

## Preamble

Recognizing the historic injustice of the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade and the enduring ties between Africa and its diaspora, this policy establishes a lawful Right of Abode for descendants, paired with a regulated path to citizenship, fair procedures, data protection, and transparency to ensure dignity, inclusion, and national security.

## 1. Short Title

This instrument may be cited as the Right of Abode for Descendants of the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade Act (the “Act”).

## 2. Objects

To recognize descent, to confer an indefinite Right of Abode, to set a pathway to citizenship, and to provide clear rules, service standards, accountability, and privacy protections.

## 3. Interpretation

“Applicant” means a person applying under this Act.

“Descendant of the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade” means a person who demonstrates lineage to populations subjected to the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade through evidence listed in section 7.

“Minister” means the Minister responsible for immigration.

“Right of Abode” means indefinite permission to enter, live, and work in [COUNTRY] subject to this Act and its regulations.

## 4. Administering Authority

The Ministry of [Interior/Immigration] administers the Act through the Department of Immigration, which may issue regulations and practice directions.

## 5. Status Conferred

(1) A successful applicant is granted Right of Abode (indefinite residence).

(2) A holder may reside, work, study, and own or lease property on the same basis as permanent residents.

(3) Voting, election to public office, and posts reserved to citizens remain unavailable unless and until naturalized.

## 6. Eligibility

An applicant is eligible if they: (a) are a Descendant of the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade; (b) are not already a citizen of [COUNTRY]; and (c) are not inadmissible under section 11.

## 7. Evidence of Descent

Proof may include one or more of: (a) documentary genealogy and archival records; (b) recognized DNA evidence linking the applicant to lineages from populations impacted by the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade; (c) sworn community or institutional attestations; or (d) other evidence prescribed by regulation. DNA evidence is voluntary and shall not be required where other evidence suffices. No single mode is determinative; the Department must weigh evidence in combination.

## 8. Family Unity

Spouses or partners and dependent children under 21 may be included as derivatives, subject to background checks and proof of relationship.

## 9. Rights and Obligations of Holders

Holders may live, work, and study without additional permits. They must comply with national laws, maintain valid identity and residence documentation, and report changes of address within 30 days as prescribed.

## 10. Path to Citizenship

After five years of lawful residence on Right of Abode, a holder may apply for citizenship subject to residence continuity, language and civics knowledge, good character, and oath of allegiance.

## 11. Inadmissibility and Proportionality

An applicant is inadmissible if, on reasonable grounds, they: (a) pose a security threat; (b) have a conviction for a serious offence that would carry a sentence of two years or more in [COUNTRY], subject to evidence of rehabilitation; (c) obtained documents by fraud or misrepresentation; or (d) are subject to international sanctions. Decisions must be proportionate and consider humanitarian factors.

## 12. Application Process and Service Standards

(1) File on the prescribed form with required fees. (2) The Department must acknowledge complete applications within 14 days; decide within 120 days unless extended once with reasons; and issue written decisions. (3) Where refused, reasons must state the evidence considered and the grounds for refusal.

## 13. Appeals

A refusal may be appealed to the Immigration Appeals Tribunal within 30 days. The Tribunal may confirm, vary, or set



aside the decision and may substitute its own.

## 14. Fees, Waivers, and Transparency

(1) Application and issuance fees are set by regulation and must reflect cost recovery. (2) Low-income applicants may receive full or partial fee waivers. (3) The Ministry shall publish the fee schedule annually with methodology.

## 15. Financial Sufficiency

Applicants may show reasonable means or a settlement plan. A fixed minimum savings amount shall not be required; regulations may specify acceptable proofs.

## 16. Data and DNA Protection

(1) Genetic and personal data are collected only with informed consent, used solely for lineage assessment, stored securely, and deleted within 12 months of final decision unless retention is legally required. (2) No disclosure to third parties except by court order or as required by law with safeguards. (3) Regulations shall set technical and organizational security standards and allow audits.

## 17. Settlement Support

The Ministry shall operate a one-stop desk to assist with entry, work authorization activation, recognition of qualifications, and basic integration services.

## 18. Oversight and Reporting

(1) Establish an Oversight Board including diaspora representatives to advise on policy and monitor fairness. (2) Table an annual report with metrics on applications, decisions, processing times, approvals, refusals, appeals, fees collected, and use of waivers.

## 19. Regulations

The Minister may make regulations on evidence standards, forms, fees, data protection, appeals procedure, and any matter necessary for implementation.

## 20. Transitional and Commencement

Within 90 days of commencement, the Ministry shall publish regulations and forms, staff the one-stop desk, and open applications. This Act comes into force on publication in the Gazette.

### Schedule A — Service Levels

- Acknowledge complete applications: 14 days.
- Standard decision: 120 days from completeness.
- One justified extension permitted: +60 days with written notice.
- Appeals filing window: 30 days from decision notice.
- Appeal resolution target: 90 days from filing.
- Maximum DNA data retention: 12 months after final decision.

### Schedule B — Evidence Table (illustrative)

Tier 1 (strong): certified archival records; multi-generation family registers; corroborated DNA matches with documented genealogies.

Tier 2 (supporting): church/mosque records; community attestations; census extracts; historical land or manumission papers.

Tier 3 (contextual): oral histories; diaspora organization attestations; scholarly reports. The Department weighs all evidence; no single item is determinative.

## Contact and Access

Download updates and forms at [crdea.com/policy.html](https://crdea.com/policy.html). For inquiries use the contact form at [crdea.com/contact.php](https://crdea.com/contact.php).