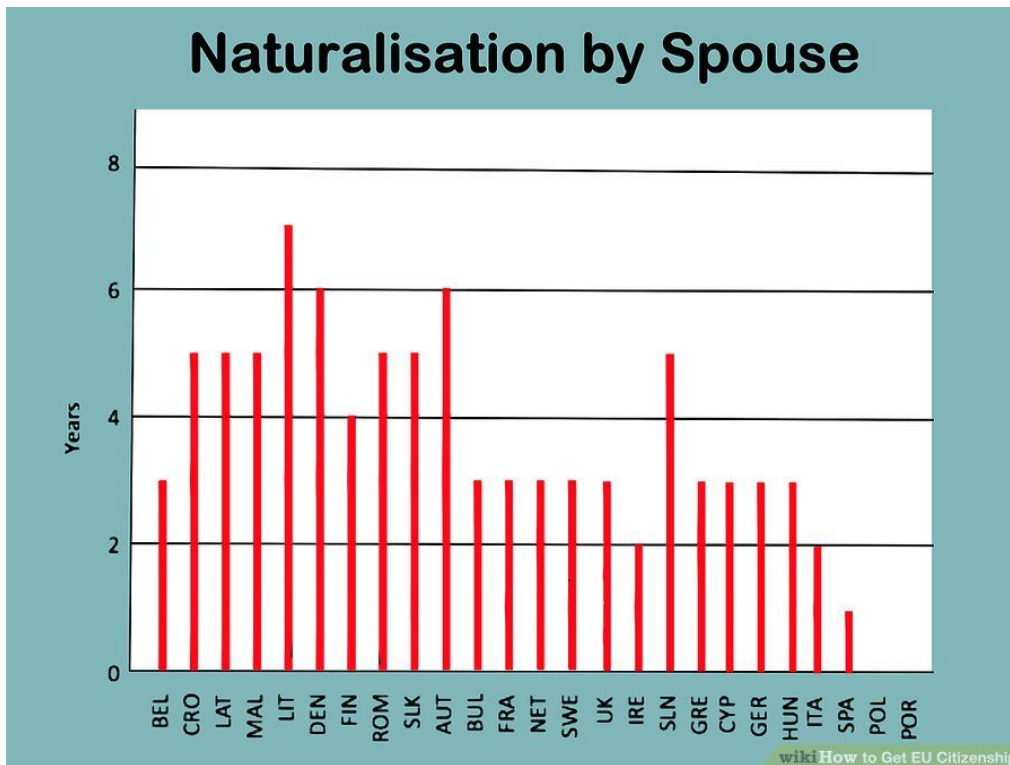
countries. Plus, future generations will benefit... they are eligible for Maltese citizenship by ancestry.

You can learn more about how and where to buy a passport in our in-depth article on [citizenship by investment](#).

[-Business Insider article](#) (27/12/2018)

23 countries on the list of which 8 are EEA countries - Latvia, Greece, Portugal, Spain, Bulgaria, Malta, Cyprus and the UK.

#### 4. Marriage



#### 3

Consider your spouse's citizenship. If your spouse is a citizen of an EU country, you may be able to apply for citizenship through them. Depending on where they have citizenship, marriage to an EU citizen might shorten the amount of time you need to live in the country before applying for citizenship.<sup>[3]</sup>

