

Australian Citizenship Form 1290

Downloaded from
www2.lacavedespapilles.com by Burnett
Australian Citizenship Form 1290 *& Carlo*

UNDERSTANDING THE AUSTRALIAN CITIZENSHIP FORM 1290

Becoming an Australian citizen is a significant milestone for many migrants, marking the final step in a journey toward full participation in the nation's social, political, and economic life. One of the most important documents in this process is the **Australian Citizenship Form 1290**. Officially titled "Application for Australian Citizenship by Conferral," this form is designed for individuals aged 18 to 59 who are applying for citizenship based on their residency and character. While the online application system has grown in popularity, the paper-based Form 1290 remains a vital option for many applicants, especially those who prefer a tangible record or who face technical barriers. This guide will walk you through every aspect of the form, from eligibility requirements to common pitfalls, ensuring you approach your application with confidence and clarity.

Navigating the citizenship process can feel overwhelming, but understanding the specific function of the **Australian Citizenship Form 1290** is the first step toward a successful outcome. This form is not merely a piece of paperwork; it is a comprehensive declaration of your commitment to Australia and its values. In this article, we will explore who should use this form, what information it requires, the supporting documents you need to gather, and how to avoid errors that could delay your application. Whether you are applying for yourself or helping a family member, this article provides the detailed, practical guidance you need.

WHAT IS AUSTRALIAN CITIZENSHIP FORM 1290?

The **Australian Citizenship Form 1290** is the official application document used by the Department of Home Affairs for individuals seeking citizenship by conferral. Conferral means that citizenship is granted to a person who was not born an Australian citizen but has met specific residency, character, and knowledge requirements. This form is specifically for applicants who are aged 18 to 59 years at the time of application. It is a multi-page document that collects personal details, residency history, employment information, language proficiency, and character declarations.

The form serves as the primary evidence of your eligibility and your commitment to becoming an Australian citizen. It is closely tied to other key documents such as the citizenship test appointment letter and the approval notice. While the Department encourages online applications through its ImmiAccount portal, the paper version of **Australian Citizenship Form 1290** remains a critical resource for those who need it. It is essential to use the most current version of the form, as outdated versions may be rejected.

Who Should Use Form

1290?

The **Australian Citizenship Form 1290** is intended for a specific group of applicants. You should use this form if you are between 18 and 59 years old and applying for citizenship on the basis of your permanent residency. This includes people who have held a permanent visa for a certain period and who meet the residence requirement, which generally involves living in Australia for four years (including at least one year as a permanent resident) with no more than 12 months of absence during that period.

It is important to note that there are different forms for other categories. For example, Form 118 is for applicants under 18, Form 1300t is for those aged 60 and over, and Form 1291 is for applicants with a disability or medical condition. Therefore, ensuring you have the correct form—**Australian Citizenship Form 1290**—is crucial. Using the wrong form can lead to unnecessary delays or outright rejection of your application.

KEY REQUIREMENTS FOR USING AUSTRALIAN CITIZENSHIP FORM 1290

Before you begin filling out the **Australian Citizenship Form 1290**, it is essential to confirm that you meet the basic eligibility criteria. The Department of Home Affairs has strict requirements, and failing to meet any one of them can derail your application. Below are the primary requirements you must satisfy.

Residence Requirement

You must have been living in Australia on a valid visa for at least four years immediately before the date of your application. During that four-year period, you must have held a permanent residence visa for at least 12 months. Additionally, you cannot have been absent from Australia for more than 12 months total in the four years, and no more than 90 days in the 12 months immediately before applying. These rules are designed to ensure that you have a genuine and sustained connection to the country.

Good Character Requirement

All applicants must be of good character. This means you need to disclose any criminal history, including convictions, traffic violations, or pending charges. The Department will conduct background checks, and any serious or repeated offences may result in your application being refused. Being honest on your **Australian Citizenship Form 1290** is vital because dishonesty can lead to a finding of poor character, even if the underlying offence is minor.

Knowledge of Australia and English Language

Applicants using Form 1290 must have a basic knowledge of the English language and an understanding of Australian values,

history, and civic responsibilities. This is typically assessed through the citizenship test, which you will be invited to sit after submitting your application. The test covers topics such as Australian history, the legal system, and the rights and responsibilities of citizens. A score of 75% or higher is required to pass.

STEP-BY-STEP GUIDE TO COMPLETING AUSTRALIAN CITIZENSHIP FORM 1290

Completing the **Australian Citizenship Form 1290** requires careful attention to detail. Below is a step-by-step breakdown of the form, section by section, to help you navigate it without confusion.

Part A: Personal Details

This section asks for your full name, date of birth, gender, and contact information. It is critical to ensure that your name matches exactly the name on your passport and other official documents. If you have changed your name, you will need to provide evidence of the name change, such as a marriage certificate or deed poll. You will also need to provide your residential address and postal address if different. This section is straightforward but requires accuracy to avoid mismatches with other records.

Part B: Residency Details

Here, you will list your travel history for the last four years, including all departures from and arrivals to Australia. You need to provide the dates and the reasons for your travel. The Department uses this information to calculate whether you meet the residence requirement. If you have had significant travel, prepare a detailed list before you start. Use the **Australian Citizenship Form 1290** instructions to ensure you are including the correct time periods.

Part C: Employment and Education

This part requires you to list your employment history for the last four years, including any periods of unemployment, study, or self-employment. You should include the name and address of employers, the dates of employment, and your job title. If you are a student, provide details of your course and institution. The Department uses this information to assess your integration into the Australian community.

Part D: Language Proficiency

You need to declare your proficiency in English. This is generally assessed through the citizenship test, but if you have a disability or special circumstances, you may need to provide additional evidence. The **Australian Citizenship Form 1290** asks you to rate your speaking, reading, writing, and listening skills. Most applicants will already meet the basic standard if they have lived and worked in Australia for several years.

Part E: Character Declarations

This is one of the most important sections. You must answer yes or no to a series of questions about your criminal history, including whether you have ever been convicted of an offence, been charged with an offence, or been involved in any activities that could reflect poorly on your character. If you answer yes to any question, you must provide full details and supporting documents. Remember, honesty is always the best policy. Attempting to hide information can lead to a refusal and a ban on re-applying.

Part F: Supporting Documents

You will need to list the documents you are attaching to your application. Common documents include certified copies of your birth certificate, passport, current visa grant notice, and evidence of your travel history. You may also need to provide police certificates from Australia or other countries where you have lived. The **Australian Citizenship Form 1290** includes a checklist to help you ensure you have everything in order.

Part G: Payment and Signature

Finally, you need to sign and date the form and provide payment for the application fee. The fee for Form 1290 is subject to change, so you should check the Department of Home Affairs website for the current amount. Payment can be made by credit card, debit card, or money order. It is essential to use the correct payment method and reference your application number. Once you have submitted the form, you will receive an acknowledgement letter with your application ID.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS REQUIRED FOR FORM 1290

Submitting the **Australian Citizenship Form 1290** is only part of the process. You also need to provide a range of supporting documents to verify the information in your application. Below is a list of the most commonly required documents.

- **Identity documents:** Certified copies of your birth certificate, passport, and current Australian visa grant notice.
- **Photographs:** Two recent passport-sized photographs that meet the Department's specifications.
- **Evidence of residency:** Your travel history, which can be generated from your passport stamps or the Department's online system.
- **English language evidence:** While the citizenship test covers this, if you have a degree or diploma from an Australian institution, you can include that as well.
- **Character documents:** Australian police clearance certificate and, if applicable, police certificates from any other country where you have lived for 12 months or more in the last 10 years.
- **Name change documents:** If you have changed your name, include a certified copy of the legal document.

It is important to note that all documents must be in English or translated into English by a credentialed translator. Using uncertified copies can result in delays, so always use certified copies where required.

COMMON MISTAKES TO AVOID WITH AUSTRALIAN CITIZENSHIP FORM 1290

Even small errors on the **Australian Citizenship Form 1290** can lead to significant delays. Below are some of the most common mistakes and how to avoid them.

- 1. **Incorrect travel history:** Failing to include all trips abroad, even short ones, can lead to the Department calculating your residency incorrectly. Use your passport stamps and boarding passes to verify your dates.
- 2. **Incomplete character disclosure:** Many applicants worry that disclosing a minor traffic violation will hurt their application. In fact, non-disclosure is far worse. Always disclose everything, no matter how minor it seems.
- 3. **Using an outdated form:** The Department regularly updates its forms. Using an old version of the **Australian Citizenship Form 1290** can result in your application being rejected outright. Always download the latest version

- from the official website.
- 4. **Not signing the form:** It sounds simple, but many people forget to sign the declaration. An unsigned form is considered incomplete and will not be processed.
- 5. **Incorrect payment:** Sending the wrong fee or using an incorrect payment method can delay your application. Check the exact fee and accepted payment methods before submitting.

PROCESSING TIMES AND FEES FOR FORM 1290

Once you have submitted your **Australian Citizenship Form 1290**, the processing time can vary based on the complexity of your application and the volume of applications the Department is handling. Generally, applicants can expect to wait between 12 and 18 months for a decision. This includes the time it takes to verify your documents, schedule your citizenship test, and conduct background checks. During this period, you can check the status of your application online using your ImmiAccount or by contacting the Department directly.

The application fee for Form 1290 is set by the Department and is subject to periodic changes. At the time of writing, the fee is several hundred dollars