

Département of Economic and Social Affairs

**NATIONALITY
OF
MARRIED WOMEN**

(Report submitted by the Secretary-General)



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NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

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CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
INTRODUCTION	1
Part I. Analysis of legal systems and of conflicts of laws in the field of nationality of married women	
CHAPTER I. CLASSIFICATION OF LEGAL SYSTEMS AND SOURCES OF CONFLICTS OF LAWS	5
CHAPTER II. SYSTEMS OF NATIONAL LAW	8
<i>General</i>	
<i>Section I. First Group: The nationality of the wife follows auto- matically the nationality of the husband</i>	
A. Legal systems in which the wife acquires automatically her husband's nationality through marriage and retains this nationality after the dissolution of the marriage	8
B. Legal systems in which the nationality of the alien wife of a national follows automatically that of her husband, but the nationality of the woman national is not affected by her marriage to an alien	10
C. Legal systems in which the wife acquires automatically the nationality of her husband unless she declines it, or loses her own nationality unless she makes a declaration to the contrary	10
<i>Section II. Second Group: The nationality of the wife follows the nationality of the husband, subject to the provisions of the law of the other country concerned, in order to avoid statelessness and double nationality</i>	
A. Legal systems in which the alien wife of a national acquires automatically her husband's nationality and the woman national who marries an alien loses her nationality provided she acquires his nationality	12
B. Legal systems in which the alien wife of a national auto- matically acquires her husband's nationality where she has lost her own as a result of marriage, and the woman national who marries an alien loses her nationality only if she acquires his nationality and renounces her own	13

	<i>Page</i>
<i>Section III. Third Group: The nationality of the wife is independent of that of her husband</i>	
A. General	14
B. Legal systems in which marriage, change of nationality by the husband during marriage and dissolution of the marriage have no effect on the status of the wife with respect to nationality	14
C. Legal systems in which marriage and changes of nationality by the husband during marriage give the wife the right to obtain her husband's nationality either at her request or by privileged procedures and to renounce her original nationality	15
CHAPTER III. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS	
<i>Section I. Bilateral conventions</i>	
A. Franco-Belgian Convention on Nationality of Married Women of 9 January 1947	19
B. Franco-Viet-Nameese Convention on Nationality of 16 August 1955	20
<i>Section II. Multilateral conventions</i>	
A. The Hague Convention on certain questions relating to the conflict of nationality laws, of 12 April 1930	21
B. The Montevideo Conventions of 1933	23
<i>Section III. United Nations Conventions</i>	
A. Convention on the Nationality of Married Women of 29 January 1957	24
B. Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness	26
 Part. II. Constitutions, laws and other legal instruments relating to the nationality of married women	
Afghanistan	29
Albania	29
Andorra	29
Argentina	30
Australia	31
Austria	31
Belgium	32
Bolivia	33
Brazil	34

	<i>Page</i>
Bulgaria	34
Burma	34
Cambodia	35
Cameroon	36
Canada	37
Central African Republic	38
Ceylon	39
Chad	39
Chile	40
China	40
Colombia	41
Congo (Brazzaville)	41
Costa Rica	42
Cuba	43
Czechoslovakia	43
Denmark	44
Dominican Republic	45
Ecuador	46
El Salvador	47
Ethiopia	48
Finland	49
France	50
Gabon	51
Germany (Federal Republic of)	52
Ghana	53
Greece	54
Guatemala	55
Guinea	56
Haiti	56
Honduras	57
Hungary	57
Iceland	57
India	58
Indonesia	58
Iran	60
Iraq	61
Ireland	61
Israel	63
Italy	63
Ivory Coast	64
Jamaica	66
Japan	66
Jordan, Hashemite Kingdom of	67
Korea	67
Laos	68
Lebanon	69
Liberia	69

Libya	70
Liechtenstein	71
Luxembourg	71
Malagasy Republic	73
Malaysia	74
Mali	75
Mauritania	76
Mexico	77
Monaco	77
Morocco	78
Nepal	79
Netherlands	70
New Zealand	82
Nicaragua	82
Niger	83
Nigeria	84
Norway	86
Pakistan	86
Panama	88
Paraguay	89
Peru	89
Philippines	90
Poland	91
Portugal	91
Romania	92
Saudi Arabia	92
Senegal	94
Sierra Leone	95
Somalia	97
South Africa (Republic of)	98
Spain	100
Sudan	101
Sweden	102
Switzerland	103
Syria	104
Tanganyika	105
Thailand	106
Togo	107
Trinidad and Tobago	108
Tunisia	110
Turkey	112
Uganda	113
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	114
United Arab Republic	114
United Kingdom	116
United States of America	117
Uruguay	118

	<i>Page</i>
Venezuela	118
Viet-Nam (Republic of)	119
Yugoslavia	120

Annex

Effect of marriage on nationality of women	122
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Introduction

On 10 December 1948 the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted and proclaimed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Article 15 of the Declaration proclaims that: "(1) Everyone has the right to a nationality. (2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality."

The Commission on the Status of Women has been interested in problems relating to the nationality of married women since its first session in 1947. Several resolutions on the subject have been adopted by the Commission and by other United Nations bodies, often as a result of its recommendations.

The Commission's work in this field has also included the preparation of the preliminary draft of the Convention on the Nationality of Married Women which the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted on 29 January 1957. The Convention has been in force since 11 August 1958 and now has 28 States Parties. A note on the Convention has been included in Chapter III of this publication, but a separate booklet¹ deals in detail with the historical background of its preparation and contains also a commentary on its provisions. This was prepared at the request of the Economic and Social Council in resolution 722 C (XXVIII) and issued in 1962.

The present publication has also been prepared at the request of the Council in the same resolution. It is the second revision of a publication entitled "Nationality of Married Women" which was first issued in 1950² and again, in revised form, in 1955.³

This booklet follows the pattern of the two previous editions and is in two parts. Part I contains an analysis of legal systems and of conflicts of laws in the field of nationality of married women. It reflects developments which have occurred since 1955 in national legislation and in international law. Part II is a compilation of constitutions, laws and other legal instruments relating to the nationality of married women and is based primarily on reports which have been submitted to the Commission on the Status of

¹ Sales No.: 62.IV.3.

² Sales No.: 50.IV.12.

³ Sales No.: 55.IV.1.

Women.⁴ Since 1955 many countries have amended or revised their legislation on this question and many of the States which have recently attained independence have promulgated new nationality laws. Such developments have been incorporated in this part of the present publication.

The booklet also contains an annex showing the effect of the marriage of an alien woman to the national of a country, and the effect of the marriage of a woman national to an alien.

⁴ E/CN.6/254 and Addenda 1-8.

Part I

**ANALYSIS OF LEGAL SYSTEMS AND OF CONFLICTS
OF LAWS IN THE FIELD OF NATIONALITY OF
MARRIED WOMEN**

Chapter I

Classification of legal systems and sources of conflicts of laws

Nationality affects allegiance and the concomitant right of the individual to protection by the State, and his or her political rights and duties; it may also have effects on rights and duties in private law which, while they are not uniform in all legal systems, may be of paramount importance to the individual. In some systems, for example, nationality determines personal status and, even in those systems where domicile is the determining factor, nationality may be decisive of domicile. Marriage, divorce, appointment of guardians, the education of children, the making of a will, inheritance, owning or buying land, concluding of labour contracts, determination of a conflict of laws as to the law applicable to a contract, and the protection of rights in civil courts are among the matters which, in various legal systems, may be affected by the nationality of one or other of the parties concerned.

A study of the nationality of married women is especially important since, under different legal systems, divergent principles may apply with respect to the effect on the nationality of the wife of marriage, of a change of nationality by the husband during marriage, and of dissolution of the marriage. The laws of the various countries concerned may be in conflict and the woman may, as a result of such conflicts, be rendered stateless or may acquire more than one nationality.

It may be said that, fundamentally, there are two opposing principles upon which the law on the nationality of married women is based. The first and older of these is the principle of the unity of the family, from which it follows that the nationality of all members of the family — mother, father and children under age — should be the same, in order to avoid conflicts of loyalty within the family. The second principle is that of the freedom of the individual to choose for herself her own national ties, and the system of law which will determine her personal status, property rights and the other matters mentioned above.

The legal systems of the various countries can be classified broadly into three main groups:

(i) In the first group, the nationality of the wife follows automatically the nationality of the husband. Marriage itself, the

change of nationality by the husband during marriage, and the dissolution of the marriage have therefore a direct effect on the nationality of the wife. The application of this principle may lead either to statelessness or to double nationality, when different legal systems obtain under the legislation of the countries concerned.

(ii) The second group also recognizes that marriage to a man of a different nationality affects the nationality of the wife; however, in order to avoid statelessness and, in some cases, double nationality of the woman, the application of the principle of the unity of nationality in the family is generally modified to accord with the provisions of the law of the other country concerned. Thus, the woman national who marries an alien loses her original nationality only if she acquires her husband's nationality through marriage. An alien woman who marries a national automatically acquires her husband's nationality, if, as a result of her marriage, she is deprived of her original nationality; if, however, she retains it, she may or may not acquire her husband's nationality.

(iii) The third group is based on the principle that the woman should have the right to choose her own nationality, and marriage, dissolution of marriage, and the change of nationality by the husband during marriage have no effect on the nationality of the wife. The application of this system by one country may result (a) in statelessness, where the other country concerned applies the principle of unity of nationality in the family and deprives the woman marrying an alien of her original nationality, or (b) in double nationality where the other country confers automatically upon an alien woman marrying a national her husband's national status.

It is obvious that, if all the countries of the world followed the same system, the causes of statelessness and of double nationality of women resulting from marriage would be eliminated. If the legislative pattern referred to in group (i) above became general, the wife would always lose her original nationality but would always acquire the nationality of her husband; she would become stateless only if the husband were stateless. If all legislation relating to nationality contained the provisions referred to in group (ii), the loss of her own nationality by the wife would occur only if she acquired her husband's nationality. If the principles of group (iii) were universally applied, there would be no automatic effect on the nationality of the wife of marriage, a change of nationality during marriage by the husband, or dissolution of the marriage; she would be stateless only if she was stateless before marriage.

Few legal systems can be said to fall into any one of the three groups without exceptions or reservations. Legislation under which the nationality of the wife follows that of the husband, for example, may allow her a right of choice in certain cases. In many countries the woman national who marries an alien loses

her nationality only if the law of her husband's country grants her the nationality of the husband, while the alien wife acquires her husband's nationality whether or not she is released from her own nationality by the country of which she is a national.

Legislation on nationality which has been enacted in recent years shows a trend towards the adoption of provisions characteristic of group (iii) (right of the wife to choose her nationality) or at least towards the elimination of the automatic effect on the nationality of the wife of marriage, of a change of nationality by the husband during marriage, or of dissolution of the marriage.

Some typical examples of each group are given in Chapter II, starting with legislation most closely conforming to the idea of unity of the nationality of the family, and ending with that in which the nationality of the wife is independent of that of her husband.

Chapter II

Systems of national law

GENERAL

If fully applied, the principle that "the nationality of the wife follows the nationality of the husband" has the following effects:

The alien woman marrying a national automatically acquires her husband's nationality; the woman national marrying an alien automatically loses her original nationality.

The alien woman whose alien husband acquires the nationality of the country during marriage acquires automatically his new nationality; the woman national whose husband, a national, loses his nationality during marriage, automatically loses her nationality.

The alien woman, married to a national, loses her nationality acquired through marriage, upon dissolution of the marriage; the woman national married to an alien reacquires automatically her original nationality (lost through marriage), upon dissolution of the marriage.

Each one of the legal systems in force based on the above principle of law departs somewhat from its strict implementation, particularly with respect to the effect of dissolution of marriage on the nationality of the wife.

The legal systems of the various countries can, however, be classified in groups depending on how closely they follow this general principle.

SECTION I. FIRST GROUP

The nationality of the wife follows automatically the nationality of the husband

- A. *Legal systems in which the wife acquires automatically her husband's nationality through marriage and retains this nationality after the dissolution of the marriage*

The distinctive character of these legal systems is the concern for the preservation of the unity of nationality in a family even after the dissolution of the marital tie. The family continues to

exist after the death of the husband, national of the country concerned; in many cases, this family continues to live in that same country, of which the children are nationals. Similar situations may occur after a divorce.

The legal systems of this group are characterized by the following common features:

The alien woman marrying a national automatically acquires her husband's nationality.

The woman national marrying an alien automatically loses her original nationality.

The alien woman whose alien husband acquires the country's nationality during marriage, automatically acquires her husband's new nationality.

The woman national whose husband, a national, loses his nationality during marriage, automatically loses her nationality.

The alien woman married to a national retains her nationality acquired through marriage, even after its dissolution, unless she renounces it.

The woman national married to an alien does not automatically reacquire her original nationality, lost through marriage, even after its dissolution.

The Afghanistan Nationality Act of 8 November 1936 is typical of this group:

"Article 10. If a man acquires Afghan nationality, his wife and children also become Afghan subjects. . . .

"Article 11. An Afghan woman who marries an alien, in conformity with the provisions of the *chariat*, loses her Afghan nationality; however, in case of separation or dissolution of marriage by divorce or death of the husband, she recovers Afghan nationality upon presentation of a certificate proving the dissolution of the marriage or the death of the husband.

"Article 12. The alien woman who marries an Afghan national becomes Afghan and acquires Afghan nationality. If a woman, widow or divorced wife of an alien, marries an Afghan national and if she has children of her marriage to the alien, these children are considered as Afghan and have Afghan nationality; however, when they reach the age of legal majority, they have the right to choose within six months the nationality of their father and lose the Afghan nationality. If the woman recovers her former nationality upon separation from her Afghan husband or after his death, she has the right to renounce Afghan nationality provided she makes application to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; . . ."

B. *Legal systems in which the nationality of the alien wife of a national follows automatically that of her husband, but the nationality of the woman national is not affected by her marriage to an alien*

Many countries follow the principle of the unity of nationality in the family where the husband is a national and the wife an alien, but depart from it where a woman national marries a citizen of a foreign country. Their concern is to preserve this unity when the whole family can be integrated in the nationality of the country and to preserve at the same time the tie of allegiance to the homeland of its nationals, including women married to aliens.

The main features of these legal systems are as follows:

The alien woman marrying a national acquires automatically her husband's nationality.

The woman national marrying an alien retains her own nationality.

Typical for this group is the Turkish Law of 12 June 1928:

"Article 13. Alien women who marry Turks become Turkish citizens. Turkish women who marry aliens remain Turkish."

Another example can be found in the Peruvian Constitution of 9 April 1933:

"Article 6. An alien woman married to a Peruvian acquires the nationality of her husband. A Peruvian woman who is married to an alien retains Peruvian nationality unless she expressly renounces it."

The same general principles are applied, among others, in the legislation of Haiti and Cambodia.

C. *Legal systems in which the wife acquires automatically the nationality of her husband, unless she declines it, or loses her own nationality, unless she makes a declaration to the contrary*

In this group of legal systems, the idea of unity of nationality in the family is combined with a certain right of choice of the woman.

In some of these, this right of choice is the same for the alien woman marrying a national and for the woman national marrying an alien. In such systems:

The alien woman marrying a national acquires automatically her husband's nationality, unless she declines it.

The woman national automatically loses her own nationality when marrying an alien, unless she declares her wish to retain it.

The Belgian Law of Nationality of 4 August 1926, amended by the Law of 15 October 1932, is a case in point:

"Article 4. A foreign woman who marries a Belgian national, or whose husband becomes a Belgian national by option, acquires the nationality of her husband."

"However, she may renounce Belgian nationality by means of a declaration made in the form prescribed in Article 22, during the six months subsequent to the date of marriage if she can prove that she possesses foreign nationality or that she recovers it upon making the declaration. (Law of 4 August 1926, article 12, amended by the Law of 15 October 1932, article 1.)

"Article 18. The following persons lose Belgian nationality:

" . . .

"2. A woman marrying a foreigner of a specified nationality, if she acquires the nationality of her husband under the law of the foreign country concerned;

"3. A woman whose husband voluntarily acquires foreign nationality, if the nationality of the husband is conferred upon her under the foreign law.

"However, a Belgian woman, unless she only acquired Belgian nationality by marriage, may, in these two cases, retain her Belgian nationality if, within six months of the date of marriage or the date upon which the husband changed nationality, she makes a declaration in conformity with Article 22."

In certain other countries, the right of choice has the effect of giving the woman — whether a national or an alien — the nationality of that country unless she declines it expressly. Its main features are the following:

The alien woman marrying a national automatically acquires her husband's nationality, unless she declines it.

The woman national marrying an alien retains her own nationality unless she declares her wish to be released from it and to acquire her husband's nationality.

The French Nationality Code of 19 October 1945 is typical for this group of legislation:

"Article 37. Subject to the provisions of Articles 38, 39, 40 and 41, a foreign woman marrying a French national acquires French nationality upon the celebration of the marriage.

"Article 38. The [foreign] woman whose national law permits her to retain her nationality, has the right to declare, prior to the celebration of the marriage, that she declines the French nationality.

"Article 94. A French woman marrying a foreign national retains her French nationality unless, before the celebration of the marriage, she makes an express declaration, under the conditions and in the form established in Article 101 *et seq.*, that she renounces the said nationality.

" . . .

"In that case, the woman is released of her allegiance to France as from the date of the marriage ceremony."

The same general principles are applied, among others, in the legislation of a great number of countries which attained independence in recent years such as Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Togo.

SECTION II. SECOND GROUP

The nationality of the wife follows the nationality of the husband, subject to the provisions of the law of the other country concerned, in order to avoid statelessness and double nationality

- A. *Legal systems in which the alien wife of a national acquires automatically her husband's nationality and the woman national who marries an alien loses her nationality provided she acquires his nationality*

This group of legal systems comes close to the systems analysed in the first group above, as far as the basic principle is concerned, but this basic principle is superseded, in the case of the woman national who marries an alien, by the practical concern to avoid conflicts of laws resulting in statelessness.

The main features of this group are the following:

The alien woman marrying a national automatically acquires his nationality.

The woman national marrying an alien automatically loses her nationality, provided her husband's nationality is extended to her.

The alien woman whose alien husband acquires the country's nationality during marriage, automatically acquires his new nationality.

The woman national whose husband, a national, loses his nationality during marriage loses her nationality except where her husband's new nationality is not extended to her.

The Italian Act on Nationality of 13 June 1912 is typical for this group; it reads as follows:

"Article 10. A married woman cannot assume a citizenship different from her husband's, even if there is a personal separation between them. A foreign woman who marries a citizen acquires Italian citizenship.

" . . .

"A female citizen who marries a foreigner loses Italian citizenship, if her husband possesses a citizenship which may be communicated to her by the marriage . . .

"Article 11. If the husband, being a citizen, becomes a foreigner, the wife who has residence in common with him loses Italian citizenship if she acquires that of her husband; . . ."

A similar system is applied in many other countries among which are Iran and the Netherlands. However, not all of these countries provide for the same effect on the nationality of the wife of a change of nationality by the husband during marriage.

- B. *Legal systems in which the alien wife of a national automatically acquires her husband's nationality where she has lost her own as a result of marriage, and the woman national who marries an alien loses her nationality only if she acquires his nationality and renounces her own*

While all countries within this group provide for automatic acquisition of the husband's nationality by the wife who lost her own as a result of marriage, three main types of legislation can be distinguished within this sub-group, according to the provision made for the alien wife of a national who has not lost her nationality as a result of marriage.

- (a) Legal systems in which the alien wife of a national who has not lost her own nationality as a result of marriage may decline or renounce her husband's nationality:

This system is applied in the Dominican Republic, Laos and Saudi Arabia.

The relevant provision of the Dominican Republic Civil Code reads as follows:

"Article 12. A foreign woman who marries a Dominican shall acquire her husband's status, unless the law of her country authorizes her to retain her nationality, in which case she shall have the option of stating in the marriage record that she declines Dominican nationality."

The laws of France and Belgium (see First Group above) also allow the alien wife of a national who has retained her original nationality to renounce her husband's nationality under certain conditions.

- (b) Legal systems in which the alien wife of a national who has not lost her own nationality as a result of marriage may acquire her husband's nationality at her request:

This rule is strictly applied in Costa Rica. The relevant provision of its Constitution of 7 November 1949 (reproduced in the Law of 29 April 1950) reads as follows:

"Article 14. The following are Costa Rican by naturalization:

"..."

"5. An alien woman who, on marriage with a Costa Rican, loses her nationality or declares her intention to become a Costa Rican; ..."

- (c) Legal system in which no special provision is made for the acquisition of her husband's nationality by an alien wife who has not lost her own nationality as a result of marriage:

This legal system is applied in China as it appears from its Law of 5 February 1929 which makes special provision only for

the alien woman marrying a Chinese and losing her own nationality as a result of her marriage, as follows:

"Article 2. (1) A foreign woman who marries a Chinese national and who thereby loses her nationality under the law of her own country, acquires Chinese nationality."

SECTION III. THIRD GROUP

The nationality of the wife is independent of that of her husband

A. General

This system is based on the principle of the independence of women in the field of nationality. Numerous countries have adopted it in recent years.⁵

In some countries, this principle is fully applied: marriage has no effect whatever on the status of women with respect to nationality. The same is true, *a fortiori*, of the husband's change of nationality during marriage or of the dissolution of the marriage. The only means for the spouses to achieve unity of nationality in the family is for the wife to apply for her husband's nationality by way of ordinary naturalization proceedings or for the husband to apply for his wife's nationality through similar proceedings.

Another large group of countries, while also recognizing the principle of independence of the woman in the field of nationality, grants the alien wife of a national the right to obtain her husband's nationality either by request or by privileged or simplified procedures.

B. *Legal systems in which marriage, change of nationality by the husband during marriage and dissolution of the marriage have no effect on the status of the wife with respect to nationality*

The main features of this group are the following:

The alien woman marrying a national does not acquire her husband's nationality.

The woman national marrying an alien does not lose her original nationality.

The alien woman whose husband acquires the country's nationality during marriage does not acquire his new nationality.

The woman national whose husband, a national, loses his nationality during marriage, does not lose her nationality.

⁵ In the past 35 years (since 1929) at least 25 countries which provided previously for automatic effects of marriage on the nationality of women have modified their legislation, which at present applies the principle of independence.

Among the countries which apply these principles are Albania, Bulgaria, Honduras, Hungary, Poland, Romania and the USSR.

The legislation of Poland is typical of this group of countries. The Act on Nationality of 8 January 1951 provides as follows:

"Article 5.

"1. A marriage contracted by a Polish national with a person who does not possess Polish nationality entails no change in the nationality of the spouse.

"2. A change in the nationality of one of the spouses entails no change in the nationality of the other spouse."

The Constitution of Honduras of 28 March 1936 contains the following provision:

"Article 9. Neither matrimony nor its dissolution affect the nationality of husband, wife, or their children."

- C. *Legal systems in which marriage and changes of nationality by the husband during marriage give the wife the right to obtain her husband's nationality either at her request or by privileged procedures and to renounce her original nationality*

A large group of countries apply the same basic principles as in sub-group B above, but make special provisions for the alien wife of a national who wishes to achieve the unity of nationality in the family.

The main features of this group are as follows:

The alien woman marrying a national does not acquire her husband's nationality automatically, but may acquire it, either at her request or through a simplified procedure.

The woman national marrying an alien loses her original nationality only if she renounces it.

The alien woman whose alien husband acquires the country's nationality does not acquire his new nationality, except through independent naturalization proceedings.

The woman national whose husband, a national, loses his nationality during marriage, does not lose her nationality.

Two main types of legislation emerge from this group: in one, the alien woman marrying a national can acquire her husband's nationality as a matter of right, by simple request; in the other she has the benefit of privileged procedures for the acquisition of her husband's nationality.

- (a) Legal systems in which the alien woman marrying a national can acquire her husband's nationality as a matter of right, by simple request, registration or declaration:

The British Nationality Act of 1948 is typical of these systems;

its general principles, as embodied in sections 6 and 19, are the following:

The woman national marrying an alien does not lose her nationality, except if she renounces her British nationality.

An alien woman who marries a national becomes a national if she applies to become a citizen and takes an oath of allegiance. She may also seek naturalization independently if she wishes, but would then have to fulfil the normal requirements.

If an alien husband acquires United Kingdom citizenship, the wife may register as a citizen or she may apply on her own behalf to be naturalized provided she fulfils the ordinary requirements.

This system which is applied in some other countries of the Commonwealth (New Zealand, Pakistan) constitutes a marked departure from the previous legislation of these countries under which the nationality of the wife followed as a rule that of her husband.

Among other countries with similar legislation are: Bolivia, Ecuador, Ghana, Jamaica, Luxembourg, Mexico, Nicaragua, Sierra Leone, Tanganyika, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uganda.

- (b) Legal systems in which the alien woman marrying a national can acquire her husband's nationality through privileged procedures:

A large number of countries have adopted in recent years legislation giving to the alien wife of a national (and, in many cases, to the alien husband of a woman national) the benefit of privileged procedures for the acquisition of the spouse's nationality (for example, Finland and Hungary). The provisions made for the alien woman who marries a national vary considerably from one country to the other.

Some legal systems provide for a declaration or an application to a competent authority to be made by the alien woman married to a national; this authority has the right to decline the request.

Examples of this system can be found in the legislation of Czechoslovakia, Ghana, Malagasy Republic, Morocco and Venezuela.

Act No. 194 of 13 July 1949, as amended by Act No. 72 of 1958 concerning the acquisition and loss of Czechoslovak citizenship, for example, states in article 2 (1):

"An alien woman who marries a citizen shall acquire state citizenship if the executive organ of the competent District National Committee approves an application made by her to that effect. The application may be made before the marriage but not later than six months thereafter. Even where the application is approved after the

marriage, the applicant shall be deemed to have acquired State citizenship on the date of the marriage."

In some of these countries the alien wife of a national must, in order to be naturalized, be eligible for naturalization on the same conditions as other aliens except for the condition of residence, the required length of which is reduced in her case. For example, under the statutory provisions in force in the United States (Immigration and Nationality Act of 27 June 1952, section 319a) an alien spouse of a national must be otherwise eligible for naturalization but the length of his/her residence in the United States is reduced from five years to three, immediately preceding the date of filing his/her petition.

The Union Citizenship Act of Burma of 1948 applies a similar principle but limits the privilege of reduced length of residence to the wife of a national, as follows:

"Section 11. (1) Any woman who is married to a citizen of the Union may, after continuous residence in the Union for at least one year, apply to the Minister for a certificate of citizenship."

In another group of countries the alien wife of a national is exempted from some of the conditions required of other aliens but must comply with some others.

The Japanese Nationality Law of 1950 is typical of this group. It reads as follows:

"Article 4. The Minister of Justice shall not permit the naturalization of an alien unless he or she fulfils all of the following conditions:

"(1) That one has had a domicile in Japan for five or more years consecutively;

"(2) That one is twenty years of age or more and a person of full capacity according to the law of his or her native country;

"..."

"(4) That one has property or ability enough to lead independent living;

"..."

"Article 6. With respect to an alien who falls under any one of the following items, the Minister of Justice may permit the naturalization of the alien even when the said alien does not fulfil the conditions indicated in items (1), (2) and (4) of Article 4:

"(1) The wife of a Japanese national;

"..."

Finally in several countries the alien wife of a national can be naturalized even if she does not fulfil any of the conditions required by law for the naturalization of other aliens. This system is reflected, among others, in the nationality laws of Israel and of the Scandinavian countries.

The Nationality Law of Israel (1952) provides in article 7 that the spouse of an Israel national "may obtain Israel nationality by naturalization even if he or she is a minor or does not meet the

requirements of section 5 (a)". [Section 5 (a) enumerates the conditions required of an alien in order to be eligible for naturalization.]

Article 6 of the Swedish Nationality Act of 22 June 1950 provides as follows:

"*Article 6.* The Crown shall have power, on application being made, to grant Swedish nationality (naturalization) to a foreigner who:

- "(1) Has attained the age of eighteen years;
- "(2) Has resided in this country for seven years;
- "(3) Is known to be of good character; and
- "(4) Is able to support himself and his family.

"If it is considered that the grant of Swedish nationality to the applicant is for the benefit of the country, if the applicant previously possessed Swedish nationality, if the applicant is married to a Swedish national, or if there are other weighty reasons for his naturalization, Swedish nationality may be conferred upon him irrespective of whether or not the conditions laid down in the first paragraph have been fulfilled . . ."

Chapter III

International conventions

SECTION I. BILATERAL CONVENTIONS

A bilateral convention has a limited field of application. Moreover, the law of the place of celebration of the marriage (*lex loci*) can be applied only between countries where the legal systems relating to the nationality of married women are based on similar principles. Inasmuch as there is no necessary permanent link between the personal status of the spouses and the place of celebration of their marriage, it is doubtful whether the law prevailing in that place could generally be made the law governing so important a part of the personal status of the wife as her nationality.

The two conventions cited below apply exclusively to marriages between nationals of the two countries, parties to the convention, and only to marriages celebrated on the territory of one of these two countries.

A. *Franco-Belgian Convention on Nationality of Married Women of 9 January 1947*

The Franco-Belgian Convention of 9 January 1947,⁶ replaced the convention of 12 September 1928.⁷ This change, made necessary by the change in the internal legislation of France (French Nationality Code of 1945, see above, chapter II, section I.C.), does not affect the principle embodied in the convention of 1928, according to which the nationality of the Belgian woman marrying a Frenchman, as well as that of the French woman marrying a Belgian, follows the rules of the law of the country where the marriage is celebrated, if this country is France or Belgium; no provision is made in the convention concerning the effect on the nationality of the wife of a Franco-Belgian marriage celebrated outside of both countries.

⁶ Registered with the United Nations under No. 568, 9 September 1949; see E/CN.6/79/Corr. 1.

⁷ *League of Nations Treaty Series*, volume CXXIII, page 93.

The Convention of 9 January 1947 reads as follows:

"Article 1. Through her marriage to a Belgian, celebrated in Belgium, a French woman shall acquire Belgian nationality unless she declares within six months from the date of her marriage and in the forms laid down by Belgian law that she desires to retain French nationality.

"If the marriage is celebrated in France, a French woman marrying a Belgian shall retain her nationality, unless before the marriage she expressly declares in the forms laid down by French law that she desires to acquire, in accordance with the provisions of Belgian law, her husband's nationality . . .

" . . .

"Article 2. A Belgian woman marrying a Frenchman in Belgium shall acquire French nationality unless within six months from the day of her marriage she declares in the forms and conditions stipulated by Belgian law that she desires to retain her nationality.

"If the marriage is celebrated in France, a Belgian woman marrying a Frenchman shall acquire French nationality unless she expressly declares, before the marriage and in the forms and time limits laid down by French law that she desires to retain her nationality . . ."

B. *Franco-Viet-Nameese Convention on Nationality of 16 August 1955*

The pertinent articles of the Convention of 16 August 1955 concerning the nationality of married women read as follows:

"Article 11

"A Frenchwoman married to a Viet-Nameese and a woman of Viet-Nameese origin married to a French national before the date of the entry into force of this Convention may opt for Viet-Nameese nationality in accordance with the provisions of this Convention.

"The authority of the husband shall not be required for the exercise of this option.

"Article 12

"After the date of the entry into force of this Convention:

"(a) Where a marriage takes place in the territory of the French Republic or outside Viet-Nam, a woman of French nationality who married a Viet-Nameese shall retain French nationality, unless she expressly declares before her marriage in the form prescribed by French law that she wishes to acquire Viet-Nameese nationality.

"(b) Where a marriage takes place in Viet-Nam, a woman of French nationality who marries a Viet-Nameese shall acquire Viet-Nameese nationality, unless she declares before or at her marriage in the form prescribed by Viet-Nameese law that she repudiates Viet-Nameese nationality.

"Article 13

"After the date of the entry into force of this Convention:

"(a) Where a marriage takes place in Viet-Nam or outside the

territory of the French Republic, a woman of Viet-Nameese nationality who marries a French national shall retain her nationality, unless she expressly declares before or at her marriage in the form prescribed by Viet-Nameese law that she wishes to acquire French nationality;

“(b) Where a marriage takes place in the territory of the French Republic, the wife shall acquire French nationality, unless she expressly declares before her marriage in the form prescribed by French law that she wishes to retain Viet-Nameese nationality.

“Article 14

“Married women who have acquired the nationality of their husband by marriage shall be entitled, after dissolution of the marriage, to apply for the resumption of their nationality of origin.

“Article 15

“The option referred to in articles 4, 5, 6 and 11 above shall be exercised within six months from the date of the entry into force of this Convention.

“Where there is a serious impediment to the exercise of the option, this time-limit shall be reckoned to commence on the date when such serious impediment is removed.”

SECTION II. MULTILATERAL CONVENTIONS

Among the multilateral conventions concluded for the regulation of the questions of nationality, three conventions deal specifically with the problem of nationality of married women: the Hague Convention of 12 April 1930, and the two Conventions of Montevideo of 1933.

A. *The Hague Convention on certain questions relating to the conflict of nationality laws, of 12 April 1930*^a

The primary purpose of this Convention was the elimination of statelessness and of its causes. Its authors did not seek to promote the recognition of women's rights or to achieve equality of these rights in the field of nationality: they sought primarily to reconcile the various legislations so as to eliminate cases of conflicts of laws leading to statelessness and, in some cases, to double nationality. The provisions of the Convention dealing with the nationality of married women are therefore based essentially on the principle applied in the legislation of the Second Group analysed above (see chapter II, section II).

^a As of 1 August 1943 the following 14 countries are parties to this convention: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, China, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, India, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Sweden.

Twenty-seven countries have signed the Convention but have not yet ratified it.

These provisions read as follows:

"Article 8. If the national law of the wife causes her to lose her nationality on marriage with a foreigner, this consequence shall be conditional on her acquiring the nationality of the husband.

"Article 9. If the national law of the wife causes her to lose her nationality upon a change in the nationality of her husband occurring during marriage, this consequence shall be conditional on her acquiring her husband's new nationality.

"Article 10. Naturalization of the husband during marriage shall not involve a change in the nationality of the wife except with her consent.

"Article 11. The wife who, under the law of her country, lost her nationality on marriage, shall not recover it after the dissolution of the marriage except on her own application and in accordance with the law of that country. If she does recover it, she shall lose the nationality which she acquired by reason of the marriage."

The purpose of article 8 is to alleviate the consequences of the deprivation of their own nationality of women marrying foreigners by making this deprivation conditional on their acquiring the nationality of their husbands.

Similarly, article 9 of the Hague Convention does not attempt to change the principle followed in internal legislations which deprive a wife of her nationality upon a change in the nationality of her husband during marriage, but seeks to limit its application to cases where the wife would acquire her husband's new nationality.

Article 10 has the effect of making the nationality of the wife independent of that of her husband in case of acquisition by the latter of a new nationality through naturalization during marriage. This provision avoids the statelessness and double nationality which would have ensued for the wife as a result of the application of two conflicting systems of national law.

Article 11 of the convention deals with the case of double nationality resulting from the dissolution of marriage; this provision states that the wife will not recover her own nationality after the dissolution of the marriage, except if she so desires, in which case she shall lose her husband's nationality acquired by marriage.

In this report to the Hague Conference, the First Committee of the Conference, which had heard the views of women's international associations, stated that the text of article 8 was a compromise between the conception of equality of sexes and that of the subordinate status of the wife (nationality of the wife follows that of her husband). The Committee did not attempt to decide in favour of either of these two systems, leaving it to the legislatures of the various countries, but proposed the texts of articles 8 and 9 "simply to remedy some of the defects resulting from existing conditions".⁹ However, "Recommendation VI" proposed

⁹ League of Nations, Official No. A.19.1931.V.

by the First Committee and adopted by the Conference reads as follows:

"VI. The Conference recommends to the States the study of the question whether it would not be possible:

"(1) To introduce into their law the principle of the equality of the sexes in matters of nationality, taking particularly into consideration the interests of the children;

"(2) And especially to decide that, in principle, the nationality of the wife shall henceforth not be affected without her consent either by the mere fact of marriage or by any change in the nationality of her husband."

In July 1931, the Committee of Representatives of Women's International Organizations transmitted to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations a report stressing the principle of equality between men and women in the field of nationality, pointing out its most important applications and protesting against the writing in the Convention of "an unequal treatment of men and women"; it was declared that "the spirit of the Codification should not confine itself to the mere registration of existing rules but should aim at adapting them, as far as possible, to contemporary conditions of international life".¹⁰

Similar requests were embodied in reports presented in the following years to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations by several other women's organizations. The Committee of Representatives of Women's Organizations expressly recommended the reconsideration of the Hague Nationality Convention and the deletion from this Convention of the "four articles that discriminated against women" (articles 8, 9, 10 and 11).¹¹

The Women's Committee of the Labour and Socialist International, however, addressed in 1935 a memorandum to the League of Nations in which it stated that the ratification of the Montevideo Convention by all States could be "detrimental to the position of women in certain countries" and invited the League "to work out the text of a Convention to safeguard the married woman's right of choice and to protect her from a change of nationality without her consent".¹²

B. *The Montevideo Conventions of 1933*

The Montevideo Convention on the Nationality of Women, signed on 26 December 1933,¹³ was the first to proclaim, in article 1,

¹⁰ Annex to League of Nations, Official No. A.19.1931.V.

¹¹ League of Nations, Official No. A.23.1932.V.

¹² League of Nations Official No. A.19(a).1935.V.

¹³ As of 1 August 1963 the following 12 countries were parties to this Convention: Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama and the United States of America.

The number of signatures not perfected by ratification was eight: Argentina, Bolivia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Haiti, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay.

the principle of equality of sexes as regards nationality. The pertinent part of this Convention reads as follows:

"The Governments represented in the Seventh International Conference of American States:

"Wishing to conclude a convention on the Nationality of Women . . . have agreed upon the following:

"Article 1

"There shall be no distinction based on sex as regards nationality in their legislation or in their practice."

Implementing the principle, the Montevideo Convention on Nationality of the same date¹⁴ declared that marriage or its dissolution will not affect the nationality of the husband or wife, and that the naturalization or loss of nationality by the husband will not affect any member of his family. Its provisions dealing with this problem read as follows:

"Article 5. Naturalization confers nationality solely on the naturalized individual and the loss of nationality, whatever shall be the form in which it takes place, affects only the person who has suffered the loss.

"Article 6. Neither matrimony nor its dissolution affects the nationality of the husband or wife or of their children."

SECTION III. UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS

A. *Convention on the Nationality of Married Women of 29 January 1957*¹⁵

The essential purpose of this Convention is to establish the principle that marriage to an alien shall not automatically affect the nationality of the wife, and, at the same time, to prevent situations where, because of conflicting laws, the wife is rendered stateless or acquires dual nationality. In three substantive articles it is laid down: (1) that marriage, dissolution of marriage and change of nationality of the husband during the marriage shall not automatically affect the nationality of the wife; (2) that the wife may retain her nationality even though the husband renounces his or voluntarily acquires the nationality of another State; (3) and that specially privileged naturalization procedures should be available for a wife who wishes to assume her husband's nation-

¹⁴ As of 1 August 1963, the following five countries are parties to this Convention: Chile, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico and Panama.

¹⁵ For a history and commentary of the Convention, and the full text see "Convention on the Nationality of Married Women", Sales No.: 62.IV.3.

ality. The Convention was opened for signature on 20 February 1957.¹⁶

The text of the preamble to the Convention and of the three substantive articles referred to above reads as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Considering that it is appropriate to conclude, under the auspices of the United Nations, an international convention on the nationality of married women, designed to eliminate conflicts of law arising out of provisions concerning the loss of acquisition of nationality by women as a result of marriage, of its dissolution, or of the change of nationality by the husband during marriage,

"Decides to open the Convention annexed to the present resolution for signature and ratification at the end of the eleventh session of the General Assembly.

"CONVENTION ON THE NATIONALITY OF MARRIED WOMEN

"The Contracting States,

"Recognizing that conflicts in law and in practice with reference to nationality arise as a result of provisions concerning the loss or acquisition of nationality by women as a result of marriage, of its dissolution or of the change of nationality by the husband during marriage,

"Recognizing that, in Article 15 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the General Assembly of the United Nations has proclaimed that "everyone has the right to a nationality" and that "no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality",

"Desiring to co-operate with the United Nations in promoting universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to sex,

"Hereby agree as hereinafter provided:

"Article 1

"Each Contracting State agrees that neither the celebration nor the dissolution of a marriage between one of its nationals and an alien, nor the change of nationality by the husband during marriage, shall automatically affect the nationality of the wife.

"Article 2

"Each Contracting State agrees that neither the voluntary acquisition of the nationality of another State nor the renunciation of its nationality by one of its nationals shall prevent the retention of its nationality by the wife of such national.

¹⁶ As of 1 August 1963, the following twenty-eight States have ratified or acceded to the Convention: Albania, Australia, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Ceylon, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Federation of Malaya, Guatemala, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Tanganyika, Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia.

The following States have signed but not ratified or acceded to the Convention: Pakistan, Portugal and Uruguay.

"Article 3

"1. Each Contracting State agrees that the alien wife of one of its nationals may, at her request, acquire the nationality of her husband through specially privileged naturalization procedures; the grant of such nationality may be subject to such limitations as may be imposed in the interests of national security or public policy.

"2. Each Contracting State agrees that the present Convention shall not be construed as affecting any legislation or judicial practice by which the alien wife of one of its nationals may, at her request, acquire her husband's nationality as a matter of right."

B. Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness

The above Convention was adopted on 28 August 1961 by a Conference of Plenipotentiaries, convened under General Assembly resolution 896 (IX) in 1959 (24 March to 18 April) and continued in 1961 (15 to 28 August). It was opened for signature on 30 August 1961, but is not yet in force.¹⁷

The primary purpose of this Convention is to reduce statelessness, and in particular to enable children who otherwise would be stateless to acquire a nationality. It does, however, contain some general provisions which may affect the nationality of married women.¹⁸ These are the following:

"Article 5 (1). If the law of a Contracting State entails loss of nationality as a consequence of any change in the personal status of a person such as marriage, termination of marriage, legitimation, recognition or adoption, such loss shall be conditional upon possession or acquisition of another nationality.

"...

"Article 6. If the law of a Contracting State provides for loss of its nationality by a person's spouse or children as a consequence of that person losing or being deprived of that nationality, such loss shall be conditional upon their possession or acquisition of another nationality.

"Article 7 (1) (a). If the law of a Contracting State permits renunciation of nationality, such renunciation shall not result in loss of nationality unless the person concerned possesses or acquires another nationality.

"..."

¹⁷ By 1 August 1963 the Convention had been signed on behalf of five States (the Dominican Republic, France, Israel, the Netherlands and the United Arab Republic); no ratifications or accessions have yet been received. According to Article 18, paragraph 1 of the Convention, it will enter into force two years after the date of the deposit of the sixth instrument of ratification or accession.

¹⁸ The full text of the Convention is contained in document A/CONF. 9/15.

Part II

**CONSTITUTIONS, LAWS AND OTHER LEGAL
INSTRUMENTS RELATING TO THE NATIONALITY
OF MARRIED WOMEN**

Afghanistan

NATIONALITY ACT OF 8 NOVEMBER 1936

Article 10. If a man acquires Afghan nationality, his wife and children also become Afghan subjects . . .

Article 11. An Afghan woman who marries an alien, in conformity with the provisions of the *chariat*, loses her Afghan nationality; however, in case of separation or dissolution of marriage by divorce or death of the husband, she recovers Afghan nationality upon presentation of a certificate proving the dissolution of the marriage or the death of the husband.

Article 12. The alien woman who marries an Afghan national becomes Afghan and acquires Afghan nationality. If a woman, widow or divorced wife of an alien, marries an Afghan national and if she has children of her marriage to the alien, these children are considered as Afghan and have Afghan nationality; however, when they reach the age of legal majority, they have the right to choose within six months the nationality of their father and lose the Afghan nationality. If the woman recovers her former nationality upon separation from her Afghan husband or after his death, she has the right to renounce Afghan nationality provided she makes application to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; . . .

Albania

DECREE NO. 1874 OF 7 JUNE 1954 ON ALBANIAN NATIONALITY

Article 3. Albanian nationality is granted to an alien who applies therefor, whatever his nationality or origin, by virtue of an order of the Presidium of the Parliament.

Article 4. Marriage does not affect the nationality of an Albanian.

Andorra

DECREE OF 17 JUNE 1939 CONCERNING ANDORRAN NATIONALITY

Article 3. An alien woman may on marrying an Andorran national opt to retain her nationality or to take her husband's nationality. In either case she shall make an express declaration

before a notary stating the nationality for which she opts, and shall be strictly bound to transmit a copy thereof to the law officers' department (*sindicatura*).

Article 4. An Andorran woman not being a tenant in tail (*no pubilla*) may on marrying an alien opt by delivering a copy of the notarial instrument to the law officers' department as prescribed in the preceding article, to retain her Andorran nationality or to take her husband's nationality.

Article 5. In both cases to which articles 3 and 4 apply the person affected shall be strictly bound to transmit the notarial instrument to the law officers' department within one year from the date of solemnization of the marriage, failing which she shall be deemed to have renounced her right to Andorran nationality.

Article 7. An alien marrying an Andorran female tenant in tail (*pubilla*) shall be entitled to acquire Andorran nationality, subject to the strict requirement that he shall within one year from the date of solemnization of the marriage renounce before a notary the nationality which he had before the marriage...

Article 8. A woman entitled at law to succeed to the estate of an Andorran family or house shall, for purposes of nationality only, be deemed to be a tenant in tail.

There may not be in the same family or house a male (*hereu*) and a female tenant in tail.

Argentina

ACT 14.354 ON NATIONALITY, CITIZENSHIP AND NATURALIZATION

Article 6. A person who is an Argentine national by birth loses his citizenship if he:

...

(c) is naturalized in a foreign country.

Article 8. An alien who has been resident in the territory of the Republic for two continuous years acquires Argentine nationality by naturalization at his request if he fulfills the other conditions prescribed by article 10 of this Act.

Article 9. An alien who has been resident in the Republic for five continuous years acquires the aforesaid nationality automatically, unless he is disqualified by any one of the provisions set forth in article 11.

Australia

NATIONALITY AND CITIZENSHIP ACT 1948-1955

Section 12. (2) Notwithstanding anything contained in the last preceding sub-section, the Minister may, upon application in the approved form, grant a certificate of registration as an Australian citizen to a person who is a citizen of a country to which section seven of this Act applies or an Irish citizen and satisfies the Minister.

(a) That he or she is not of full age;

(b) That she is the wife or widow, or that he is the husband or widower, of an Australian citizen or of a person who would, but for his or her death, have become an Australian citizen under section twenty-five of this Act; or

(c) That he or she was formerly an Australian citizen or was born in Australia.

Section 15. (4) Notwithstanding anything contained in the last preceding section or in sub-section (1.) of this section, the Minister may, upon application in the approved form, grant a certificate of naturalization as an Australian citizen to an alien who satisfies him.

(a) That she is the wife or widow, or that he is the husband or widower, of an Australian citizen or of a person who would, but for his or her death, have become an Australian citizen under section twenty-five of this Act; or.

(b) That he or she was formerly an Australian citizen or was born in Australia.

Austria

NATIONALITY ACT OF 1949

Article 2. Austrian nationality is acquired:

...

(2) By marriage;

...

Article 4. (1) An alien woman acquires the nationality of her husband by marriage.

(2) The legally effective reunion of spouses judicially separated *a mensa et thoro* shall have the same effect as marriage.

Article 5. ... (7) If Austrian nationality is granted to an alien, the wife acquires the nationality of the husband, provided

that the marriage is valid and the spouses are not judicially separated *a mensa et thoro*.

Article 6. If a male alien assumes a public professorship in an Austrian institution of higher education, he shall acquire Austrian nationality. If his children are not of full age and capacity, they shall receive Austrian nationality provided that the female children are unmarried. His wife shall also acquire Austrian nationality, provided that the marriage is valid and the spouses are not judicially separated *a mensa et thoro*.

Article 7. Austrian nationality is lost:

- (1) By marriage;
- (2) By deprivation of citizenship.

Article 8. (1) A married woman shall lose her Austrian nationality by marriage to an alien, provided it is established that, under the laws of the State of which the husband is a national, she acquires the nationality of that State by the marriage. Nevertheless, she may be permitted to retain her Austrian nationality if there are good grounds for so doing.

(3) The legally effective reunion of spouses [judicially separated *a mensa et thoro*] shall have the same effect as marriage.

Article 9. (1) Austrian nationality is lost by deprivation, provided that there is no provision to the contrary in national defence legislation:

(2) Loss of nationality by deprivation shall extend to the wife, if she simultaneously acquires foreign nationality and if the marriage is valid and the spouses are not judicially separated *a mensa et thoro*.

Belgium

ACT OF 14 DECEMBER 1932 ON THE ACQUISITION, LOSS AND RECOVERY OF NATIONALITY

Article 4. A foreign woman who marries a Belgian national, or whose husband becomes a Belgian national by option, acquires the nationality of her husband.

However, she may renounce Belgian nationality by means of a declaration made in the form prescribed in article 22, during the six months subsequent to the date of marriage if she can prove that she possesses foreign nationality or that she recovers it upon making the declaration. (Act of 4 August 1926, article 12, amended by the Act of 15 October 1932, article 1.)

She may at any time, subject to the conditions described

above, renounce Belgian nationality after the dissolution of the marriage. (Act of 15 October 1932, article 1.)

Article 15. A foreign woman whose husband acquires Belgian nationality by naturalization, follows the nationality of her husband if, within six months of the registration of the instrument of naturalization, she declares her intent to claim the benefit of the present article. The said declaration of intent shall conform to the formalities stipulated in article 10. However, she may apply for naturalization jointly with her husband and, in this case, she is exempt from the requirements prescribed by articles 12 and 13.

Article 18. The following persons lose Belgian nationality:

...

(2) A woman marrying a foreigner of a specified nationality, if she acquires the nationality of her husband under the law of the foreign country concerned;

(3) A woman whose husband voluntarily acquires foreign nationality, if the nationality of the husband is conferred upon her under the foreign law.

However, a Belgian woman, unless she acquired Belgian nationality only by marriage, may, in these two cases, retain her Belgian nationality if, within six months of the date of marriage or the date upon which the husband changed nationality, she makes a declaration in conformity with article 22. (Act of 15 May 1922, article 18, 3, as amended by the Act of 4 August 1926, article 17 and the Law of 15 October 1932, article 9.)

Article 19. ...

A woman of Belgian nationality by birth, who has lost this status in pursuance of article 18, paragraphs 2 and 3, may recover her nationality, upon the dissolution of her marriage, by a declaration of option, always provided that she has been habitually resident in Belgium or in the colony during the year immediately preceding her declaration. (Act of 15 May 1922, article 19, 1, as amended by the Act of 4 August 1926, article 18 and the Act of 15 October 1932, article 7.)

Bolivia

CONSTITUTION OF 1961

Article 37. A Bolivian woman married to an alien does not lose her nationality. An alien woman married to a Bolivian man acquires the nationality of her husband, provided she makes a declaration to this effect and resides in the country; she does not lose her Bolivian nationality even by widowhood or divorce.

Brazil

NATIONALITY ACT No. 818 OF 18 SEPTEMBER 1949

Article 8. The conditions of naturalization are the following:

...

II. Continued residence on Brazilian territory during a minimum period of five years immediately preceding the petition for naturalization.

Article 9. The period of residence prescribed in article 8 shall be reduced when the applicant for naturalization fulfils one of the following conditions:

(1) Has a Brazilian child or a Brazilian spouse.

...

Article 11. An alien woman who has been married for over five years to a Brazilian diplomat in service, will have to fulfil only the conditions prescribed in paragraphs 3 and 7 of article 8.

The application for naturalization must be submitted with the proof of marriage duly authorized by the Brazilian Government, if such condition was required at the time of the celebration of marriage.

Bulgaria

LAW ON NATIONALITY OF 1948 AS AMENDED BY DECREE No. 337 OF 1.8.1952

Article 4. The marriage between a Bulgarian national and an alien does not affect their nationality.

Burma

THE UNION CITIZENSHIP ACT No. XXVI OF 1948

Section 10. Subject to the provision of this Act a married woman shall be capable of acquiring or divesting herself of citizenship of the Union in all respects as if she were *feme sole*; and no woman shall acquire or lose such citizenship by marriage.

Section 11. (1) Any woman who is married to a citizen of the Union may, after continuous residence in the Union for at least one year, apply to the Minister for a certificate of citizenship.

(2) The Minister, if satisfied that the applicant, not being

under a disability, has married a citizen of the Union and has been resident for a period of not less than one year immediately preceding the date of her application, may, on the applicant giving an undertaking to renounce her foreign national status, grant to the applicant a certificate of citizenship.

(3) A certificate of citizenship shall not take effect until the applicant has made a declaration, either on oath or affirmation, renouncing her status as a citizen of any foreign country.

Cambodia

CIVIL CODE

Chapter I. Nationality

Article 23. (as amended by Krâm No. 913-NS of 30 November 1954).

An alien woman who is the legal wife of a Cambodian national shall become a Cambodian national by right and notwithstanding any provision to the contrary, from the day of her marriage.

A Cambodian woman shall in no case lose her nationality as a result of marriage to an alien.

Article 24. A Cambodian woman legally married to an alien shall retain her nationality and transmit it to the children of the marriage, unless her husband is French, in which case she shall acquire French nationality for the duration of the marriage and upon its dissolution shall recover her Cambodian nationality . . .

Article 24 bis added by Krâm No. 913-NS of 30 November 1954.

Cambodian nationality may be renounced by:

1. A Cambodian national's wife of foreign origin, when the marriage has been dissolved by the death of the husband or by divorce, provided that it is established that no child has been born of the marriage and in addition that the law of her country of origin has never deprived her of her original nationality because of her marriage or that it restores that nationality to her because of her widowhood or divorce.

2. . . .

Article 25. Any Cambodian who, with the authorization of the Government acquires a foreign nationality by naturalization shall lose his Cambodian nationality. Loss of Cambodian nationality shall be effective from the date on which foreign nationality is granted.

This loss of nationality, however, shall not apply to the spouse or children, who retain Cambodian nationality.

Article 27 added by Krâm No. 913-NS of 30 November 1954.

Renunciation (of Cambodian nationality) shall affect only the person who renounces it.

Forfeiture shall apply only to the person whose nationality is forfeited. It shall not affect the status of the spouse and children as Cambodian nationals. Cambodian nationality, once forfeited, shall be recoverable only by naturalization.

Cameroon

ORDINANCE NO. 59-66 OF 26 NOVEMBER 1959 EMBODYING THE CAMEROONIAN NATIONALITY CODE

...

Article 17. Subject to the provisions of the following articles, a foreign woman marrying a Cameroonian national shall acquire Cameroonian nationality upon the celebration of the marriage.

Article 18. A woman whose national law permits her to retain her nationality may at the time of the celebration of the marriage and in the form specified in article 37 *et seq.* of this Code, declare that she declines Cameroonian nationality.

A woman may make such declaration without authorization even if she is a minor.

A foreign woman who has married a Cameroonian national prior to the publication of this Ordinance shall be allowed six months from the date of such publication in which to make the declaration.

Article 19. Within six months from its celebration in the case of a marriage contracted on or after the date on which this Ordinance comes into force, or within six months from the publication of this Ordinance in the case of a marriage contracted before such date, the Government may by decree object to the acquisition of Cameroonian nationality under conditions to be established by a statutory decree.

Article 25. Cameroonian nationality shall be granted by decree on the application of a foreigner subject to a joint inquiry by the Ministers for Justice, the Interior and Public Health.

Article 26. No person shall obtain Cameroonian nationality by naturalization.

...

Unless he can prove that he has habitually resided in Cameroon during the five consecutive years preceding the submission of his application.

...

Article 27. Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding article, no condition of residence shall be required of a foreigner:

If he was born in Cameroon or is married to a Cameroonian woman;

...

Article 33. A Cameroonian woman marrying a foreign national shall retain her Cameroonian nationality unless, at the time of the celebration of the marriage and under the conditions established in articles 37 *et. seq.* of this Code, she declares that she renounces the said nationality.

A Cameroonian woman who has married a foreigner prior to the publication of this Ordinance shall have one year from the date of such publication in which to exercise her option.

The declaration may be made without authorization even if the woman is a minor.

Such a declaration shall not, however, become valid until a woman acquires or is able to acquire the nationality of her husband under his national law.

Canada

THE CANADIAN CITIZENSHIP ACT (CHAPTER 33, R.S.C. 1952) AS AMENDED IN 1953 AND 1954

10. (1) The Minister may, in his discretion, grant a certificate of citizenship to any person who is not a Canadian citizen and who makes application for that purpose and satisfies the Court that,

(a) he has attained the age of twenty-one years, or he is the spouse of and resides in Canada with a Canadian citizen;

(b) He has resided in Canada for a period of at least one year immediately preceding the date of his application;

(c) The applicant has

(i) Acquired Canadian domicile;

(ii) Served outside of Canada in the armed forces of Canada in a war in which Canada was or is engaged or in connexion with any action taken by Canada under the United Nations Charter, the North Atlantic Treaty or other similar instrument for collective defence that may be entered into by Canada;

(iii) Been lawfully admitted to Canada for permanent residence and is the wife of a Canadian, or

(iv) Had a place of domicile in Canada for at least twenty

years immediately before the first day of January 1947, and was not, on that date, under order of deportation;

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1), the Minister may, in his discretion, grant a certificate of citizenship to any person who is a British subject and who makes to the Minister a declaration that he desires such certificate and who satisfies the Minister that he possesses the qualifications prescribed by paragraphs (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), and (g) of subsection (1);

15. (1) A Canadian citizen, who, when outside of Canada and not under a disability, by any voluntary and formal act other than marriage, acquires the nationality or citizenship of a country other than Canada, thereupon ceases to be a Canadian citizen.

16. Where any Canadian citizen on marriage, became or becomes under the law of any other country a national or citizen of that country, if after the marriage, he makes, while not under disability, and still such a national or citizen, a declaration renouncing his Canadian citizenship, he thereupon ceases to be a Canadian citizen.

Central African Republic

ACT NO. 61.2.12 PROMULGATING THE NATIONALITY CODE OF THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Article 13. Subject to the provisions of articles 14, 15 and 38, an alien woman who marries a national of the Central African Republic shall acquire the nationality of the Central African Republic upon the celebration of the marriage before a registrar.

Article 14. If, under her national law, the woman may retain her nationality, she shall have the right to declare at the time of the celebration of the marriage that she declines the nationality of the Central African Republic...

Article 29. The following may be naturalized without any condition as to length of residence:

...

(3) The wife and the children of full age of an alien who acquires the nationality of the Central African Republic.

Article 49. A woman national of the Central African Republic who marries an alien shall retain the nationality of the Central African Republic, unless, before the celebration of the marriage, she makes an express declaration, subject to the conditions and according to the procedure laid down in article 55 *et seq.*, that she renounces such nationality... Such a declaration shall be valid only if the woman acquires or may acquire her husband's nationality under the law of his country.

Ceylon

CITIZENSHIP ACT NO. 18 OF 1948, AS AMENDED BY ACTS NO. 40 OF 1950 AND 13 OF 1955

11A. (1) Subject to the other provisions of this Part, no person who is the spouse, or the widow or widower, of a citizen of Ceylon by descent or registration, shall be registered as a citizen of Ceylon under this Act, except in accordance with the succeeding provisions of this section.

(2) A person who desires to be registered as a citizen of Ceylon under this section shall send an application in the prescribed form and manner to the prescribed officer.

(3) After the receipt of the application under sub-section (2), the prescribed officer shall send the application to the Minister, if he is satisfied that the applicant has the following qualifications:

(a) that the applicant has the qualifications specified in paragraphs (a) and (c) of sub-section (1) of section 11;¹

(b) that the applicant has been resident in Ceylon throughout a period of one year immediately preceding the date of the application of such applicant; and

(c) that the applicant is the spouse or the widow or widower of a citizen of Ceylon by descent or registration.

(4) The Minister may refuse an application sent to him under sub-section (3), if he is satisfied that it is not in the public interest to grant the application.

14. (2) A person who is a citizen of any country other than Ceylon under any law in force in that country shall not be granted citizenship by registration unless he renounces citizenship of that country in accordance with that law.

Article 19. A person who is a citizen of Ceylon by descent shall cease to be a citizen of Ceylon if he voluntarily becomes a citizen of any other country.

Article 20. (1) A person who is a citizen of Ceylon by registration shall cease to be a citizen of Ceylon if he voluntarily becomes a citizen of any other country.

Chad

LAW NO. 31-60 OF 27 FEBRUARY 1961

Article 13. An alien woman who marries a national of Chad shall acquire the nationality of Chad on the date of the marriage. Nevertheless, she may decline such nationality by an express

¹ 11(a). The applicant is of full age and sound mind — 11(c) the applicant is and intends to continue to be ordinarily resident in Ceylon.

declaration to that effect signed at the time of the celebration of the marriage.

Article 24. The following shall automatically lose the nationality of Chad:

1. . . .

2. A woman of Chad who marries an alien if, at the time of the celebration of the marriage, she makes an express declaration renouncing the nationality of Chad in favour of that of her husband.

Chile

DECREE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, No. 494 OF
6 MAY 1935, PROMULGATING THE CONVENTION ON NATIONALITY
OF MONTEVIDEO AS A LAW OF THE REPUBLIC

Article 6. Neither matrimony nor its dissolution affects the nationality of the husband or wife or of their children.

SUPREME DECREE No. 3690 OF 16 JULY 1941

Article 4. Applicants who, five years before submission of the application [for naturalization] have married a Chilean or who have Chilean children are exempted from the requirement of production of identity papers issued by the authorities of the country of origin or papers from their last place of residence [before coming to Chile].

China

NATIONALITY ACT OF 5 FEBRUARY 1929

Article 2. (1) A foreign woman who marries a Chinese national and who thereby loses her nationality under the law of her own country acquires Chinese nationality.

Article 8. The wife of a naturalized person and his children, recognized as such by the law of their own country, shall concurrently acquire citizenship in the Republic of China, unless a provision to the contrary exists in the laws of their original country.

Article 10. (1) A Chinese woman who marries a foreigner and applies to the Ministry of the Interior for authorization to renounce Chinese nationality loses her Chinese nationality.

Colombia

CONSTITUTION OF 1886 AS AMENDED IN 1945

Article 9. A person shall lose his status as a Colombian national if he acquires a certificate of naturalization in a foreign country and becomes domiciled abroad; . . .

LAW NO. 22-BIS OF 29 FEBRUARY 1936

Article 3. . . . The foreign wife of either a Colombian national or a naturalized alien must make her own application for naturalization.

Article 4. . . . The wife of a Colombian national may apply after two years' residence.

Congo (Brazzaville)

ACT NO. 35-61 OF 30 JUNE 1961 PROMULGATING THE CONGOLESE NATIONALITY CODE

Article 18. An alien woman who marries a Congolese shall acquire Congolese nationality after residing with her husband in the Congo for five years from the date of the registration of the marriage.

Article 19. Until the expiration of the above-mentioned period an alien woman shall have the right to declare, subject to the conditions laid down in article 57 *et seq.*, that she declines Congolese nationality.

Article 30. The following may be naturalized without any condition as to length of residence:

. . .

(2) The wife . . . of an alien who acquires Congolese nationality.

Article 47. A Congolese who voluntarily acquires any other nationality shall lose his Congolese nationality.

Costa Rica

CONSTITUTION OF 7 NOVEMBER 1949

Article 14. The following persons are Costa Ricans by naturalization:

...

(5) Every alien woman who on marrying a Costa Rican loses her nationality and declares her intention to become a Costa Rican;

Article 16. A person shall lose his status as a Costa Rican:

(1) If he adopts another nationality;

(2) If, being a Costa Rican by naturalization, he voluntarily absents himself from the territory of the Republic for more than six consecutive years and cannot prove that he has maintained his ties with the country.

Article 17. Loss of status as a Costa Rican shall not extend to a spouse or children...

ALIENS AND NATURALIZATION ACT OF 29 APRIL 1950

Article 2. The following are Costa Rican by naturalization:

...

5. An alien woman who, on marriage with a Costa Rican, loses her nationality or declares her intention to become a Costa Rican;

...

Article 4. Loss of Costa Rican nationality does not extend to the spouse or the children, who will continue to enjoy it so long as they do not lose it under article 16 of the Political Constitution; acquisition of Costa Rican nationality does not extend to the spouse who retains his or her own nationality, unless he or she applies for naturalization under this Act.

...

Article 6. If under the laws of the country of which the husband is a national the Costa Rican wife cannot acquire his nationality, she shall retain her Costa Rican nationality unaltered; if on the contrary she loses her nationality under the laws of his country, she may, if the marriage is dissolved and she returns to Costa Rica, resume her nationality as a natural-born or naturalized Costa Rican, whichever was her status before the marriage. In any case, if the option is in her choice, a Costa Rican woman should clearly state in the marriage document what her future nationality is to be, so that the Registrar may note it in the relevant entry in the marriage register. In order to re-acquire Costa Rican nationality, it shall be sufficient for her to renounce the nationality of the husband, for which purpose an appearance shall be entered before the Registrar either by her in person or by a representative holding special powers of attorney granted in Costa Rica.

Cuba

FUNDAMENTAL LAW OF CUBA 1959

Article 13. The following persons are Cuban nationals by naturalization:

(a) . . .

(b) An alien who marries a Cuban woman, and an alien woman who marries a Cuban national, if children are born of that union or if the persons in question reside in the country continually for two years after being married, provided that they first renounce their original nationality.

. . .

Article 16. Neither marriage nor dissolution of marriage shall affect the nationality of the spouse or their children.

A Cuban woman married to an alien shall retain her Cuban nationality.

An alien woman who marries a Cuban national and an alien who marries a Cuban woman shall retain their nationality of origin or shall acquire Cuban nationality by option in accordance with the Fundamental Law, a statute, or an international treaty.

Czechoslovakia

ACT NO. 194 OF 13 JULY 1949 AS AMENDED BY ACT NO. 72/1958 CONCERNING THE ACQUISITION AND LOSS OF CZECHOSLOVAK STATE CITIZENSHIP

Article 2. (1) An alien woman who marries a citizen shall acquire State citizenship if the executive organ of the competent District National Committee approves an application made by her to that effect. The application may be made before the marriage but not later than six months thereafter. Even where the application is approved after the marriage, the applicant shall be deemed to have acquired State citizenship on the date of the marriage.

(2) The children of an alien woman who are under the age of fifteen years and are included in her application shall acquire State citizenship together with her.

Article 3. (3) Spouses may apply jointly for State citizenship; each spouse's application shall be considered separately.

Article 8. (1) A woman who is a Czechoslovak State citizen shall not lose State citizenship by her marriage to an alien or a stateless person.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in this Act, the loss of State citizenship by one spouse shall not affect the State citizenship of the other spouse or of the children.

ACT OF 17 OCTOBER 1958 TO AMEND AND SUPPLEMENT THE PROVISIONS
CONCERNING THE ACQUISITION AND LOSS
OF CZECHOSLOVAK STATE CITIZENSHIP

Article II. A female citizen who married an alien before the date on which this Act came into force may apply for the retention of State citizenship not later than six months after the marriage. Such applications and other unprocessed applications for the retention of Czechoslovak State citizenship shall continue to be dealt with in accordance with article 5 of Act No. 194/1949, with the effects therein prescribed.²

Denmark ³

DANISH NATIONALITY ACT OF 27 MAY 1950

Article 6. Nationality can be acquired by naturalization in accordance with the Constitution...

Article 7. Danish nationality shall be lost by:

1. A person who acquires a foreign nationality, upon application or by expressed consent.

² Article 5 of Act No. 194/1949 provides: "A woman who is a Czechoslovak national shall lose her nationality by marriage to an alien, provided that she acquires by marriage her husband's nationality under the legal system of his country. The regional national committee can, however, on an application made by the woman before the marriage, or at the latest, six months after the marriage, declare that she retains her Czechoslovak nationality. Even if the said application receives a favourable decision after the marriage, no loss of nationality shall be deemed to have occurred."

³ A "Circular Respecting the Granting of Danish Nationality" of 24 March 1952 reads as follows:

I. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

1. *Residence*

As a general rule, Scandinavians must have resided in Denmark without interruption for at least seven years and other aliens for at least ten years.

...
II. SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PARTICULAR GROUPS OF APPLICANTS

A female applicant married to a Danish national may as a rule expect to be naturalized after she has resided in Denmark with her Danish husband for one and one-half years. If she was married to a Danish national before she immigrated to Denmark, or if there are special circumstances, the residence requirement may be further relaxed or even dispensed with entirely.

Such applicants will usually not be obliged to meet the requirements concerning conduct, support or language.

...

...

Article 9. A person who is or who wishes to become a national of a foreign country can be released of his/her Danish nationality by Royal Decree. If the applicant is not already a national of a foreign country the release shall take place on the condition that the applicant shall acquire the nationality of another country within a fixed time limit.

Dominican Republic

CONSTITUTION OF 16 SEPTEMBER 1962

Part IV: Political rights — Section I

Article 12

...

4. Naturalized persons. The law shall specify the requirements and procedure for naturalization.

Paragraph I. A Dominican national will not be recognized as possessing any other nationality as long as he is residing on the territory of the Republic.

Paragraph II. A Dominican woman married to an alien may acquire the nationality of her husband.

CIVIL CODE

Article 12. (As amended by Act No. 3354 of 3 August 1952).

A foreign woman who marries a Dominican shall acquire her husband's status, unless the law of her country authorizes her to retain her nationality, in which case she shall have the option of stating in the marriage record that she declines Dominican nationality.

Article 19. (As supplemented by Act No. 3926 of 18 September 1954.) A Dominican woman who marries an alien and who wishes to acquire her husband's nationality, provided the law of his country permits it, shall expressly state that wish, which shall be noted in the marriage record. If she wishes to acquire her husband's nationality after the marriage has taken place, she must do so through naturalization.

If the procedure of naturalization is not applicable because under the law of the husband's country she acquires his nationality by reason of the marriage, she must make a declaration before the Secretary of State for the Interior, Police and Communications, to the effect that she opts for the nationality of her husband.

NATURALIZATION ACT NO. 1683 OF 16 APRIL 1948

Article 1 (e) (as amended by Act No. 4063 of 3 March 1955). The Executive Branch shall be entitled to grant Dominican nationality, without any requirements as to residence or payment of taxes or dues, to an alien woman who upon entering into marriage with a Dominican national retained her foreign nationality in the manner set forth in article 12, as revised, of the Civil Code.

Article 3. A woman married to an alien who becomes a naturalized Dominican may obtain naturalization without being required to reside permanently in the country, provided that she makes the necessary application at the same time as her husband and is in the country when such application is made.

Once the husband is naturalized, she may become naturalized without further formalities, provided that she is resident in the country at the date of application and that the application is authorized by the husband. Such authorization is not required if, on applying for naturalization, the wife can show that the laws of her own country do not require the spouse's authorization in order to obtain another nationality. In either case, the necessary fees must be paid.

Article 22. A woman who is Dominican by birth or origin, who marries an alien and has thereby acquired her husband's nationality either voluntarily or by naturalization, or who has acquired that nationality as a result of her marriage in virtue of legislation enacted prior to Act 485 of 15 January 1944 as amended by article 19 of the Civil Code, may have her dominican nationality restored either while she is married or after the dissolution of her marriage, provided that she express such intention to the Ministry for the Interior and Police and simultaneously establishes residence in the country if she has not done so previously.

Article 23. When the marriage has not been dissolved, the aforesaid declaration of intention shall be referred to the Executive Authority who may decide that it shall have no effect and that the woman shall retain her husband's nationality.

Ecuador

CONSTITUTION OF 31 DECEMBER 1946

Article 12. Neither matrimony nor its dissolution affects the nationality of husband and wife.

DECREE NO. 985 GOVERNING NATURALIZATION, EXTRADITION AND DEPORTATION

Article 5. The alien woman, wife of an alien who has applied for naturalization, can apply for her naturalization jointly with

her husband. In this case, the decrees of naturalization will be granted individually.

Article 6. The alien woman, wife of an Ecuadorean citizen, can acquire her husband's nationality, either by declaration made at the time of her marriage to the effect that she adopts the Ecuadorean nationality and renounces her previous nationality, or at any time after her marriage by means of an application addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs who will take the necessary decision.

El Salvador

CONSTITUTION OF 1962

Article 13. The following are Salvadoreans by naturalization:

...

5. Aliens of either sex who, after two years' residence in El Salvador, marry Salvadoreans, provided that they opt at the time of marriage for Salvadorean nationality, and aliens who, being married to Salvadoreans, have resided in El Salvador for two years and apply to the competent authorities for naturalization.

Persons who become Salvadoreans by naturalization must expressly renounce any other nationality.

ALIENS ACT OF 27 SEPTEMBER 1886

Article 2. ...

(3) A female national of El Salvador who marries a foreign national shall if widowed retain her foreign nationality. On dissolution of her marriage a female national of El Salvador by birth may recover her nationality if she establishes residence in the Republic and declares before the proper governor her intention to recover her nationality.

A female national of El Salvador who does not acquire the nationality of her husband by marriage according to the law of his country shall retain her own nationality.

Subject to the foregoing rule, where a man changes his nationality after marriage, his wife and his minor children subject to parental authority shall, if they reside in the country in which he is naturalized, take his new nationality.

Ethiopia

NATIONALITY LAW OF 22 JULY 1930

2. A regular marriage of an Ethiopian subject with a foreign woman confers upon the latter Ethiopian nationality.

3. Is considered, in this case, as a regular marriage:

(a) The marriage of an Ethiopian subject performed in Ethiopia, with a foreign woman, according to the Ethiopian civil marriage provisions creating between them the community of property;

(b) The marriage of an Ethiopian subject, performed abroad with a non-Ethiopian woman, in conformity with the law and forms of celebration of marriage of the country where such union is taking place.

4. The regular marriage of a woman of Ethiopian nationality with a foreigner makes her forfeit her Ethiopian nationality if her marriage with the foreigner in question confers upon her the nationality of her husband; otherwise she retains her Ethiopian nationality. In the case where such a woman, forfeiting her Ethiopian nationality, would be the owner of real estate, the status of her property will be dealt with in conformity with the law enacted for this purpose by the Imperial Ethiopian Government.

5. Is considered as regular marriage:

(a) The marriage performed in Ethiopia between an Ethiopian woman and a foreigner, before the consular authorities of the husband;

(b) The marriage of an Ethiopian woman, performed abroad with a foreigner, according to the national law of the husband and in conformity with the legal forms of celebration of marriage of the country where such union is taking place.

11. Loses Ethiopian nationality:

(a) The Ethiopian subject who acquires another nationality;

(b) The Ethiopian woman by her marriage to a foreigner.

16. The naturalization thus granted by decree will not extend its effects to the naturalized person's legitimate wife unless the latter personally applies for the benefit thereof.

18. The Ethiopian woman who, by her marriage to a foreigner, has lost her Ethiopian nationality, will be able to recover it as a result of the dissolution of her marriage, through a divorce, or physical separation or on account of her husband's death, if she returns to reside in Ethiopia and applies to the Ethiopian Government for reintegration into her original Ethiopian nationality.

Finland

ACT OF 9 MAY 1941 RESPECTING THE ACQUISITION AND LOSS OF FINNISH CITIZENSHIP

Article 3. An alien woman who marries a Finnish man acquires citizenship by the marriage . . .

Article 4. An alien may acquire Finnish citizenship by making application therefor if:

- (1) He has attained twenty-one years of age;
- (2) His ordinary residence and home has for the five immediately preceding years been in Finland;
- (3) His conduct is known to be irreproachable; and
- (4) He is and presumably will continue to be able to support himself and his family.

A married couple may not be granted Finnish citizenship unless they make a joint application: provided that a married alien may be granted Finnish citizenship on his own application if the other spouse is a Finnish citizen, or both spouses have ceased to cohabit and therefore live apart, or the other spouse has been missing for not less than three years, or there are other special reasons for granting Finnish citizenship.

Article 6. An applicant may be granted Finnish citizenship even though he does not meet the requirement set out in article 4, first paragraph, sub-paragraph (2), if he was formerly a Finnish citizen, or is married to a Finnish citizen, or his spouse with whom he is jointly applying for Finnish citizenship meets the aforesaid requirement, or there are special reasons for granting him Finnish citizenship.

Article 10. A Finnish citizen who is admitted to the citizenship of another country upon his application shall lose his Finnish citizenship. A Finnish citizen who becomes a citizen of another country otherwise than upon his application shall lose his Finnish citizenship if his actual residence and domicile are outside Finland; if he resides in Finland he shall lose his Finnish citizenship on removing his residence from Finland.

A foreign-born woman married to a Finnish man shall lose Finnish citizenship if:

In addition to having Finnish citizenship she has retained the citizenship which she possessed before her marriage and her husband acquires that citizenship; or

She has retained her former citizenship and, after dissolution of the marriage with the Finnish man, marries a man who is a citizen of the country whose citizenship she has retained. (Act of 23 July 1943.)

Article 11. A person who by birth has acquired both Finnish citizenship and a foreign citizenship shall lose his Finnish citizenship upon attaining twenty-one years of age if at that time he is a citizen of the foreign country and does not have his ordinary residence and home in Finland, or, being subject to military service in Finland, has not performed or begun to perform regular military service there, or has not attended a Finnish-language or Swedish-language school in Finland for at least two years, or has not otherwise had any such relationship with Finland as would indicate solidarity with that country.

When a Finnish man loses Finnish citizenship as provided in the first paragraph, his wife shall also lose Finnish citizenship if she was born an alien and has retained foreign citizenship.

France

FRENCH NATIONALITY CODE OF 19 OCTOBER 1945

Article 6 (as amended by Ordinance 59.65 of 19 October 1959). Any alien woman married to a Frenchman who in virtue of the provisions in force at the time of the marriage was required in order to acquire her husband's nationality to make an express declaration may, if she failed to make such a declaration, and subject to authorization by the Minister of Health and Population, apply for French nationality by means of a signed declaration in accordance with articles 101 *et seq.* of the French Nationality Code and on the conditions laid down in articles 56, 57, 58 and 79 of the said Code.

Article 37. Subject to the provisions of articles 38, 39, 40 and 41, a foreign woman marrying a French national acquires French nationality upon the celebration of the marriage.

Article 38. The [foreign] woman whose national law permits her to retain her nationality, has the right to declare, prior to the celebration of the marriage, that she declines the French nationality. This right may be exercised without any authorization, even when the woman is a minor.

Article 39. During the six month following the celebration of the marriage, the Government may by decree object to the acquisition of French nationality.

In the event of an objection by the Government, the woman concerned shall be deemed never to have acquired French nationality . . .

Article 40. An alien woman against whom an expulsion order or restricted residence order has been issued, the original terms of which have not been expressly rescinded, shall be excluded from the benefit of article 37.

Article 42. A woman does not acquire French nationality if her marriage to a French national is annulled by a decision of a French court or by a decision enforceable in France, even if the marriage was contracted in good faith . . .

Article 64. The following may be naturalized without any condition as to length of residence:

...

(4) The wife and child of a foreigner who acquires French nationality.

Article 94. A French woman marrying a foreign national retains her French nationality, unless before the celebration of the marriage, she makes an express declaration, under the conditions and in the form established in article 101 *et seq.*, that she renounces the said nationality . . .

In that case, the woman is released of her allegiance to France as from the date of the marriage ceremony.

Article 96. The Frenchman who, in fact, acts as a national of a foreign country can, if he has the nationality of that country, be deprived, by decree, of his French nationality.

In such case, he is liberated of his allegiance to France as of the date of the decree.

The measures taken in respect of him may be extended to his wife and minor children if they have a foreign nationality. However, no such measure may be extended to minor children unless it is also extended to the wife.

Article 100. The loss [of nationality] may also be extended to the wife and minor children of the person concerned, if they are of foreign origin and have retained foreign nationality.

Gabon

ACT NO. 89/61 OF 2 MARCH 1962 PROMULGATING THE NATIONALITY CODE OF GABON

TITLE III. ACQUISITION OF GABON NATIONALITY AFTER BIRTH

Chapter I. Acquisition by marriage

Article 16. Subject to the provisions of articles 17 and 18, an alien woman who marries a Gabon national, shall acquire Gabon nationality upon celebration of the marriage.

Article 17. If, under the law of her country, an alien woman may retain her nationality, she shall have the right to declare, before or during the celebration of the marriage, that she declines Gabon nationality.

Article 18. Within six months after the date of the marriage, the Head of State may by decree bar the acquisition of Gabon nationality.

During that six-month period a woman who has acquired Gabon nationality by marriage may not exercise any of the rights expressly reserved to Gabon nationals.

If the Head of State makes such a decree, the woman concerned shall be deemed never to have acquired Gabon nationality.

An alien woman shall not acquire Gabon nationality if her marriage with a Gabon national is annulled by a decision given by a Gabon court or enforceable in Gabon, even if the marriage was contracted in good faith.

TITLE IV. LOSS AND FORFEITURE OF GABON NATIONALITY

Chapter I. Loss of Nationality

Art. 27. . . .

(2) A Gabon woman who marries an alien [shall lose Gabon nationality] if, at the time of the celebration of the marriage, she makes an express declaration renouncing Gabon nationality in order to acquire the nationality of her husband under the law of his country.

Germany (Federal Republic of)

BASIC LAW OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY OF 23 MAY 1949

Article 3, section 2. Men and women shall have equal rights.

Article 16, section 1. No one may be deprived of his (her) German citizenship. Citizenship may be lost only by operation of law; and no person shall lose citizenship against his (her) will if he (she) is thereby rendered stateless.

THIRD SETTLEMENT OF NATIONALITY QUESTIONS ACT OF 19 AUGUST 1957, PROMULGATED ON 23 AUGUST 1957

Article 1. Article 3, paragraph 3 and article 6 of the Nationality Act of the *Reich* and the states composing it of 22 July 1913 (*Reichsgesetzblatt*, page 583), which ceased to be operative on 31 March 1953, shall be replaced by the following provisions:

(2) Article 6.

1. An alien woman who marries a German national may claim naturalization as long as the marriage exists and the husband

possesses German nationality. If the marriage is dissolved by the death of the husband or by divorce granted for a reason other than misconduct on the part of the wife, she shall continue to enjoy the right to naturalization for one year after the death of the husband or the date on which the divorce decree becomes final.

2. If the marriage is contracted before a German registrar, the alien wife may also acquire German nationality by having her declaration that she wishes to acquire German nationality entered in the register.

3. Wives who are minors shall have the same status as adults.

Article 2. 1. Any alien woman who has married a German national between 1 April 1953 and the date of the entry into force of this Act may claim naturalization under article 6, paragraph 1, of the Nationality Act as amended by this Act.

2. A woman who has contracted a marriage as described in paragraph 1 above may declare within a peremptory time-limit of one year that she wishes to be regarded as having acquired German nationality with retroactive effect from the date of marriage. The declaration shall be made to the competent naturalization authority, either in writing and in officially certified form, or orally and registered with that authority; it shall result in the retroactive acquisition of German nationality by the declarant and by any persons who may have derived German nationality from her.

Ghana

THE GHANA NATIONALITY ACT OF 7 JUNE 1961

Citizenship by Registration and Naturalization

3. (1) ...

(2) ...

(3) A woman who is married to a citizen of Ghana or who was married to a citizen and has not since remarried may, with the approval of the President acting on the advice of the Cabinet, be registered as a citizen of Ghana whether or not she is of full age and capacity.

(4) A person shall not be registered as a citizen under this section until he has taken the oath of allegiance.

Renunciation and Deprivation of Citizenship

10. (1) If any citizen of Ghana of full age and capacity who is also a citizen of another country makes a declaration of renunciation of citizenship of Ghana, the Minister, if he is satisfied that

person is not ordinarily resident in Ghana, shall, and in all other cases may, cause the declaration to be registered; and upon the registration, that person shall cease to be a citizen: Provided that the Minister may withhold registration of any such declaration if in his opinion it is contrary to public policy.

(2) For the purposes of this section any woman who has been married shall be deemed to be of full age.

11. The Minister may with the approval of the President acting on the advice of the Cabinet by order deprive a person of his citizenship of Ghana if —

(a) he is satisfied that that person by a voluntary and formal act other than marriage has acquired citizenship of another country;

...

Greece

LEGISLATIVE DECREE NO. 3370 OF 20 SEPTEMBER 1955 PROMULGATING THE GREEK NATIONALITY CODE

Acquisition of nationality

Article 4. 1. An alien woman who marries a Greek shall acquire Greek nationality except if, provided that she retains the nationality that she possessed at the time of the celebration of the marriage, she declares before the marriage ceremony that she does not wish to acquire Greek nationality.

2. Greek nationality shall not be conferred by marriage on an alien woman:

(a) against whom an expulsion order has been issued;

(b) who is a national of a State at war with Greece, if the marriage has been celebrated during the war.

Article 11. The wife of a naturalized Greek national may acquire Greek nationality if she states her wish to do so before the municipal, communal or consular authority of her place of domicile and takes the oath of allegiance in accordance with article 9 within the twelve months following naturalization . . .

Loss of nationality

Article 15. A woman who has acquired Greek nationality by her marriage to a Greek national shall lose it if, having retained the nationality which she possessed at the time of the celebration of the marriage, she declares during the twelve months following that she wishes to conserve it, the declaration shall be made in

accordance with the provisions of article 4, paragraph 1. This right is not granted to a woman who is prosecuted for a criminal offence.

Article 16. A Greek woman who marries an alien shall lose Greek nationality if by marriage she acquires that of her husband, except if she declares before her marriage that she wishes to retain Greek nationality; the declaration shall be made to the municipal or communal authority of her place of domicile or, if she resides abroad, to the Greek consular authority of her country of residence . . .

Article 17. An alien woman who acquires Greek nationality by marriage to a Greek national may, after dissolution of the marriage and on condition that she acquires a foreign nationality, renounce Greek nationality if she declares her wish to do so to the competent municipal or communal authority or the Greek consular authority and if this renunciation of nationality is authorized by an order of the Minister of the Interior on the advice of the Nationality Committee.

Recovery of Greek nationality

Article 21. 1. Articles 10 and 11 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the minor children and to the wife of a person who has recovered Greek nationality.

Article 22. 1. A woman who loses Greek nationality under article 16 may recover it if she declares her wish to do so during the twelve months following marriage. The declaration shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the said article.

2. A woman who loses Greek nationality under article 16 may recover it after the dissolution of her marriage if, being resident in Greece and having made an application to the Ministry of the Interior, she takes the oath of allegiance. The same applies in cases of separation from bed and board.

In an exceptional case, the Minister of the Interior may authorize a woman resident abroad to recover Greek nationality without returning to Greece by taking the oath before the consular authority.

Guatemala

CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA, 1956

Article 8. The following are naturalized Guatemalans:

(3) An alien woman married to a Guatemalan who chooses Guatemalan nationality or who, in accordance with the laws of her country, acquires the nationality of her husband by reason of her marriage.

Article 10. Persons who acquire Guatemalan nationality by naturalization must expressly renounce any other nationality and take an oath of allegiance to Guatemala and of respect for the institutions created by this Constitution.

Article 11. Guatemalan nationality is lost:

(1) by naturalization in a foreign country unless it is a Central American country.

Article 12. Guatemalan nationality may be recovered:

(3) By dissolution of the marriage, when naturalization in a foreign country has resulted from marriage, provided that the person concerned declares his or her desire to recover Guatemalan nationality, and without such declaration if the foreign nationality has been lost through dissolution of the marriage.

Guinea

DECREE NO. 137 PG OF 3 JUNE 1959

Article 1. Pending the promulgation of the Guinean Nationality Act, Guinean women who are not natives of the Republic of Guinea but are married to Guinean nationals shall be on the same footing as their husbands in respect both of their status and of wages and wage accessories earned in the exercise of employment.

Article 2. For the purpose both of law and of remuneration for services, such women shall be subject to the obligations and enjoy the rights inherent in the Guinean nationality of their husbands.

Haiti

ACT OF 22 AUGUST 1907 AS AMENDED BY ACT No. 220
OF 23 OCTOBER 1942

Article 9. The alien woman married to a Haitian follows the nationality of her husband.

The Haitian woman married to an alien retains her Haitian nationality.

Article 15. The Haitian woman whose Haitian husband is naturalized abroad during marriage, retains her Haitian nationality unless she is naturalized abroad.

Honduras

CONSTITUTION OF 20 DECEMBER 1957

Article 22. Neither matrimony nor its dissolution affects the nationality of husband, wife or their children.

Hungary

NATIONALITY LAW OF 1957

Article 7. Regardless of whether a person resides on Hungarian territory or wishes to reside thereon, he/she can acquire Hungarian nationality by naturalization if:

(a) He/she has contracted a valid marriage with a Hungarian national . . .

Article 9. 1. . . .

2. The grant of Hungarian nationality can be extended to the other spouse, but only upon his/her request.

Article 13. 1. In considering a request for release from Hungarian nationality special consideration must be given to:

(a) the conclusion of marriage by the petitioner with a foreign national if he/she resides abroad or intends to reside abroad . . .

Article 14. 1. Release from Hungarian nationality has effect only upon the petitioner.

. . .

Article 16. 1. Deprivation of nationality does not extend to the spouse nor the children except if they reside abroad and if the decision to deprive expressly mentions them.

. . .

Iceland

ICELANDIC NATIONALITY ACT OF 23 DECEMBER 1952 (EFFECTIVE 1 JANUARY 1953)

Article 6. Nationality may be granted by statute in accordance with the Constitution.

Before an application for nationality is submitted to the Althing, the Ministry of Justice shall have received a report thereon from the chief of police and from the local authority of the applicant's place of residence . . .

Article 7. Icelandic nationality shall be lost by

(1) Any person acquiring foreign nationality by application or express consent; . . .

Article 9. The President may release from allegiance to Iceland a person who has become or wishes to become a foreign national; but if the person has not already become a foreign national, he shall be required to prove that he will become a foreign national within a specified time.

India

CITIZENSHIP ACT NO. 57 OF 30 DECEMBER 1955

Article 5. (1) Subject to the provisions of this section and such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed, the prescribed authority may, on application made in this behalf, register as a citizen of India any person who is not already such citizen by virtue of the Constitution or by virtue of any of the other provisions of this Act and belongs to any of the following categories:

. . . (c) Women who are, or have been, married to citizens of India.

8. (1) If any citizen of India of full age and capacity, who is also a citizen or national of another country, makes in the prescribed manner a declaration renouncing his Indian citizenship, the declaration shall be registered by the prescribed authority; and upon such registration, that person shall cease to be a citizen of India:

. . .

(3) For the purposes of this section, any woman who is, or has been married shall be deemed to be of full age.

9. (1) Any citizen of India who by naturalization, registration or otherwise voluntarily acquires, or has at any time between the 26th January, 1950 and the commencement of this Act voluntarily acquired, the citizenship of another country shall, upon such acquisition or, as the case may be, such commencement, cease to be a citizen of India:

. . .

Indonesia

ACT NO. 62 OF THE YEAR 1958 CONCERNING REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA CITIZENSHIP

Section 7. (1) An alien woman married to a citizen of the Republic of Indonesia, shall acquire Republic of Indonesia citizenship if and when she makes a statement to that effect within one year

after the conclusion of the marriage, unless she is still in possession of another citizenship at the time when she acquires the Republic of Indonesia citizenship. In the latter case she shall not be permitted to make the statement.

(2) Subject to the exception referred to in para. 1, an alien woman married to a Republic of Indonesia citizen shall also acquire Republic of Indonesia citizenship in one year after the conclusion of the marriage if within that year her husband does not make a statement to abjure his Republic of Indonesia citizenship.

Such a statement can only be made, and shall only result in the loss of the Republic of Indonesia citizenship, if such loss does not render the husband devoid of any citizenship.

(3) No other statement shall be permitted to be made in case either statement referred to in para. 1 or 2 above has been made.

(4) Such statement shall be made to the District Court or the Republic of Indonesia Representative Office in the town where the person concerned resides.

Section 8. (1) A Republic of Indonesia citizen of the female sex who is married to an alien, shall lose her Republic of Indonesia citizenship if and when she makes a statement to that effect within one year after the conclusion of her marriage, unless the loss of the Republic of Indonesia citizenship should render her devoid of any citizenship.

(2) The statement referred to in para. (1) shall be made to the District Court or the Republic of Indonesia Representative Office in the town where the person concerned resides.

Section 9. (1) The Republic of Indonesia citizenship acquired by a husband shall automatically apply to his wife, unless the wife is still in possession of another citizenship upon the acquirement of the aforementioned Republic of Indonesia citizenship.

(2) The loss of Republic of Indonesia citizenship by a husband shall automatically apply to his wife, unless such loss should deprive the wife of any citizenship.

Section 10. (2) The loss of the Republic of Indonesia citizenship by a wife shall automatically apply to her husband, unless such loss shall deprive the husband of any citizenship.

Section 11. (1) A person who because, or in consequence, of marriage has lost his/her Republic of Indonesia citizenship, shall recover that citizenship if and when the person concerned makes a statement to that effect after the dissolution of the marriage. Such statement shall be made to the District Court or the Republic of Indonesia Representative Office in the town where the person concerned resides, within one year after the dissolution of the marriage.

(2) The provision of para. 1 shall not apply in case the persons concerned is still in possession of another citizenship after the recovery of the Republic of Indonesia citizenship.

Section 12. (1) A woman who because, or in consequence, of her marriage has acquired Republic of Indonesia citizenship shall lose that citizenship if and when she makes a statement to that effect after the dissolution of the marriage. Such statement shall be made to the District Court or the Republic of Indonesia Representative Office in the town where the person concerned resides, within one year after the dissolution of the marriage.

(2) The provision of para. 1 shall not apply in case the loss of the Republic of Indonesia citizenship shall deprive the person concerned of any citizenship.

Iran

CIVIL CODE

Book II. Nationality (Law of 16 February 1935)

Article 976. The following persons are Iranians:

...

6. Any alien woman married to an Iranian;...

Article 984. The wife and children under age of a person naturalized in accordance with this statute shall be regarded as Iranian nationals.

However, the wife, within one year of the date of her husband's naturalization, and children under age within one year following their eighteenth birthday, may, by submitting a declaration in writing to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, opt for the husband's or father's former nationality...

Article 986. An alien woman who becomes an Iranian by marriage may, if the marriage is dissolved by divorce or by the husband's death, recover her former nationality, provided that she notifies in writing the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Nevertheless, where there are children of a marriage dissolved by the husband's death, the widow may not exercise this right for so long as the children are under the age of eighteen years...

Article 987. An Iranian woman who marries an alien shall retain her Iranian nationality unless under the law of the country of which her husband is a national she follows her husband's nationality.

However, after her husband's death or upon the dissolution of the marriage, she shall recover her nationality of origin, with all the rights and privileges attaching thereto, on the mere submission of an application to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs together with the death certificate of her husband or the document evidencing the dissolution of the marriage.

Observation 1. Where under the law of the country of which her husband is a national an Iranian woman may opt either for her nationality of origin or for the nationality of her husband and she wishes to acquire the nationality of her husband, she may on submission of an application in writing to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, be authorized to acquire that nationality, provided that her application is supported by sufficient reasons . . .

Iraq

NATIONALITY LAW OF 9 OCTOBER 1924 AS AMENDED BY NATIONALITY (AMENDMENT) LAW OF 25 FEBRUARY 1925

Article 17. The wife of an Iraq national shall be deemed to be an Iraq national; the wife of an alien shall be deemed to be an alien.

(i) Provided that a woman who has acquired Iraq nationality by marriage may within three years after the death of her husband or dissolution of the marriage renounce her Iraq nationality by declaration made in the form hereinafter provided and shall hereupon cease to be an Iraq national.

(ii) Provided also that a woman who has lost Iraq nationality by marriage, may resume it by declaration made in the form hereinafter provided within three years from the death of her husband or the dissolution of her marriage.

Article 19. If a widow or divorced woman who is an alien, marries an Iraq national, her children born before the said marriage shall not by reason only of such marriage acquire Iraq nationality.

Ireland

IRISH NATIONALITY AND CITIZENSHIP ACT, 1956

...

Repeals and saving for existing citizenship

5. (1) The Irish Nationality and Citizenship Act, 1935 (No. 13 of 1935), and the Irish Nationality and Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 1937 (No. 39 of 1937), are hereby repealed.

...

Acquisition of citizenship on marriage

8. (1) A woman who is an alien at the date of her marriage to a person who is an Irish citizen (otherwise than by naturaliza-

tion) shall not become an Irish citizen merely by virtue of her marriage, but may do so by lodging a declaration in the prescribed manner with the Minister, or with any Irish diplomatic mission or consular office, either before or at any time after the marriage accepting Irish citizenship as her post-nuptial citizenship.

(2) A woman who lodges a declaration under sub-section (1) shall be an Irish citizen from the date of her marriage, if the declaration was lodged before the marriage, or if lodged thereafter, then from the date of lodgment.

(3) A woman who, before the passing of this Act, married a person who was an Irish citizen (otherwise than by naturalization) and became a naturalized Irish citizen shall be deemed to have lodged a declaration under sub-section (1) on the passing of this Act and thereafter shall be an Irish citizen by virtue thereof and not by naturalization.

...

Power to dispense with conditions of naturalization in certain cases

16. The Minister may, if he thinks fit, grant an application for a certificate of naturalization in the following cases, although the conditions for naturalization (or any of them) are not complied with:

(a) ...

(b) ...

(c) ...

(d) where the applicant is a woman who is married to a naturalized Irish citizen;

(e) where the applicant is married to a woman who is an Irish citizen (otherwise than by naturalization);

(f) ...

Acquisition of citizenship by one of married couple

20. Acquisition of Irish citizenship by a person shall not of itself confer Irish citizenship on his or her spouse.

Renunciation of citizenship

21. (1) If an Irish citizen, who is either of full age or a married woman under that age, is or is about to become a citizen of another country and for that reason desires to renounce citizenship, he or she may do so, if ordinarily resident outside the State, by lodging with the Minister a declaration of alienage in the prescribed manner,

and, upon lodgment of the declaration or, if not then a citizen of that country, upon becoming such, shall cease to be an Irish citizen.

...

Marriage not to effect loss of citizenship

23. A person who marries an alien shall not, merely by virtue of the marriage, cease to be an Irish citizen, whether or not he or she acquires the nationality of the alien.

Israel

NATIONALITY LAW OF 1 APRIL 1952
AS AMENDED BY LAW 5718-1958 OF 3 MARCH 1958

Article 5. (a) A person of full age, not being an Israel national, may obtain Israel nationality by naturalization if:

- (1) He is in Israel; and
- (2) He has been in Israel for three years out of the five years immediately preceding the day of the submission of his application; and
- (3) He is entitled to reside in Israel permanently; and
- (4) He has settled, or intends to settle, in Israel; and
- (5) He has some knowledge of the Hebrew language, and
- (6) He has renounced his prior nationality or has proved that he will cease to be a foreign national upon becoming an Israel national.

...

Article 7. The spouse of a person who is an Israel national or who has applied for Israel nationality and meets or is exempt from the requirements of section 5 (a) may obtain Israel nationality by naturalization even if she or he is a minor or does not meet the requirements of section 5 (a).

Italy

ACT NO. 555 OF 13 JUNE 1912 ON NATIONALITY

Article 10. A married woman cannot assume a citizenship different from her husband's, even if there is a legal separation between them. A foreign woman who marries a citizen acquires Italian citizenship. She retains it also during her widowhood, except in the case when she re-acquires her original citizenship, by remaining abroad, or transferring abroad her residence.

A female citizen who marries a foreigner loses Italian citizenship, if her husband possesses a citizenship which may be communicated to her by the marriage. In case of dissolution of the marriage, she becomes again a citizen, if she resides in the Kingdom, or if she returns there, and in both cases declares that she is willing to re-acquire citizenship. The fact of residence in the Kingdom for over two years after the dissolution of the marriage, if there are no children born of that marriage, shall be tantamount to this declaration.

Article 11. If the husband, being a citizen, becomes a foreigner, the wife who has residence in common with him loses Italian citizenship if she acquires that of her husband; but she may re-acquire it, in conformity with the provisions of the preceding article.

If the husband, being a foreigner, becomes a citizen, the wife acquires citizenship if she has residence in common with him.

If, however, husband and wife are legally separated, and there exist no children born from their marriage, who, in pursuance of the following article, should acquire their father's new citizenship, the wife may declare her willingness to maintain her own citizenship.

Ivory Coast

ACT NO. 61-415 OF 14 DECEMBER 1961 PROMULGATING THE IVORY COAST NATIONALITY CODE

TITLE III

Acquisition of Ivory Coast Nationality

Chapter 1

Methods of Acquiring Ivory Coast Nationality

Section 1. Acquisition of Ivory Coast Nationality by Right

...

Article 12. Subject to the provisions of articles 13, 14 and 40, an alien woman who marries an Ivory Coast national shall acquire Ivory Coast nationality upon celebration of the marriage before a registrar.

Article 13. If, under the law of her country, the woman may retain her nationality, she shall have the right to declare, before the celebration of the marriage, that she declines Ivory Coast nationality.

This right may be exercised without any authorization, even if the woman is a minor.

Article 14. Within six months from the date of the marriage, the Government may, on the basis of a joint report by the Ministers of Justice, Internal Affairs, Health and Population, make an order to refuse permission for the acquisition of Ivory Coast nationality.

A copy of the marriage certificate shall accordingly be transmitted by the registrar to the Minister of Justice for registration within eight days of the ceremony.

If the Government makes such an order, the woman concerned shall be deemed never to have acquired Ivory Coast nationality.

Nevertheless, if the validity of instruments executed before the decree was issued was dependent on the acquisition of Ivory Coast nationality by the woman, their validity may not be contested by reason of the fact that the woman was unable to acquire such nationality.

Article 16. A woman shall not acquire Ivory Coast nationality if her marriage with an Ivory Coast national is annulled by a decision given by an Ivory Coast court or enforceable in the Ivory Coast, even if the marriage was contracted in good faith.

Nevertheless, if the validity of instruments executed before the judicial decision annulling the marriage was dependent on the acquisition by the woman of Ivory Coast nationality, their validity may not be contested by reason of the fact that the woman was unable to acquire such nationality.

TITLE IV

Loss and Forfeiture of Ivory Coast Nationality

Chapter 1

Loss of Ivory Coast Nationality

...

Article 51. An Ivory Coast woman who marries an alien shall retain her Ivory Coast nationality unless she expressly declares before the celebration of the marriage, subject to the conditions and according to the procedure laid down in article 57 *et seq.*, that she declines such nationality.

The declaration may be made without authorization, even if the woman is a minor.

The declaration shall be valid only if the woman acquires or may acquire her husband's nationality under the law of his country.

In such cases, the woman is released from her allegiance to the Ivory Coast on the date of the celebration of the marriage.

Jamaica

THE JAMAICA (CONSTITUTION) ORDER IN COUNCIL 1962

4. — (1) Any woman who, on the fifth day of August 1962 is or had been married to a person:

(a) with becomes a citizen of Jamaica by virtue of section 3 of this Constitution; or

(b) who, having died before the sixth day of August 1962 would, but for his death, have become a citizen of Jamaica by virtue of that section,

shall be entitled, upon making application in such manner as may be prescribed and, if she is a British protected person or an alien, upon taking the oath of allegiance, to be registered as a citizen of Jamaica.

...

(3) Any woman who on the fifth day of August 1962 is or has been married to a person who subsequently becomes a citizen of Jamaica by registration under subsection (2) of this section shall be entitled, upon making application in such manner as may be prescribed and, if she is a British protected person or an alien, upon taking the oath of allegiance to be registered as a citizen of Jamaica.

...

7. — Any woman who, after the fifth day of August 1962, marries a person who is or becomes a citizen of Jamaica shall be entitled, upon making application in such manner as may be prescribed and, if she is a British protected person or an alien, upon taking the oath of allegiance, to be registered as a citizen of Jamaica.

8. — (1) If the Governor-General is satisfied that any citizen of Jamaica has at any time after the fifth day of August 1962 acquired by registration, naturalisation or other voluntary and formal act (other than marriage) the citizenship of any country other than Jamaica, the Governor-General may by order deprive that person of his citizenship.

Japan

NATIONALITY LAW OF 4 MAY 1950

Article 4. The Minister of Justice shall not permit the naturalization of an alien unless he or she fulfils all of the following conditions:

(1) That the alien has had a domicile in Japan for five or more years consecutively;

(2) That the alien is twenty years of age or more and a person of full capacity according to the law of his or her native country;

...

(4) That the alien has property or ability enough to lead independent living;

...

Article 6. With respect to an alien who falls under any one of the following items, the Minister of Justice may permit the naturalization of the alien even when the said alien does not fulfil the conditions indicated in items (1), (2) and (4) of Article 4:

(1) The wife of a Japanese national;

...

Article 8. A Japanese national shall lose his or her Japanese nationality when he or she acquires a foreign nationality at his or her own will.

Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

NATIONALITY LAW NO. 6 OF 4 FEBRUARY 1954
AS AMENDED BY LAW NO. 50 OF 21 DECEMBER 1958

Article 8. (1) The wife of a Jordanian shall be a Jordanian national, and the wife of an alien shall be an alien.

(2) A woman who has acquired Jordanian nationality by marriage may renounce the same within two years from the death of her husband or the dissolution of her marriage by making a declaration in the form prescribed in this Law, and shall thereby lose her Jordanian nationality.

(3) A woman who has lost her Jordanian nationality by marriage may recover the same within two years from the death of her husband or the dissolution of her marriage by making a declaration in the form prescribed in this Law.

Korea

NATIONALITY LAW NO. 16 OF 20 DECEMBER 1948

Article 3. An alien who is a person as laid down below shall acquire the nationality of the Republic of Korea:

1. The wife of a national of the Republic of Korea; . . .

Article 4. If an alien desires to acquire the nationality of the Republic of Korea, he must satisfy the following conditions:

...

2. If a woman she must not be the wife of an alien; . . .

Article 5. Any alien may apply to the Minister of Justice for the grant of naturalization, provided that he satisfies the following conditions:

1. He must have resided continuously in the Republic of Korea for not less than five years;

2. He must be over the age of twenty years;

. . .

4. He must have sufficient resources to maintain himself independently or be able to earn his livelihood; . . .

Article 7. An alien who fails to satisfy the conditions laid down under nos. 1, 2 and 4 of article 5 may be naturalized, provided that he resides in the Republic of Korea and fulfils any of the conditions laid down below:

. . .

3. That if a woman, she has not acquired the nationality of the Republic of Korea but is the wife of a person who has acquired that nationality . . .

Article 8. The wife of a person who has acquired the nationality of the Republic of Korea shall acquire that nationality also unless otherwise provided by the law of her country . . .

Article 9. The wife of an alien shall not be naturalized except together with her husband.

Article 12. A national of the Republic of Korea shall forfeit the nationality of the Republic of Korea if:

(1) He is married to an alien and acquires the nationality of the spouse . . .

Article 13. Where the wife or minor son of a man who has forfeited the nationality of the Republic of Korea acquires his nationality, they shall forfeit the nationality of the Republic of Korea.

Laos

ACT NO. 138 ON ACQUISITION AND LOSS OF LAOTIAN NATIONALITY OF 6 APRIL 1953

Article 3. A Laotian woman marrying an alien shall retain Laotian nationality unless at the time of solemnization of the marriage she expressly declares her desire to acquire the nationality of her husband in accordance with the law of the State . . .

Article 4. An alien woman marrying a Laotian national shall assume the status of her husband unless her own status allows her to retain her original nationality and she avails herself of that right at the time of the marriage . . .

Article 5. A person entitled to opt under articles 3 and 4 and over eighteen years of age on the entry into force of this Act and domiciled in Laos since his majority shall have Laotian nationality unless he disclaims it within a year from the date of publication of this Act.

Article 6. This Act shall not apply to a French national or to his descendants. The provisions of law relating to such persons shall continue in force and may be amended only by agreement between the French Government and the Royal Government.

Lebanon

ORDINANCE NO. 15/S OF 19 JANUARY 1925

Article 4. A woman married to a foreigner who has become a naturalized Lebanese, and the children of age of a naturalized foreigner will be able, if they apply therefor, to obtain the Lebanese nationality, without condition of residence, either by an ordinance which confers this nationality on the husband, father or mother, or by a special ordinance . . .

Article 5. A foreign woman who marries a Lebanese becomes a Lebanese.

Article 6. A Lebanese woman who marries a foreigner will lose her nationality, provided, however, that the national law of her husband grants her the nationality of the latter, otherwise she will remain a Lebanese.

Article 7. A woman who has lost her Lebanese nationality by the fact of her marriage to a foreigner, will be able, after the dissolution of this marriage, to recover, by an ordinance of the chief of the State, the Lebanese nationality provided she resides in Greater Lebanon or comes back thereto and states her wish to reside therein.

Liberia

LIBERIAN CODE OF LAWS ADOPTED BY THE LEGISLATURE
OF THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA, 22 MARCH 1956

Title III, Chapter IV — Nationality

Para. 114:

Woman who marries citizen — Any woman of Negro descent married to a citizen of the Republic is a citizen thereof, and it is immaterial whether the husband became a citizen before or after marriage. Any woman who acquires Liberian citizenship by marriage shall be assumed to have retained it after the termination

of the marital relation by death or absolute divorce if she continues to reside in the Republic of Liberia unless she makes formal renunciation thereof before a court having jurisdiction to naturalize aliens; or if she resides abroad she may retain Liberian citizenship by registering as a Liberian citizen before a Liberian consul within one year after the termination of the marital relation.

Para. 115:

Liberian woman who marries alien: A Liberian woman who marries a foreigner takes the nationality of her husband. At the termination of the marital relation by death or absolute divorce she may resume her Liberian citizenship: if abroad by registering as a Liberian citizen within one year with a consul of the Republic of Liberia, or by returning to reside in the Republic of Liberia, or if residing in the Republic of Liberia at the termination of the marital relation by continuing to reside therein.

Libia

NATIONALITY LAW NO. 17 OF 1954

Part 3. Married Women

Article 7. A woman who is a foreigner and who is married to a Libyan subject shall have the right to become a Libyan subject by giving notice to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, provided she loses her foreign nationality. The Minister may on stated grounds withhold the grant of such nationality, or may withdraw it where matrimony does not last for two years at least.

On termination of matrimony, such a woman shall not lose her Libyan nationality unless she marries a foreigner or makes her normal residence outside Libya or has recovered her foreign nationality.

If a foreign woman marries a Libyan subject, the children born before that marriage shall not by reason only of the marriage acquire Libyan nationality.

Article 8. A Libyan woman who marries a foreigner shall retain her Libyan nationality unless she desires to acquire the nationality of her husband and she is permitted to do so by the national law of her husband.

In the event of the termination of marriage, such a woman may resume her Libyan nationality by giving notice to the Minister of Foreign Affairs within one year of such termination, and provided that she renounces her foreign nationality.

Liechtenstein

ACT OF 14 NOVEMBER 1933 CONCERNING THE ACQUISITION AND LOSS OF NATIONALITY

Article 3. Liechtenstein nationality is acquired:

- (a) By birth and legitimation;
- (b) By marriage;
- (c) By naturalization.

...

Article 5. If an alien woman marries a Liechtenstein national she acquires Liechtenstein nationality without special grant, subject, however, to the provisions of article 29 of the Communes Act of 24 May 1864.

Similarly, if an alien obtains Liechtenstein nationality by naturalization, his wife acquires the said nationality, unless they have been judicially separated or the marriage has been dissolved or annulled.

...

Article 17. Liechtenstein nationality is lost by:

- (a) Renunciation, express or implied;
- (b) Marriage;
- (c) Deprivation of nationality.

Article 18. ...

In the case of a married man it shall be a consequence of his renunciation that his wife and legitimate minor children likewise lose Liechtenstein nationality.

Article 19. ...

In the event of implied renunciation as aforesaid, that person's wife, children and descendants shall also be deemed to have renounced Liechtenstein nationality.

Article 20. A woman shall cease to be a Liechtenstein national if she marries an alien.

Luxembourg

ACT OF 9 MARCH 1940 ON LUXEMBOURG NATIONALITY

Article 8. The wife who applies for naturalization jointly with her husband, is not required to fulfil the conditions of age and residence determined in article 6.

Article 19. Can acquire Luxembourg nationality by option: ...

(3) The alien woman who marries a Luxembourg national or whose husband acquires by option or re-acquires Luxembourg nationality.

Article 21. In the cases provided for in article 19 (3), the declaration of option must be made within six months from the day of the marriage or from the date on which the husband has acquired or has re-acquired Luxembourg nationality.

Article 22. In the cases provided for in article 19 . . . (3), the option will not be received:

(1) Where the national law of the applicant permits him/her to retain or to be authorized to retain his/her nationality while acquiring another one, unless the applicant establishes, by means of certificates or statements issued by competent authorities, that he/she has made no use of this right and that he/she is losing or has lost definitely his/her original nationality . . .

Article 25. The Luxembourg nationality is lost by:

. . .

(2) The woman who marries an alien of a specified nationality, if she acquires necessarily her husband's nationality under the foreign law.

(3) The woman whose husband acquires voluntarily a foreign nationality, if her husband's nationality is granted to her under the foreign law; however, the woman can, in these two cases, retain the Luxembourg nationality, if she is a Luxembourg by birth, and if she makes a declaration to this effect within six months of the day of the marriage or of the day on which the husband ceased to be a Luxembourg national.

Article 26.

. . .

(2) The woman who has lost Luxembourg nationality by application of article 25 (2) and (3) . . . can, if she is a Luxembourg by birth, recover Luxembourg nationality by simple declaration:

(a) If the marriage has been dissolved;

(b) If the husband, alien by birth, has become a Luxembourg citizen by naturalization.

This declaration will be admissible if the applicant has had her habitual residence in the Grand Duchy during one year preceding the declaration.

Article 30. The wife and the children of a Luxembourg national who has been deprived [of his citizenship] can renounce Luxembourg nationality within three months from the day of the recording of the sentence ordering the deprivation.

Malagasy Republic

ORDINANCE NO. 60-064 OF 22 JULY 1960 EMBODYING THE MALAGASY NATIONALITY CODE

Article 22. A foreign woman marrying a Malagasy national shall acquire Malagasy nationality only at her express request or if, in accordance with the provisions of her national law, she automatically loses her nationality.

A stateless woman marrying a Malagasy national shall acquire Malagasy nationality.

Article 23. A declaration by the woman that she desires to acquire Malagasy nationality must be made before the registry official at the time of the celebration of the marriage at the latest.

When the spouses give notice at the town hall of their intention to marry, the foreign woman shall be informed that she is entitled to apply for Malagasy nationality.

Before receiving the consent of the spouses and declaring them united in wedlock, the registrar shall ask the woman whether or not she desires to acquire Malagasy nationality.

Article 24. Within one year from the date on which the marriage was celebrated, the Government may by decree object to the acquisition of Malagasy nationality.

Where a marriage is celebrated in another country, the said time-limit shall run from the date on which the particulars of the marriage certificate are entered in the registry of the relevant Malagasy diplomatic or consular agent or, in the case provided for in article 47, paragraph 3, of the Civil Code, from the date on which the marriage certificate is deposited with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Article 25. Where the marriage of a foreign woman with a Malagasy national is annulled by a decision of a Malagasy court or by a decision enforceable in Madagascar, such annulment shall have no effect on the nationality acquired by the woman under articles 22 to 24 if the marriage was contracted by her in good faith.

A woman who has contracted marriage in bad faith shall be deemed not to have acquired Malagasy nationality.

...

Article 27. A foreigner may be naturalized only if:

...

5. He has been habitually resident in Madagascar during the five years preceding the submission of the application and is still habitually resident there on the date when the naturalization decree is signed.

...

Article 29. The following persons may, however, be naturalized without any condition of residence :

...

2. The wife of a foreigner acquiring Malagasy nationality.

Article 47. A Malagasy woman marrying a foreign national shall retain her Malagasy nationality unless she expressly declares that she wishes to acquire the nationality of her husband in accordance with his national law.

She shall lose Malagasy nationality if the spouses establish their first domicile outside Madagascar after the celebration of their marriage, and if the wife automatically acquires the nationality of her husband under his national law.

The declaration must be made in the form and within the time-limit specified in article 23.

In such a case the woman shall be released from her allegiance to Madagascar as from the date on which the marriage is celebrated.

Malayasia

CONSTITUTION OF MERDEKA DAY (31 August 1957)

15. (1) Subject to article 18, any woman who is married to a citizen is entitled, upon making application to the registration authority, to be registered as a citizen.

(2) ...

(3) The reference in this article to a woman who is married is a reference to a woman whose marriage has been registered in accordance with any written law in force in the Federation including any such law in force before Merdeka Day.

24. (1) If the Federal Government is satisfied that any citizen has at any time after Merdeka Day acquired by registration, naturalization or other voluntary and formal act (other than marriage) the citizenship of any country outside the Federation, the Federal Government may by order deprive that person of his citizenship.

(2) ...

(3) ...

(4) If the Federal Government is satisfied that any woman who is a citizen by registration under clause (1) of article 15 has acquired the citizenship of any country outside the Federation by virtue of her marriage to a person who is a citizen, the Federal Government may by order deprive her of her citizenship.

26. (1) ...

(2) Subject to clause (3), the Federal Government may by order deprive of her citizenship any woman who is a citizen by registration under clause (1) of article 15 if satisfied that the marriage by virtue of which she was registered has been dissolved, otherwise than by death, within the period of two years beginning with the date of the marriage.

(3) ...

(4) ...

28. (1) For the purposes of the foregoing provisions of this chapter:

(a) ...

(b) A woman who before that day became a federal citizen or a citizen of Federation by registration as a citizen, or in consequence of her registration as the subject of a Ruler, under any provision of the said Agreement or of any State law authorizing the registration of women married to citizens of the Federation or to subjects of the Ruler shall be treated as a citizen by registration under clause (1) of article 15;

(c) ...

(2) ...

Mali

ACT No. 62-18 A.N.-R.M. REGARDING MALIAN NATIONALITY

Title II. Acquisition of Malian Nationality

Section II. Acquisition of Malian nationality by marriage

Article 23. An alien woman who marries a Malian thereby acquires Malian nationality.

However, if her national law permits her to retain her nationality of origin, she shall have the option to decline Malian nationality before the celebration of the marriage. She may exercise this option without authorization, even if she is a minor.

Article 24. Within a period of one year, the Government may, by decree, oppose the acquisition of Malian nationality. If the marriage was celebrated in Mali, the period shall be calculated from the date on which the marriage was celebrated. If it was celebrated abroad, the period shall be calculated from the date on which the certificate is entered in the civil register.

In case of opposition by the Government, the woman concerned shall be deemed never to have acquired Malian nationality.

Article 25. A woman shall not acquire Malian nationality if her marriage to a Malian, even if contracted in good faith, is

annulled by an order of a court of Mali or by an order having effect in Mali.

The children born of the annulled marriage shall be nationals of Mali.

Article 26. Where the validity of instruments executed before the opposition decree or the court order annulling the marriage depends on the acquisition by the woman of Malian nationality, such validity may not be contested on the ground that the woman was unable to acquire that nationality.

Section III. Acquisition of Malian nationality by right of birth and residence in Mali

Article 27. Every individual born in Mali of foreign parents may opt for Malian nationality when he comes of age if he has habitually resided in Mali for not less than five years immediately preceding his coming of age.

This option must be exercised within the six months preceding the date on which he comes of age.

The effects of the option are subject to the provisions of article 22 above.

Title III. Loss and Forfeiture of Malian Nationality

Article 41. A Malian woman who marries an alien shall retain Malian nationality, unless she declares, before the celebration of the marriage and in accordance with the conditions stipulated in articles 45 *et seq.*, that she renounces that nationality.

She may exercise this option without authorization, even if she is a minor.

The declaration shall be valid only if the woman is able to acquire the nationality of her husband.

Mauritania

ACT NO. 61-112 ON NATIONALITY

Chapter 2

Acquisition of nationality by marriage

Article 16. An alien woman who marries a Mauritanian shall acquire Mauritanian nationality upon celebration of the marriage.

Nevertheless, if, under the law of her country, an alien woman may retain her nationality, she shall have the right, before the celebration of the marriage, to decline Mauritanian nationality.

Title 4

Loss and forfeiture of Mauritanian nationality

Article 32. A Mauritanian woman who marries an alien shall lose her Mauritanian nationality only if she makes an express declaration to that effect before the celebration of the marriage. Such declarations shall be valid only if the woman may acquire her husband's nationality.

Mexico

POLITICAL CONSTITUTION OF 5 FEBRUARY 1917

Article 30. Mexican nationality is acquired by birth or by naturalization . . .

B. The following are Mexicans by naturalization: . . . II. An alien woman who contracts marriage with a Mexican and maintains or establishes her domicile in the national territory.

NATIONALITY AND NATURALIZATION ACT OF 5 JANUARY 1934

Article 2. The following are Mexicans by naturalization: . . . II. An alien woman who contracts marriage with a Mexican and maintains or establishes her domicile in the national territory. Upon application by the woman concerned, who shall make the disclaimers and statements referred to in articles 17 and 18 of the said Act, the Secretariat of Foreign Affairs shall issue the necessary declaration in each case. An alien woman who thus acquires Mexican nationality shall retain it even after dissolution of the marriage.

Article 4. A Mexican woman who marries an alien does not lose her nationality by reason of such marriage.

Article 20. Acquisition of Mexican nationality by the husband after marriage entitles the wife to obtain the same nationality, provided she maintains or establishes her domicile in the Republic and applies in writing to the Secretariat of Foreign Affairs and makes the disclaimers referred to in articles 17 and 18 of the present Law. The Secretariat of Foreign Affairs shall issue the necessary declaration.

Monaco

CIVIL CODE

Article 10. [Ordinance of 13 April 1911]. In addition, the following persons may be naturalized irrespective of any condition governing residence: . . .

2. A woman married to an alien when he applies for or has already obtained naturalization; . . .

Article 12. An alien woman who marries a Monegasque subject follows the status of her husband.

Article 17. [Ordinance of 13 April 1911]. A person shall lose the status of Monegasque subject if:

1. He obtains naturalization in a foreign country or acquires, at his request, a foreign nationality by application of law; . . .

Article 18. [Act No. 572 of 18 November 1952]. A person who has lost the status of Monegasque subject may recover this status by obtaining his reinstatement by Sovereign Ordinance.

By the same Ordinance the status of Monegasque subject may be granted to that person's wife and adult children, if they apply for it.

Article 19. [Act No. 415 of 7 June 1945]. If a Monegasque woman marries an alien she shall retain her Monegasque nationality unless she expressly declares her wish to acquire her husband's nationality in conformity with the provisions of the national law of his country.

This declaration shall be made at the time when the marriage is solemnized in response to the question which shall be put by the registrar, and shall be referred to in the marriage certificate; unless made in accordance with this provision the declaration shall be void.

However, the declaration shall remain inoperative if the wife subsequently produces evidence showing that she has been unable to acquire her husband's nationality; reference to this evidence shall be made in a marginal note to the marriage certificate.

If the marriage is solemnized abroad, the above declaration, to be valid, shall be made, before the marriage ceremony, in the presence of a diplomatic or consular representative of the Principality.

Article 20. [Act No. 415 of 7 June 1945]. A married woman of Monegasque origin who has lost her nationality through marriage may recover her Monegasque nationality on the conditions stated in the first paragraph of article 18 . . .

Morocco

DAHIR No. I.58.250 OF 21 SAHAR 1378 (6 SEPTEMBER 1958),
CONTAINING THE MOROCCAN NATIONALITY CODE

Chapter III

Article 10. Acquisition of Moroccan nationality by marriage.

An alien woman who marries a Moroccan nationality may, after the couple have resided in Morocco habitually and regularly for a period of not less than two years submit a signed declaration to the Minister of Justice with a view to acquiring Moroccan nationality.

If within six months from the submission of the declaration the Minister has not indicated opposition, she shall acquire this nationality with effect from the date of celebration of the marriage, provided that the validity of instruments executed in accordance with the former national law of the person concerned before the Minister gives express or tacit consent shall remain valid.

An alien woman who has married a Moroccan national before the date of the entry into force of this Code may acquire Moroccan nationality under the condition laid down in the above paragraph, provided that the marriage which she has contracted has not been annulled or dissolved at the time when she signs the declaration.

Chapter IV

Article 19: Loss of nationality — Moroccan nationality shall be lost by . . .

(3) A Moroccan woman who by marrying an alien acquires the nationality of her husband and who has been authorized by an order made before the celebration of the marriage to renounce nationality.

Article 20. Date from which the loss of nationality takes effect. Loss of Moroccan nationality shall take effect:

(1) . . .

(2) In the case provided for in paragraph 3 of article 19 above, from the date of which the marriage was celebrated.

Article 24. Collective effect of forfeiture.

Forfeiture may be extended to the wife and minor children of the person concerned, provided that they are of foreign origin and have retained foreign nationality.

It may not, however, be extended to unmarried minor children if it is not extended to the mother.

Nepal

NEPALESE CITIZENSHIP ACT OF 1952

Article 3. An alien woman, contracting marriage with a Nepalese citizen, according to the laws and customs prevailing in the Kingdom of Nepal, shall be deemed to be a citizen of Nepal.

Article 4. A person belonging to one of the following categories, who fulfils all the formalities mentioned in this Act can acquire Nepalese citizenship:

. . .

(b) A woman who is born of Nepalese parents, and is married

to a foreigner, shall recover Nepalese citizenship in case of her husband's death or of dissolution of marriage by divorce or desertion by the husband or legal separation from him.

...

Article 8. Any Nepalese national who acquires foreign citizenship cannot at the same time continue to retain Nepalese citizenship.

Netherlands

ACT OF 12 DECEMBER 1892, RELATIVE TO NETHERLANDERSHIP AND RESIDENTSHIP, AS AMENDED BY THE ACT OF 21 DECEMBER 1936

Article 5. During marriage the wife shall share the status of her husband, except that the wife of a Netherlander who is naturalized in another country and the Netherlands woman who marries an alien shall possess the status of Netherlander independently, when they neither do nor can acquire a foreign nationality in the former event by the naturalization of the husband, in the latter case by concluding the marriage.

During marriage the woman who under the first section of this article possesses the status of Netherlander independently shall share the status of her husband from the time when both possess the same nationality.

A petition for naturalization cannot be filed by a married woman.

Naturalization granted to the husband shall extend by right to the wife.

After dissolution of the marriage article 8 or article 9 shall apply.

Article 7. Netherlandership is lost:

1. By naturalization in another country . . .

2. By a pronouncement of divestiture to be made by Us, at the request of a person who is of age, be it a man or an unmarried woman, and who possesses a foreign nationality in addition to the status of Netherlander, having obtained both these nationalities without having stated the desire to possess them, and having his or her usual residence and principal abode abroad.

3. By the acquisition of a foreign nationality through the will of the acquirer.

Article 8 (as amended by Act of 16 July 1958).

A woman who has lost the status of Netherlander through her marriage or in consequence thereof shall regain it by the dissolution of her marriage, provided that within one year thereafter or within one year after the date on which she was in a position to

learn of the dissolution of the marriage, she gives notice of her desire to regain it to the authority referred to in Article 12a.

A woman who has not re-married may notify the above-mentioned authority of her desire to regain the status of Netherlander also after the expiry of the period referred to in the preceding paragraph if at the time such notice is given she has resided in the Kingdom for at least one year and has not acquired any other nationality of her own free will after the dissolution of her marriage. In this case she shall regain Netherlands on the date the notice is given.

Article 9 (as amended by Act of 16 July 1958 ⁴)

A woman who has acquired the status of Netherlander through her marriage or as a consequence thereof shall lose it by the dissolution of her marriage, if within one year thereafter or within one year after the date on which she was in a position to learn of the dissolution of the marriage, she gives notice to the authority referred to in Article 12a of her desire to relinquish it.

ACT OF 23 DECEMBER 1953 (A.O.D. 620), FOR REVOCATION OF THE ROYAL DECREE OF 22 MAY 1943 (A.D.D.D. 16) (THE PREVENTION OF UNDESIRABLE CONSEQUENCES OF ACQUIRING FOREIGN NATIONALITY AFTER 9 MAY 1940) WITH REGULATION OF TRANSITIONAL LAW

Article 1. The Royal Decree of 22 May 1943 (A.O.D.D. 16) shall be revoked, to the effect that those who without the operation of this Decree would not or would no longer possess the status of Netherlander or Netherlands subject shall lose this status upon the entry into force of this Act.

Article 2. Any woman who by or as a result of her marriage to an alien has not lost the status of Netherlander or Netherlands subject, but who loses this status as a result of Article 1, shall recover this status by the dissolution of the marriage, provided that within one year after that dissolution or within one year after the entry into force of this Act she has declared or declares her intention of recovering the status to the authority referred to in Article 8 of the Act relative to Netherlands and Residency, as this Article was worded or is worded at the time when she declared or declares her intention, or to the authority referred to in the penultimate paragraph of Art. 2 of the Act of 10 February 1910 (A.O.D. 55), as amended.

⁴ Bulletin of Acts, Orders and Decrees No. 342 amending the Act relative to Netherlands and Residency in respect of women who have been married and minor children.

New Zealand

1948, No. 15. AN ACT TO MAKE PROVISION AS TO BRITISH NATIONALITY AND AS TO NEW ZEALAND CITIZENSHIP AS AMENDED BY THE BRITISH NATIONALITY AND NEW ZEALAND CITIZENSHIP AMENDMENT ACT NO. 38 OF 1959

Section 9.

(1) The Minister may cause to be registered as a New Zealand citizen: (a) An alien woman who has been married to a New Zealand citizen or to a person who would but for his death have become a New Zealand citizen by virtue of any of the provisions of section sixteen of this Act . . .

Section 18. [Persons who have ceased to be British subjects on loss of nationality by parent] . . .

(2) A woman shall be treated for the purposes of this section as if she would have been a New Zealand citizen but for the provisions of sub-section one of section twelve of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, notwithstanding that after she ceased to be a British subject she married an alien.

Section 21. [Renunciation of citizenship for reasons of dual citizenship or nationality] . . .

(2) If any New Zealand citizen of full age and capacity who is also a national of a foreign country makes a declaration in the prescribed manner of his renunciation of New Zealand citizenship, the Minister shall cause the declaration to be registered; and upon the registration, that person shall cease to be a New Zealand citizen.

(3) For the purposes of this section, any woman who has been married shall be deemed to be of full age.

Section 22.

(1) The Minister may by order deprive any person of his New Zealand citizenship if the Minister is satisfied that that person has at any time, while a New Zealand citizen and of full age and capacity: (a) acquired the nationality or citizenship of a foreign country by any voluntary and formal act other than marriage . . .

Nicaragua

CONSTITUTION OF 1 NOVEMBER 1950

Article 19. The following persons are Nicaraguan nationals by naturalization:

(3) An alien woman married to a Nicaraguan national, provided that she resides in Nicaragua and expresses the wish to acquire Nicaraguan nationality; . . .

Article 20. Neither marriage nor the dissolution of marriage shall affect the nationality of the spouses or that of their children.

Niger

ACT NO. 61-26 OF 12 JULY 1961 ON NIGER NATIONALITY

TITLE III

Methods of Acquiring Niger Nationality

Section I

Acquisition of Niger Nationality by Marriage

Article 14. An alien woman who marries a Niger national shall acquire Niger nationality upon celebration of the marriage ceremony.

Nevertheless, if, under the law of her country, the woman may retain her nationality, she shall have the right, before the celebration of the marriage, to renounce Niger nationality.

If she is a minor, she may exercise that right without any authorization.

Such renunciation shall be made:

Where the marriage is to be celebrated in the Niger, in the presence of the president of the civil court within the jurisdiction of which the ceremony is to take place;

Where the marriage is to be celebrated in a foreign country, in the presence of the Niger consular authorities in that country.

The president of the court or the consular officials shall register the renunciation with the Ministry of Justice.

Article 15. An order to refuse permission for the acquisition of Niger nationality by an alien woman may be made by the President of the Republic within a period of one year, which shall run:

In the case of a marriage celebrated in the Niger, from the date of the ceremony;

In the case of a marriage celebrated in a foreign country, from the date of its registration by the Niger consular official in that country.

Article 16. If the President of the Republic makes such an order, the woman concerned shall be deemed never to have acquired Niger nationality.

Nevertheless, if the validity of instruments executed before the issue of the decree depended on the acquisition of Niger nationality by the woman, their validity cannot be contested by reason of the fact that the woman has been unable to acquire such nationality.

Article 17. A woman shall not acquire Niger nationality if her marriage to a Niger national is annulled by a decision given

by a Niger court or enforceable in the Niger, even if the marriage was contracted in good faith.

Nevertheless, if the validity of instruments executed before the judicial decision annulling the marriage was dependent on the acquisition of Niger nationality by the woman, their validity may not be contested by reason of the fact that the woman has been unable to acquire such nationality.

...

Article 40. A Niger woman who marries an alien shall lose Niger nationality only if she makes an express declaration to that effect.

Such declarations shall be valid only if the woman may acquire the nationality of her husband.

Article 14 is applicable in this case.

Nigeria

NIGERIA CITIZENSHIP ORDINANCE 1960

AUGUST 1960

IN FORCE 1 OCTOBER 1960

Chapter II

Citizenship by registration and naturalization

3. (iii) Subject to the provisions of section (4) a woman who is or has been married to a citizen of Nigeria or who has been married to a person who would but for his death have become a citizen of Nigeria may on making application therefore to the Minister in the prescribed manner, be registered as a citizen whether or not she is of full age and capacity.

4. A person shall not be registered as a citizen of Nigeria under this section unless and until he has made a declaration in writing of his willingness to renounce any other nationality or citizenship he may possess and has taken an oath of allegiance in the form specified in the First Schedule.

PART III. RENUNCIATION AND DEPRIVATION OF CITIZENSHIP

7. (i) If any citizen of Nigeria of full age and capacity who is also:

(a) a citizen of any country that is part of the Commonwealth or of the Republic of Ireland; or

(b) a national of a foreign country makes a declaration in the prescribed manner of renunciation of citizenship of Nigeria, the Minister may cause the declaration to be registered; and upon the registration that person shall cease to be a citizen of Nigeria. (ii) For the purpose of this section any woman who has been married shall be deemed to be of full age.

THE NIGERIA (CONSTITUTION) ORDER IN COUNCIL, 1960

7. (1) Every person who, having been born in the former Colony or Protectorate of Nigeria, was on the thirtieth day of September, 1960, a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies or a British protected person shall become a citizen of Nigeria on the first day of October, 1960.

Provided that a person shall not become a citizen of Nigeria by virtue of this subsection if neither of his parents nor any of his grandparents was born in the former Colony or Protectorate of Nigeria.

8. (1) Any person who, but for the proviso to subsection (1) of section 7 of this Constitution, would be a citizen of Nigeria by virtue of that subsection shall be entitled, upon making application before the first day of October, 1962, in such manner as may be prescribed by Parliament, to be registered as a citizen of Nigeria:

Provided that a person who has not attained the age of twenty-one years (other than a woman who is or has been married) may not make an application under this subsection himself but an application may be made on his behalf by his parent or guardian.

(2) Any woman, who on the thirtieth day of September, 1960, was a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies or a British protected person and who is or has been married to a person:

(a) who becomes a citizen of Nigeria by virtue of section 7 of this Constitution; or

(b) who, having died before the first day of October, 1960, would but for his death, have become a citizen of Nigeria by virtue of that section, shall be entitled, upon making application in such manner as may be prescribed by Parliament, to be registered as a citizen of Nigeria.

(3) Any woman who is or has been married to a person who becomes a citizen of Nigeria by registration under subsection (1) of this section and is at the date of such registration a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies or a British protected person shall be entitled, upon making application within such time and in such manner as may be prescribed by Parliament, to be registered as a citizen of Nigeria.

(4) Any woman who on the thirtieth day of September, 1960, was a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies or a British protected person and who has been married to a person who, having died before the first day of October, 1960, would, but for his death, be entitled to be registered as a citizen of Nigeria under subsection (1) of this section, shall be entitled, upon making application before the first day of October 1962, in such manner as may be prescribed by Parliament, to be registered as a citizen of Nigeria.

...

Norway

NATIONAL ACT NO. 3 OF 8 DECEMBER 1950

Article 6. His Majesty, or any person authorized by His Majesty thereto, may deliver a certificate of Norwegian naturalization to an alien who applies for naturalization if the alien:

1. Is not under the age of eighteen years;
2. Has resided in Norway for the seven years immediately preceding the application;
3. Is of good repute; and
4. Is able to support himself and his dependants.

An applicant who has previously been a Norwegian national, or is married to and living with a Norwegian national, or in other special circumstances, may be naturalized even if he does not fulfil these conditions. The conditions stipulated in item 2 hereof may be waived also in other cases if the applicant is a Finnish, Icelandic or Swedish national . . .

If under the law of the applicant's country he cannot cease to be a national of that country except by release, it shall also be a condition that he shall within one year prove that he has been so released . . .

Article 7. A person shall cease to be a Norwegian national if he:

1. Acquires a foreign nationality by application or express consent; . . .

Article 9. A person who is or wishes to become a national of another country may on application be released from Norwegian nationality by His Majesty or by a person authorized by His Majesty to grant the release. If the applicant is not already a national of another country, it shall be a condition of his release that he shall acquire foreign nationality within a certain time.

. . .

Pakistan

PAKISTAN CITIZENSHIP ACT NO. II OF 1951

AS AMENDED BY

THE PAKISTAN CITIZENSHIP (AMENDMENT) ACT NO. V OF 1952

Section 10. (1) Any woman who by reason of her marriage to a British subject before the first day of January, 1949, has acquired the status of a British subject shall, if her husband becomes a citizen of Pakistan, be a citizen of Pakistan.

(2) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (1) and sub-

section (4) a woman who has been married to a citizen of Pakistan or to a person who but for his death would have been a citizen of Pakistan under section 3, 4 or 5 shall be entitled, on making application therefor to the Central Government in the prescribed manner, and, if she is an alien, on obtaining a certificate of domicile and taking the oath of allegiance in the form set out in the Schedule to this Act, to be registered as a citizen of Pakistan whether or not she has completed twenty-one years of her age and is of full capacity.

(3) Subject as aforesaid, a woman who has been married to a person who, but for his death, could have been a citizen of Pakistan under the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 6 (whether he migrated as provided in that sub-section or is deemed under the proviso to section 7 to have so migrated) shall be entitled as provided in sub-section (2) subject further, if she is an alien, to her obtaining the certificate and taking the oath therein mentioned.

(4) A person who ceased to be a citizen of Pakistan under section 14 or who has been deprived of citizenship of Pakistan under this Act shall not be entitled to be registered as a citizen thereof under this section but may be so registered with the previous consent of the Central Government.

Section 14. (1) Subject to the provisions of this section if any person is a citizen of Pakistan under the provisions of this Act, and is at the same time a citizen or national of any other country, he shall, unless . . . he makes a declaration according to the laws of that other country renouncing his status as citizen or national thereof, cease to be a citizen of Pakistan.

NATURALIZATION ACT NO. VII OF 1926 AS AMENDED BY
NATURALIZATION (AMENDMENT) ACT OF 1952 AND 1957

Section 7. (1) . . . the wife of any such person to whom a certificate of naturalization is granted after the commencement of the Indian Naturalization (Amendment) Act, 1935, shall, if not already a citizen of Pakistan, in like manner be so deemed and be so entitled and so subject, if within one year, or such longer period as the Central Government may in special circumstances allow, from the date of the taking and subscribing of such oath by her husband, she makes to the Central Government a declaration that she desires to be deemed to be a citizen of Pakistan, and if she is an alien as defined in the Pakistan Citizenship Act, 1951, obtains a certificate of domicile under that Act, and takes and subscribes the oath prescribed by section 6 of this Act.

(2) When the person to whom a certificate of naturalization has been granted has taken and subscribed the oath prescribed by section 6, any wife thereafter married by . . . such person

shall if she . . . is not a citizen of Pakistan and if such person aforesaid at the date of the marriage, retains any rights, privileges or capacities of a citizen of Pakistan under this Act, be entitled, subject, in the case of a wife, to her making to the Central Government a declaration as provided in sub-section (1) and, if necessary, upon obtaining the certificate of domicile and making and subscribing the oath as further provided in that sub-section, to the same rights, privileges and capacities, and be subject to the same obligations, duties and liabilities, to which such person aforesaid was at that date entitled and subject.

Section 9. (1) Where a certificate is revoked under section 8, the former holder thereof shall cease to be deemed to be a citizen of Pakistan.

(2) On such revocation, the Central Government may, by order in writing, direct that the wife and minor children (or any of them) of the person whose certificate is revoked shall cease to be deemed to be citizens of Pakistan; but where no such direction is made, the status of the wife and minor children of the person whose certificate is revoked shall not be affected by the revocation:

Provided that no such order shall be made in the case of a wife unless by reason of the acquisition by her husband of a new nationality she has also acquired that nationality.

Section 10. . . .

(2) Where a declaration of alienage has been made in the manner aforesaid the person making the same, and the wife of any such person, and any children of any such person who are minors and are not by birth citizens of Pakistan, shall cease to be deemed to be citizens of Pakistan.

Provided that the wife of any such person shall not cease to be deemed to be a citizen of Pakistan under this sub-section, unless by reason of the acquisition by her husband of a new nationality she has also acquired that nationality.

Panama

CONSTITUTION OF 1 MARCH 1946

Article 10. Panamanians by naturalization are:

. . .

(b) Aliens with three consecutive years of residence in the territory of the Republic who may have . . . a spouse of Panamanian nationality provided that they make the declaration and present the proof . . .

Article 15. Panamanian nationality once acquired may be lost only by express or tacit renunciation.

Express renunciation shall take the form of a written declaration made by the national to the Executive to the effect that he wishes to relinquish Panamanian nationality.

Tacit renunciation is made if the national —

- (1) Acquires the nationality of a foreign country . . .

Paraguay

CONSTITUTION OF 10 JULY 1940

Article 38. A person is a Paraguayan national if —

- (1) He was born in Paraguayan territory; or
- (2) He was born abroad of Paraguayan parents one of whom was in the service of the Republic; or
- (3) He was born abroad and one of his parents was at the time a Paraguayan national, on condition that he is domiciled and has been for ten consecutive years resident in Paraguay . . .

Article 41. A person shall cease to be a Paraguayan citizen if —

- (1) He commits fraudulent bankruptcy;
- (2) He accepts subsidies and pensions from or uses decorations granted by a foreign Government without the permission of the Executive;
- (3) He makes directly, or participates in, any attempt against the independence and security of the Republic; or
- (4) He is naturalized in a foreign country . . .

Article 42. An alien may obtain a certificate of naturalization from a court of the Republic on proving that he has resided in Paraguay for five consecutive years, and either possesses immovable and other property, or practices a science, art or industry. A certificate of naturalization shall be revoked if the person in question is absent from the country for two consecutive years . . .

Peru

CONSTITUTION OF 9 APRIL 1933 AS AMENDED ON 26 SEPTEMBER 1940

Article 6. An alien women married to a Peruvian acquires the nationality of her husband. A Peruvian woman who is married to an alien retains Peruvian nationality unless she expressly renounces it.

Philippines

COMMONWEALTH ACT NO. 63 OF 21 OCTOBER 1936
AS AMENDED BY REPUBLIC ACT NO. 106
CONCERNING THE LOSS AND RE-ACQUISITION OF CITIZENSHIP

Section 1. How citizenship may be lost. A Filipino citizen may lose his citizenship in any of the following ways and/or events:

...

(7) In the case of a woman, upon her marriage to a foreigner if, by virtue of the law in force in her husband's country, she acquires his nationality.

Section 2. How citizenship may be re-acquired. Citizenship may be re-acquired:

...

(2) ... a woman who lost her citizenship by reason of her marriage to an alien may be repatriated in accordance with the provisions of this Act after the termination of the marital status;

THE REVISED NATURALIZATION LAW
(COMMONWEALTH ACT NO. 473 OF 17 JUNE 1939)

Section 6. Widow and minor children of aliens dying after declaration of intention not required to file declaration of intention. When any alien who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the Philippines dies before he is actually naturalized, the widow and minor children of such alien may, by complying with the other provisions of this Act, be naturalized without making any declaration of intention.

Section 15. Effect of the naturalization on wife and children. Any woman who is now or may hereafter be married to a citizen of the Philippines, and who might herself be lawfully naturalized shall be deemed a citizen of the Philippines ...

Section 16. Right of widow and children of petitioners who have died. In case a petitioner should die before the final decision has been rendered, his widow and minor children may continue the proceedings. The decision rendered in the case shall, so far as the widow and minor children are concerned, produce the same legal effect as if it had been rendered during the life of the petitioner.

Poland

ACT ON NATIONALITY OF 8 JANUARY 1951

Article 5. 1. A marriage contracted by a Polish national with a person who does not possess Polish nationality entails no change in the nationality of the spouses.

2. A change in the nationality of one of the spouses entails no change in the nationality of the other spouse.

Portugal

ACT NO. 2098 PROMULGATING THE GROUNDS FOR THE ATTRIBUTION AND ACQUISITION OF PORTUGUESE NATIONALITY OF 29 JULY 1959

Article 10. An alien woman who marries a Portuguese national acquires Portuguese nationality unless she states before the celebration of the marriage that she does not wish to acquire Portuguese nationality and establishes that she does not lose her former nationality.

Article 11. The invalidation or annulment of a marriage shall not affect nationality acquired in accordance with the preceding article if the woman entered into the marriage in good faith and maintains her established domicile in Portugal.

Article 12. The Government may grant Portuguese nationality by naturalization to an alien who fulfils all of the following conditions:

...

(e) That he has a knowledge of the Portuguese language adequate to his circumstances;

(f) That he has resided in Portuguese territory for not less than three years.

Article 13. The requirements set out in sub-paragraphs (e) and (f) of the preceding article shall not apply in the case of a person of Portuguese descent who establishes his domicile in Portuguese territory and may be waived in the case of an alien married to a Portuguese woman or in the case of an alien who has rendered, or is likely to render, an outstanding service to the Portuguese State.

Article 18. The following persons shall lose Portuguese nationality:

...

(c) A Portuguese woman who marries an alien, unless she

does not thereby acquire the nationality of her husband or she declares before the celebration of the marriage that she wishes to retain Portuguese nationality;

...

Article 20. The Government by decision of the Council of Ministers may decree that Portuguese nationality shall be lost:

(a) By a Portuguese national who is also deemed to be a national of another State and who, in particular after attaining the age of majority or becoming *sui juris*, in practice conducts himself exclusively as an alien;

...

Article 21. In the case provided for in sub-paragraph (a) of the preceding article, the loss of nationality may be extended to the wife and minor children of the person having multiple nationality if all of them are deemed also to be nationals of the other State provided that the children shall not be deprived of Portuguese nationality if the wife is not simultaneously so deprived.

Article 22. The following persons shall recover Portuguese nationality:

...

(c) A woman who has lost her nationality by reason of her marriage to an alien if, the marriage having been dissolved, invalidated or annulled, she establishes her domicile in Portugal and declares that she wishes to recover Portuguese nationality;

...

Article 31. A woman married to a person who acquires Portuguese nationality may also acquire Portuguese nationality if she declares that she wishes to be a Portuguese national.

Romania

DECREE NO. 33 OF 24 JANUARY 1952 CONCERNING CITIZENSHIP OF THE ROMANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

Article 4. Citizenship of the Romanian People's Republic can neither be acquired nor lost by marriage or adoption.

Saudi Arabia

NATIONALITY ORDINANCE OF 20 OCTOBER 1954

Article 4. A person shall be a Saudi Arabian national if:

(a) He was a subject of the Ottoman Empire in 1914 and one of the original inhabitants of the Territory of the Saudi Arabian Kingdom; ...

Article 5. Article 4 (a) shall apply to a women who was an original inhabitant of the Territory of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and who applies for restoration of Saudi Arabian nationality after her divorce or the death of her husband.

Article 12. The wife of a Saudi Arabian national who acquires a foreign nationality by permission shall, if she obtains the new nationality of her husband under the law relating thereto, lose her Saudi Arabian nationality unless within one year after her husband acquires the nationality aforesaid she declares her desire to retain her Saudi Arabian nationality. . . .

Article 14. The wife of an alien acquiring Saudi Arabian nationality shall acquire it also thereby, unless within one year of his acquisition thereof she declares her desire to retain her original nationality; and a minor child of such an alien shall, if resident in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, be a Saudi Arabian national, but shall be entitled to opt for his father's original nationality within one year from the date on which he attains majority, and if resident abroad shall be an alien, but shall be entitled to opt for his father's Saudi Arabian nationality within one year from the date on which he attains majority.

Article 15. A naturalized person shall be required to make a separate application for grant of Saudi Arabian nationality to each woman guardian he is under the religious law and by virtue of a certificate issued in accordance with that law.

Article 16. An alien women shall on marriage to a Saudi Arabian national acquire his nationality.

Article 17. Without prejudice to any provision of article 132 or article 133 of the Code of Procedure in Religious Courts, a Saudi Arabian woman shall not lose her nationality on marriage to an alien unless she is permitted to leave the Kingdom with her husband (in accordance with the Ordinance relating thereto) and afterwards declares and publishes her acquisition of her husband's nationality and acquires the same by virtue of the relevant provisions of law.

Article 18. A Saudi Arabian woman who has been married to an alien may, if she returns to reside in the Kingdom after dissolution of the marriage, apply for restoration of Saudi Arabian nationality.

Article 19. The following provisions shall apply to wives and children of persons deprived of Saudi Arabian nationality:

(a) The wife of a man deprived of Saudi Arabian nationality under article 13 may opt to acquire her husband's new nationality or to retain Saudi Arabian nationality, and if she has opted for his nationality and her marriage is subsequently dissolved, she may apply for restoration of her Saudi Arabian nationality. A minor child resident abroad shall, on attaining majority, be entitled unconditionally and without restriction to opt for Saudi Arabian

nationality, and shall thereupon acquire all the rights of a Saudi Arabian national without exception;

(b) Loss of Saudi Arabian nationality by a person under article 11 shall not entail its loss by his wife or child or by any person who has such nationality through dependence.

Senegal

ACT NO. 61-10 OF 7 MARCH 1961 CONCERNING SENEGALESE NATIONALITY

TITLE II

Acquisition of Senegalese Nationality

SECTION I

By Marriage

Article 7. An alien woman who marries a Senegalese shall acquire Senegalese nationality upon celebration of the marriage, provided that the Government may, within a period of one year, make an order to refuse permission for such acquisition. A marriage celebrated by a customary ceremony shall not lead to acquisition of nationality unless it is registered.

Nevertheless, if, under the law of her country, the alien woman may retain her nationality, she shall have the right, before the celebration of the marriage, to decline Senegalese nationality.

If the marriage is celebrated in Senegal, that right shall be exercised in the presence of the magistrate (*judge de paix*) within whose jurisdiction the marriage is to be celebrated.

If the marriage is celebrated in a foreign country, the said right shall be exercised in the presence of the Senegalese consular authorities in that country.

The above-mentioned authorities shall notify the Minister of Justice immediately.

If the Government refuses permission for the acquisition of Senegalese nationality, the woman concerned shall be deemed never to have acquired Senegalese nationality.

TITLE III

Loss and forfeiture of Senegalese Nationality

...

Article 20. A Senegalese woman who marries an alien shall lose Senegalese nationality only if she makes an express declaration to that effect before the celebration of the marriage.

Such declarations shall be valid only if the woman may acquire her husband's nationality.

In such cases, the procedure laid down in article 8 of this Act shall be applicable.

...

Sierra Leone

SIERRA LEONE CONSTITUTION ORDER IN COUNCIL 1961
No. 741 27 APRIL 1961

Chapter I

...

2. (2) Any woman who on the twenty-sixth day of April 1961 was a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies or a British protected person and who is or has been married to a person:

(a) who becomes a citizen of Sierra Leone by virtue of section 1 of this Constitution; or

(b) who having died before the 27 day of April 1961, would but for his death have become a citizen of Sierra Leone by virtue of that section, shall be entitled upon making an application in such manner as may be prescribed, to be registered as a citizen of Sierra Leone.

(3) Any woman, who is or has been married to a person who becomes a citizen of Sierra Leone by registration under sub-section (1) of this section and is at the date of such registration a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies or a British protected person shall be entitled, upon making application within such a time and in such a manner as may be prescribed, to be registered as a citizen of Sierra Leone.

(4) Any woman who on the 27 day of April 1961 was a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies or a British protected person and who has been married to a person who becomes or would but for his death have become, entitled to be registered as a citizen of Sierra Leone under sub-section (1) of this section, but whose marriage has been terminated by death or dissolution of marriage, shall be entitled upon making application before the 27 day of April 1963 in such manner as may be prescribed to be registered as a citizen of Sierra Leone.

...

(6) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, a person, who has attained the age of 21 years or who is a woman

who is or has been married shall not, if he is a citizen of some country other than Sierra Leone, be entitled to be registered as a citizen of Sierra Leone under the provisions of this section unless he renounces his citizenship of that other country, takes the oath of allegiance and makes and registers such declaration of his intentions concerning residence or employment as may be prescribed.

Provided that where a person cannot renounce his citizenship of the other country under the law of that country he may instead make such a declaration concerning that citizenship as may be prescribed.

AN ACT RELATING TO NATIONALITY AND CITIZENSHIP OF SIERRA LEONE

PART II — *Citizenship by registration and naturalization*

3.

...

(3) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (4), any woman who is or has been married to a citizen of Sierra Leone may, on making application therefor to the Minister in the prescribed manner be registered as a citizen of Sierra Leone whether or not she is of full age and capacity.

(4) A person shall not be registered as a citizen of Sierra Leone under this section unless and until he has made a declaration in writing in the prescribed form of his willingness to renounce any other nationality or citizenship he may possess and has taken an oath of allegiance in the form specified in the First Schedule.

...

PART III — *Renunciation and deprivation of citizenship*

7. (1) If any citizen of Sierra Leone of full age and capacity makes a declaration in the prescribed manner of renunciation of citizenship of Sierra Leone the Minister, if he is satisfied that the person is, or on ceasing to be a citizen of Sierra Leone will become:

(a) a citizen of any country to which section 7 of the Constitution applies; or

(b) a national of a foreign country;
may cause the declaration to be registered and upon registration that person shall cease to be a citizen of Sierra Leone:

Provided that the Minister may withhold registration of any such declaration if:

(i) He is satisfied that person is ordinarily resident in Sierra Leone; and

(ii) In his opinion registration of the declaration would be contrary to public policy.

(2) For the purposes of this section any woman who has been married shall be deemed to be of full age.

Somalia

THE NATIONALITY AND CITIZENSHIP ORDINANCE, 1960

Ordinance No. 15 of 1960, assented to on 23 June 1960⁵

5. (1) Any Somali born before the coming into operation of this Ordinance who has not acquired citizenship under section 3 hereof notwithstanding that he possesses the qualifications set out in paragraph (a) or (b) thereof may apply for registration as a citizen of Somaliland provided that:

(iii) (b) He will within six months of the grant to him of such application renounce (in either case so far as he is able to do so) such other nationality or citizenship as he may possess:

Provided that in any case to which (b) applies, if the applicant fails (so far as he is able to do so) to make such renunciation during the said period of six months then the grant to him shall become void and of no effect.

6. Any woman who is at the time of the coming into operation of this Ordinance married to or thereafter marries a citizen of Somaliland shall by virtue of such marriage become a citizen of Somaliland unless she at the time of such marriage possesses another nationality or citizenship and does not by virtue of the law applying to such nationality or citizenship lose the same by such marriage, in which case such woman shall be entitled to apply for registration as a citizen of Somaliland upon the conditions set forth in paragraph (iii) of sub-section (1) of section 5.

7. A citizen of Somaliland shall lose his citizenship by:

(b) If a woman, upon marriage to a person who at the time of such marriage possesses the nationality or citizenship of a foreign State provided that she thereupon acquires her husband's nationality or citizenship by operation of the law of that State and renounces her Somali citizenship.

⁵ The ordinance entered into force on 26 June 1960. The Government of the Somali Republic has written that in the Northern Regions of the Republic (formerly known as Somaliland Protectorate) the law applicable to Somali citizenship is Ordinance No. 15 of 1960, from which extracts appear above.

SOMALI CITIZENSHIP ACT No. 9 OF 12 FEBRUARY 1960 ⁶

Chapter IV

Acquisition, loss and restoration of Somali citizenship with respect to married women and minor children

Article 11. Married women

A woman who is not a citizen and who marries a citizen thereby acquires Somali citizenship. She shall also retain such citizenship after dissolution of the marriage unless she regains her original citizenship by retaining her residence abroad or by transferring her domicile thereto. A woman who is not a citizen and who marries a non-citizen who then becomes a Somali citizen shall thereby acquire Somali citizenship.

A woman who is a citizen and who marries a non-citizen shall lose her Somali citizenship if the citizenship of the husband is conferred upon her by the marriage.

A woman who is a citizen and married to a citizen who loses his citizenship shall also lose it unless the husband becomes stateless or unless the new citizenship acquired by him cannot be conferred upon his wife.

Any woman who was a citizen and has lost her citizenship in consequence of her marriage may regain it upon dissolution of the marriage, provided that she can show that she established her residence in the territory of Somalia at least one year previously and provided that she renounces her foreign citizenship by a public declaration made in accordance with the provisions set forth in the last paragraph of article 2 of this Act.

Republic⁷ of South Africa

SOUTH AFRICAN CITIZENSHIP ACT No. 44 OF 29 JUNE 1949
AS AMENDED

Article 10.

...

(5) The Minister may waive the requirements of paragraph (a) of sub-section (1) in relation to an applicant who is or has been married.

⁶ The Government of the Somali Republic has written that: "As regards Somali citizenship, there is as yet no integrated law applicable to the whole territory of the Somali Republic. Act No. 9 of 1960 was passed before independence and applies only to the Southern Regions of the Republic formerly known as Somalia under Italian Administration."

(6) The Minister may, notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1), upon application in the prescribed form, grant a certificate of naturalization as a South African citizen to a woman who is an alien and who satisfies the Minister that:

(a) she is the wife or widow of a South African citizen and she has been lawfully admitted to the Union for permanent residence therein and has resided in the Union for a period of not less than two years immediately preceding the date of her application and after the date of her marriage to such citizen; or

(b) she is the wife of a South African citizen, she has in terms of any law relating to immigration obtained permission to enter the Union for permanent residence therein and she has resided with her husband in the Union or, while he was employed in the service of the Government of the Union, outside the Union for a period of not less than two years.

Article 12. A married woman shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, be capable of acquiring and losing South African citizenship in all respects as if she were an unmarried person, and no woman shall acquire or lose South African citizenship by reason merely of a marriage contracted by her.

Article 13. A woman who was a Union national or a British subject whilst she was unmarried and who, in consequence of her marriage to any person prior to the date of commencement of this Act, ceased at the time of the marriage or during the subsistence thereof, to be a Union national or, as the case may be, a British subject and who would, but for such marriage, still have been a Union national or, as the case may be, a British subject immediately prior to the date of commencement of this Act, shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to have been a Union national or, as the case may be, a British subject immediately prior to the said date.

Article 14.

(1) A woman who:

(a) In consequence of her marriage to a person who was a British subject by virtue of his naturalization in the Union or a Union national, was immediately prior to the date of commencement of this Act, a British subject or, as the case may be, a Union national; or

(b) Is in terms of section thirteen deemed to have been, immediately prior to the date of commencement of this Act, a British subject or a Union national; and

(c) Is not by virtue of the provisions of section two or five a South African citizen by birth or descent,

shall be a South African citizen under this section and shall for

the purposes of this Act be deemed to be a South African citizen by registration: Provided that if she originally acquired Union or British nationality in consequence of or by naturalization, or if, as the case may be, her husband was a British subject by virtue of his naturalization in the Union, she shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be a South African citizen by naturalization.

(2) The provisions of sub-section (1) shall not apply to a woman who has not, at any time prior to the date of commencement of this Act, been lawfully admitted to the Union for permanent residence therein.

Article 15. (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2), a South African citizen shall cease to be a South African citizen if: (a) he, whilst outside the Union and not being a minor, by some voluntary and formal act other than marriage, acquires the citizenship or nationality of a country other than the Union; or . . .

Article 16. (1) A South African citizen who also has the citizenship or nationality of a country other than the Union, may make a declaration in the prescribed form renouncing his South African citizenship.

Spain

NATIONALITY ACT OF 15 JULY 1954 AMENDING ARTICLES 17-27 OF THE CIVIL CODE

Article 19. An applicant may, in exceptional circumstances or by virtue of residence in Spain for the period prescribed by article 20, acquire Spanish nationality by obtaining naturalization papers, which may be issued by the Head of the State in his discretion.

No such applicant may be granted Spanish nationality unless he is over the age of twenty-one years, or over the age of eighteen years and *sui juris*.

If a person acquires Spanish nationality under this article his wife [unless legally separated] and the children under paternal authority shall likewise acquire the nationality. . . .

Article 20. An applicant for grant of Spanish nationality shall be required to have resided in Spain for years . . .

In exceptional cases an applicant who satisfies none of the requirements of the preceding paragraph may nevertheless be eligible for grant of Spanish nationality after residence in Spain for only two years if . . . he has married a woman of Spanish nationality . . .

Grant of nationality may be withheld in the interests of law and order.

Article 21. An alien woman who marries a Spanish national shall acquire her husband's nationality . . .

Article 22. A person who voluntarily acquires another nationality shall cease to be a Spanish national . . .

. . . A married woman not legally separated from her husband may not independently and voluntarily acquire another nationality . . .

Article 23. The following persons shall likewise lose Spanish nationality:

. . .

3. A Spanish woman who, by marriage with an alien acquires her husband's nationality;

4. A woman whose husband loses Spanish nationality, if she is not legally separated from him and her nationality depends on his; . . .

Article 24. If a person loses Spanish nationality under article 22, he may recover it by returning to Spanish territory and declaring his desire to do so before the civil registrar of the place of residence which he elects, so that the appropriate record may be made, and by renouncing his alien nationality.

Article 25. A Spanish woman who loses her nationality by marriage may, upon the dissolution of the marriage or grant of a permanent legal separation, recover Spanish nationality by complying with the requirements of the preceding article . . .

Sudan

THE SUDANESE NATIONALITY ACT NO. 22 OF 1957

. . .

9. The Minister shall grant a certificate of naturalization as a Sudanese to an alien woman who makes an application in the prescribed form and satisfies the Minister that:

(a) she is the wife of a Sudanese;

(b) she has resided with her husband in the Sudan for a continuous period of not less than one year immediately preceding the application; and

(c) she has renounced her foreign nationality.

12. Where the Council is satisfied that a Sudanese of full age and capacity:

(a) has acquired the nationality of a foreign country by any voluntary and formal act other than marriage; or . . . the Council may order that such person shall cease to be a Sudanese.

Sweden

SWEDISH NATIONALITY ACT OF 22 JUNE 1950

Article 6. The Crown shall have power, on application being made, to grant Swedish nationality (naturalization) to a foreigner who:

- (1) Has attained the age of eighteen years;
- (2) Has resided in this country for seven years;
- (3) Is known to be of good character; and
- (4) Is able to support himself and his family.

If it is considered that the grant of Swedish nationality to the applicant is for the benefit of the country, if the applicant previously possessed Swedish nationality, if the applicant is married to a Swedish national, or if there are other weighty reasons for his naturalization, Swedish nationality may be conferred upon him irrespective of whether or not the conditions laid down in the first paragraph have been fulfilled. In the case of an applicant of Danish, Finnish, Icelandic or Norwegian nationality, irrespective of whether or not there are weighty reasons for his naturalization, the conditions laid down in point 2 may be waived.

If an applicant, being an alien, does not lose his foreign nationality upon receipt of Swedish naturalization, but requires permission to renounce his former nationality from the government of his country or other authority there, it shall be laid down as a condition for the acquisition of Swedish nationality that the applicant, within a fixed time, shall produce proof to the county administrative authority as prescribed by the Crown that such permission has been granted. It shall be incumbent on the county administrative authority to determine whether due proof has been produced and to communicate his decision.

Article 7. Swedish nationality shall be lost by:

- (1) A person who acquires foreign nationality upon application or by expressed consent . . .

Article 9. If a person is, or wishes to become, a national of a foreign country, and desires to be released from his Swedish nationality, he shall apply to the Crown. If the applicant is not already a national of a foreign country, it shall be laid down as a condition for his release that he shall acquire the nationality of another country within a fixed time-limit.

Switzerland

FEDERAL ACT OF 29 SEPTEMBER 1952 RELATING TO THE ACQUISITION AND LOSS OF SWISS NATIONALITY AS AMENDED BY FEDERAL ACT OF 7 DECEMBER 1956

Article 3. An alien woman acquires Swiss nationality by her marriage to a Swiss national . . .

Article 9. Where a woman marries an alien and was at the time of her marriage a Swiss national, she shall cease to be a Swiss national if she acquires the nationality of her husband by the marriage, or already possesses this nationality, and fails to make a declaration at the time of the announcement or solemnization of the marriage to the effect that she desires to retain Swiss nationality.

The declaration shall, if made in Switzerland, be made in writing in the presence of the Registrar of Births, Marriages and Deaths responsible for announcing or solemnizing the marriage; and, if made abroad, in the presence of a Swiss diplomatic or consular agent.

Article 58. Where a woman who was a Swiss national by birth lost her nationality by marriage to an alien before this Act became operative, her Swiss nationality shall be restored to her free of charge, even though she continues to be married to the alien, if she applies for the restoration thereof to the Federal Department of Justice and Police within one year from the commencement of this Act. Any such application by a woman who was a Swiss national by birth and who, by her conduct, has caused serious prejudice to the interests or good name of Switzerland or who has in any other way shown herself manifestly unworthy of this privilege, shall be dismissed.

Article 58 bis (as supplemented by Federal Act of 7 December 1956).

1. Swiss nationality may be restored to any woman formerly of that nationality who, before this Act became operative, lost that nationality through marriage or through her inclusion in her husband's renunciation of nationality, as long as the marriage is not dissolved and the parties not separated.

2. The procedure and consequences of such restoration of nationality shall be governed by articles 18, 24, 25, 51, paragraph 1, and 52. Articles 28 and 37 to 41 shall be applicable *mutatis mutandis*.⁷

⁷ For the text of this Act see the 1954 Volume of "Laws concerning Nationality" (ST/LEG/SER.B/4, page 443).

Syria

LEGISLATIVE DECREE NO. 21 OF 4 FEBRUARY 1953 ON SYRIAN NATIONALITY

Article 4. 1. Syrian nationality may be granted to any alien who fulfils the following conditions, that is to say if he: . . .

(c) Has been effectively resident in Syria for not less than five consecutive years immediately before submitting his application for naturalization; . . .

(f) Is able to speak, read and write Arabic;

(g) If required to do so, changes his foreign name into an Arab name as provided for by law.

. . .

Article 8. Syrian nationality may be granted, on their application, to the wife and to the children of full age of an alien who has acquired Syrian nationality, the condition concerning residence not being applicable in their case . . .

Article 9. 1. An alien woman who marries a Syrian national acquires Syrian nationality by decree on her application, the conditions laid down in article 4, paragraph 1 (c), (f) and (g) not being applicable in her case.

2. Paragraph 1 of this article shall not apply to an alien woman of Arab origin, who shall acquire Syrian nationality on marrying a Syrian national.

. . .

Article 12. 1. A person shall cease to be a Syrian national if he acquires a foreign nationality, provided that he has obtained a decree permitting him to renounce Syrian nationality and has discharged all his obligations and duties to the State.

2. In the circumstances described in the foregoing paragraph, the wife of the person in question may be authorized, on her application, to renounce Syrian nationality if under the law of the foreign country whose nationality her husband has acquired she is entitled to acquire that foreign nationality by the operation of law; unless this condition is satisfied she shall retain her Syrian nationality . . .

Article 13. 1. A Syrian woman who marries an alien shall lose her Syrian nationality if the nationality of her husband is conferred on her by the law of the country of which he is a national; otherwise she shall remain a Syrian national.

2. A woman who loses her Syrian nationality through her marriage to an alien may, if the marriage is dissolved, recover her Syrian nationality by making an application, provided that she has her habitual residence in Syrian territory or declares, after returning to Syria, that she wishes to reside in Syria . . .

4. The provisions of paragraph 1 of this article shall apply only in cases where reciprocity exists.

Tanganyika

TANGANYIKA (CONSTITUTION) ORDER IN COUNCIL 1961

Chapter I

Citizenship

2.

...

(2) Any woman who, on the eighth day of December 1961 is or has been married to a person.

(a) Who becomes a citizen of Tanganyika by virtue of section 1 of this Constitution or

(b) Who, having died before the ninth day of December 1961, would, but for his death, have become a citizen of Tanganyika by virtue of that section,

shall be entitled, upon making application in such manner as may be prescribed by Parliament, to be registered as a citizen of Tanganyika.

(3) Any woman, who, on the eighth day of December 1961, is married to a person who subsequently becomes a citizen of Tanganyika by registration under sub-section (1) of this section shall be entitled upon making application before the specified date in such manner as may be prescribed by Parliament, to be registered as a citizen of Tanganyika.

(4) Any woman, who, on the eighth day of December 1961, has been married to a person who becomes, or would, but for his death, have become entitled to be registered as a citizen of Tanganyika under sub-section (1) of this section, but whose marriage has been terminated by death or dissolution shall be entitled, upon making application before the specified date in such manner as may be prescribed by Parliament, to be registered as a citizen of Tanganyika.

...

(6) In this section "the specified date" means.

...

(b) in relation to a woman to whom sub-section (3) of this section refers, the expiration of such period after her husband is registered as a citizen of Tanganyika as may prescribed by or under an Act of Parliament;

(c) in relation to a woman to whom sub-section (4) of this section refers, the ninth day of December 1963;

5. Any woman who, after the eighth day of December 1961, marries a citizen of Tanganyika shall be entitled, upon making

application in such manner as may be prescribed by Parliament, to be registered as a citizen of Tanganyika.

6. . . .

(3) A citizen of Tanganyika shall cease to be such citizen if — having attained the age of twenty-one years, he acquires the citizenship of some country other than Tanganyika by voluntary act (other than marriage);

(4) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Chapter, a person who has attained the age of twenty-one years or who is a woman who is or has been married shall not, if he is a citizen of some country other than Tanganyika, be entitled to be registered as a citizen of Tanganyika unless he renounces his citizenship of that other country, takes the oath of allegiance and makes and registers such declaration of his intentions concerning residence as may be prescribed by Parliament.

Thailand

NATIONALITY ACT, B. E. 2495 OF 31 JANUARY 1952 AS AMENDED BY
NATIONALITY ACT (No. 2) B. E. 2496 OF 24 JANUARY 1953
AND NATIONALITY ACT (No. 4) OF 1960, B. E. 2503

Section 8. An alien woman who marries a Thai will acquire Thai nationality upon filing an application according to such rule and mode as prescribed by the Ministerial Regulations and obtaining approval from the Minister.

“The acquisition of Thai nationality shall not be effective until publication thereof in the Government Gazette.

Section 13. A Thai woman who marries an alien shall lose Thai nationality provided that according to the laws of the country of her husband she may acquire the nationality of her husband, and that she has declared to the Marriage Registrar her intention to lose Thai nationality.

Section 13 bis. An alien woman who has acquired Thai nationality through marriage before or after the day of the coming into force of this Act may have the nationality revoked if:

(1) The marriage was the result of concealment of facts or misrepresentation of essential facts;

(2) She has committed any act endangering the safety of the State, or contrary to the national interests or rights or the honour of Thailand;

(3) She has committed any act contrary to public well-being.

The revocation of Thai nationality shall not be effective until publication thereof in the Government Gazette.

Section 19. Withdrawal of nationality under section 18 may be extended to the wife and to the children who have not attained the age of *sui juris* of the person whose nationality is withdrawn, provided that the wife and children acquired Thai nationality by the effect of his naturalization, except where the wife had already Thai nationality before marriage . . .

Section 20. If a Thai subject who has lost Thai nationality for any reason whatsoever desires to resume Thai nationality, he shall make an application to the Minister in the manner prescribed in the Ministerial Regulations.

Permission to resume Thai nationality and the refusal of such permission shall be at the discretion of the Minister; but in the following cases the applicant has the right to resume Thai nationality, viz.:

(1) Where the applicant is a Thai woman who has lost Thai nationality by marriage with a foreigner, and her marriage has been dissolved for any reason whatsoever; . . .

Togo

ACT NO. 61-18 OF 25 JULY 1961 CONCERNING TOGOLESE NATIONALITY

TITLE II

Acquisition of Togolese Nationality

Chapter I

Methods of Acquiring Togolese Nationality

Section I

Acquisition of Togolese Nationality by Marriage

Article 8. Subject to the provisions of articles 9 and 10 below, an alien woman who marries a Togolese shall acquire Togolese nationality upon celebration of the marriage.

Article 9. If, under the law of her country, the woman may retain her nationality, she shall have the right to declare, before the celebration of the marriage and in accordance with the procedure laid down in article 31 *et seqq.*, of this Act, that she declines concerned shall be deemed never to have acquired Togolese nationality.

This right may be exercised without any authorization, even when the woman is a minor.

Article 10. The Government may, within one year of the celebration of the marriage in the case of marriages contracted

since the entry into force of this Act, or from the date of the promulgation of this Act in the case of marriages contracted previously, refuse permission for the acquisition of Togolese nationality.

If the marriage was celebrated abroad, the period laid down in the preceding paragraph shall run from the date of the registration of the marriage by Togolese diplomatic or consular officials.

If the Government refuses such permission, the woman concerned shall be deemed never to have acquired Togolese nationality.

Article 11. A marriage shall have no legal effect so far as the acquisition of Togolese nationality is concerned unless it is celebrated in one of the forms permitted by Togolese law or custom or by the law of the country in which it was celebrated. If it is celebrated by one of the Togolese customary ceremonies, it must be recorded in writing in order to have legal effect for the purposes of this Article.

TITLE III

Loss, Forfeiture and Deprivation of Togolese Nationality

...

Article 26. A Togolese woman who marries an alien shall retain her Togolese nationality unless, before the celebration of the marriage and subject to the conditions laid down in article 31 *et seqq.* of this Act, she expressly declares that she renounces such nationality.

The declaration may be made without authorization, even if the woman is a minor.

Nevertheless, the declaration shall be valid only if the woman acquires or may acquire her husband's nationality under the law of his country.

In such cases, the woman is released from her allegiance to Togo from the date of the celebration of the marriage.

Trinidad and Tobago

THE TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO (CONSTITUTION) ORDER IN COUNCIL 1962

Chapter II — Citizenship

10.

(2) Any woman who on the 31st August 1962 is or had been married to a person:

(a) who becomes a citizen of Trinidad and Tobago by virtue of section 9 of this Constitution; or

(b) who, having died before the 31st August 1962 would, but for his death, have become a citizen of Trinidad and Tobago by virtue of that section,

shall be entitled, upon making application in such manner as may be prescribed and, if she is a British protected person or an alien, upon taking the oath of allegiance, to be registered as a citizen of Trinidad and Tobago.

(3) Any woman who on the 31st August 1962 is or had been married to a person who becomes a citizen of Trinidad and Tobago by registration under subsection (1) of this section shall be entitled upon making application within such time and in such manner as may be prescribed and, if she is a British protected person or an alien, upon taking the oath of allegiance, to be registered as a citizen of Trinidad and Tobago.

(4) Any woman who before the 31st August 1962 and been married to a person who becomes, or would but for his death have become, entitled to be registered as a citizen of Trinidad and Tobago under subsection (1) of this section, but whose marriage had been terminated by death or dissolution of marriage, shall be entitled, upon making application before the 31st August 1964 in such manner as may be prescribed and, if she is a British protected person or an alien, upon taking the oath of allegiance, to be registered as a citizen of Trinidad and Tobago.

(6) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, a person who has attained the age of twenty-one years or who is a woman who is or has been married shall not, if he is a citizen of some country other than Trinidad and Tobago, be entitled to be registered as a citizen of Trinidad and Tobago under the provisions of this section unless he renounces his citizenship of that other country and makes and registers such declaration of his intentions concerning residence or employment as may be prescribed:

Provided that where a person cannot renounce his citizenship of the other country under the law of that country he may instead make such declaration concerning that citizenship as may be prescribed.

11.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in subsection (1) of this section, a person who has attained the age of twenty-one years or who is a woman who is or has been married shall not, if he is a citizen of some country other than Trinidad and Tobago, be entitled to be registered as a citizen of Trinidad and Tobago under the provisions of that subsection unless he renounces his citizenship of that other country, takes the oath of allegiance and makes and registers such declaration of his intentions concerning residence or employment as may be prescribed:

Provided that where a person cannot renounce his citizenship

of the other country under the law of that country he may instead make such declaration concerning that citizenship as may be prescribed.

13. (1) Any woman who, after the 30th August 1962, marries a person who is or becomes a citizen of Trinidad and Tobago shall be entitled, upon making application in such manner as may be prescribed and, if she is a British protected person or an alien, upon taking the oath of allegiance, to be registered as a citizen of Trinidad and Tobago.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, a woman shall not, if she is a citizen of some country other than Trinidad and Tobago, be entitled to be registered as a citizen of Trinidad and Tobago under the provisions of that subsection unless she renounces her citizenship of that other country and makes and registers such declaration of her intentions concerning residence or employment as may be prescribed:

Provided that where she cannot renounce her citizenship of the other country under the law of that country she may instead make such declaration concerning that citizenship as may be prescribed.

Tunisia

TUNISIAN NATIONALITY CODE 1963

...

TITLE I

Chapter I — Tunisian nationality as the nationality of origin

Section I — Attribution by reason of relationship

Article 6. The following persons are Tunisian nationals:

- (1) A child of a Tunisian father;
- (2) A child of a Tunisian mother and an unknown father or a father who has no nationality or whose nationality is unknown;
- (3) A child, born in Tunisia, of a Tunisian mother and an alien father.

...

Chapter II — Acquisition of Tunisian nationality

Section I — Acquisition through the operation of law

Article 12. A child born abroad of a Tunisian mother and an alien father shall acquire Tunisian nationality if during the year before he attains his majority he claims it by making a declaration as provided in article 39 of this Code.

Subject to the provisions of articles 15 and 41 of this Code,

the claimant shall acquire Tunisian nationality on the date on which the declaration is registered.

Article 13. An alien woman who marries a Tunisian national shall acquire Tunisian nationality upon the celebration of the marriage if under the law of her country she loses her nationality of origin through marriage to an alien.

Article 14. An alien woman who marries a Tunisian national and, under the law of her country, retains her nationality of origin after marriage to an alien may claim Tunisian nationality by making a declaration as provided in article 39 of this Code, if the couple have resided in Tunisia for not less than two years.

Subject to the provisions of articles 15 and 41 of this Code, the claimant shall acquire Tunisian nationality on the date on which the declaration is registered.

Article 15. In the cases referred to in articles 12 and 14 above, the President of the Republic may by decree object to the acquisition of Tunisian nationality.

The decree shall be forthcoming no later than two years after the declaration referred to in articles 12 and 14 or, if registration of the declaration was refused as provided in article 41 of this Code, no later than two years from the day on which the judicial decision affirming the validity of the declaration became final.

In the event of objection by the President of the Republic within the time-limit stated in the preceding paragraph, the person concerned shall be deemed not to have acquired Tunisian nationality.

Article 16. In the cases referred to in articles 13 and 14 above, the woman concerned shall be deemed not to have acquired Tunisian nationality if her marriage is annulled by a final judgement handed down by a Tunisian court or enforceable in Tunisia.

Article 17. Where the validity of a document which was drawn up prior to the judicial decision determining the nullity of the marriage or prior to the issue of the decree of objection depended on the acquisition of Tunisian nationality by the person concerned, such validity may not be challenged on the ground that he or she was not able to acquire Tunisian nationality.

...

Section II — Acquisition by naturalization

...

Article 21. The following persons may be naturalized without meeting the residence requirement laid down in the preceding article:

(1) A person who proves that his nationality of origin was Tunisian;

(2) An alien married to a woman of Tunisian nationality, if the couple resides in Tunisia at the time the application is made;

(3) An alien who has rendered outstanding service to Tunisia or whose naturalization is of exceptional value to Tunisia. In this case, naturalization shall be granted on the basis of a report by the Secretary of State for Justice accompanied by a statement of reasons.

...

Section IV — Common provisions

...

Article 29. Marriage shall have no effects on nationality if it is not celebrated in a way recognized either by Tunisian law or by the law of the country where it took place.

Chapter III — Loss, deprivation and withdrawal of Tunisian nationality

Section I — Loss of Tunisian nationality

Article 30. A Tunisian national loses Tunisian nationality if he voluntarily acquires a foreign nationality.

He shall be released from his allegiance to Tunisia on the date of the decree declaring him to have lost Tunisian nationality.

A Tunisian national who voluntarily acquires a foreign nationality or who renounces Tunisian nationality shall have to leave Tunisian territory.

Article 31. The loss of Tunisian nationality by virtue of the preceding article may be extended by decree to the wife and unmarried minor children of the person concerned if they themselves possess another nationality. It may not, however, be extended to his minor children unless it is also extended to his wife.

...

Article 35. Deprivation of nationality may be extended by decree to the wife and unmarried minor children of the person concerned, if they have retained another foreign nationality. It may not, however, be extended to his minor children unless it is also extended to his wife.

Turkey

ACT OF 12 JUNE 1928 AS AMENDED ON 6 APRIL 1929

Article 13. Alien women who marry Turks become Turkish citizens. Turkish women who marry aliens remain Turkish. Alien women who have lost their nationality through marriage (to Turks) have the right to re-acquire it within three years after their separation from their Turkish husbands, as a result of the dissolution of the marriage for any reason. However, if the woman who requests the return of her former nationality has no children by a Turkish father, she must transfer her domicile abroad.

Uganda

THE UGANDA (INDEPENDENCE) ORDER IN COUNCIL, 1962

Chapter II. Citizenship

8.

...

(2) Any woman who, on 8th October 1962, is or has been married to a person:

(a) who becomes a citizen of Uganda by virtue of section 7 of this Constitution; or

(b) who, having died before 9th October 1962, would, but for his death, have become a citizen of Uganda by virtue of that section, shall be entitled, upon making application in such manner as may be prescribed by Parliament, to be registered as a citizen of Uganda.

(3) Any woman who, on 8th October 1962, is married to a person who subsequently becomes a citizen of Uganda by registration under subsection (1) of this section shall be entitled, upon making application before the specified date in such manner as may be prescribed by Parliament, to be registered as a citizen of Uganda.

(4) Any woman who, on 8th October 1962, has been married to a person who becomes, or would, but for his death, have become, entitled to be registered as a citizen of Uganda under subsection (1) of this section, but whose marriage has been terminated by death or dissolution shall be entitled, upon making application before the specified date in such manner as may be prescribed by Parliament, to be registered as a citizen of Uganda.

11. Any woman who, after 8th October 1962, marries a citizen of Uganda shall be entitled, upon making application in such manner as may be prescribed by Parliament, to be registered as a citizen of Uganda.

12.

...

(3) A citizen of Uganda shall cease to be such a citizen if:

(a) having attained the age of twenty-one years, he acquires the citizenship of some country other than Uganda by voluntary act (other than marriage); or ...

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

CITIZENSHIP ACT No. 198 OF 19 AUGUST 1938

Article 5.⁸ Matrimony by a citizen of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics with one not such a citizen entails no change of citizenship.

United Arab Republic

LEGISLATIVE DECREE No. 82 OF 22 JUNE 1958

Article 12. The acquisition of nationality of the United Arab Republic by an alien shall not automatically confer that nationality on his wife unless she declares her desire to acquire it and notifies the Minister of the Interior to that effect, and provided that she has lived with her husband for a period of two years from the date of the notice.

Nevertheless, the Minister of the Interior may, by an order made before the expiry of the two-year period and accompanied by a statement of his reasons, deny the wife the right to acquire nationality of the United Arab Republic.

...

Article 13. An alien woman who marries a national of the United Arab Republic shall not acquire the nationality of that Republic unless she notifies the Minister of the Interior of her desire to do so and has lived with her husband for a period of two years from the date of the notice.

Nevertheless, the Minister of the Interior may, by an order made before the expiry of the period specified in the foregoing paragraph and accompanied by a statement of his reasons, deny the wife the right to acquire the nationality of the United Arab Republic.

Article 14. An alien wife who acquires the nationality of the United Arab Republic in accordance with the provisions of the two foregoing articles shall not lose it when the marriage is dissolved unless she should marry an alien and acquire his nationality in pursuance of the law governing that nationality or unless she should recover her foreign nationality.

...

⁸ Repealed by Decree of 15 February 1947 "on the prohibition of marriages between citizens of the USSR and foreigners"; restored by Decree of 26 November 1953 "on the repeal of the decree of 15 February 1947 on the prohibition of marriages between citizens of the USSR and foreigners".

Article 15. A wife who formerly possessed the nationality of the United Arab Republic or is of Syrian or Egyptian origin shall recover that nationality as soon as her alien husband acquires the nationality of the United Arab Republic. She shall also recover the said nationality as soon as she marries a national of the United Arab Republic.

Article 17. No national of the United Arab Republic may acquire a foreign nationality without prior authorization granted by an order of the Minister of the Interior.

Any person who acquires a foreign nationality without obtaining the said prior authorization shall continue to be considered a national of the United Arab Republic in all respects and in all cases, unless the Minister of the Interior decides to deprive him of the nationality of the United Arab Republic under the terms of article 22.

Article 18. The wife of a national of the United Arab Republic who, being duly authorized, acquires a foreign nationality, shall lose the nationality of the United Arab Republic if she assumes her husband's nationality under the law governing the new nationality, unless within one year from the date on which her husband acquires the foreign nationality she declares her desire to retain the nationality of the United Arab Republic.

...

Article 19. A woman having the nationality of the United Arab Republic who marries an alien shall retain the said nationality unless, when the marriage is performed or during her married life, she declares her desire to acquire her husband's nationality in accordance with the law of his country.

If the marriage of a woman having the nationality of the United Arab Republic and an alien is not recognized under the laws in force in the United Arab Republic and is valid according to the law of the country of the husband, the woman shall continue to be a national of the United Arab Republic and shall be deemed never to have acquired her husband's nationality.

Article 20. A woman having the nationality of the United Arab Republic who has lost her nationality pursuant to the two foregoing articles may recover the nationality of the United Arab Republic on the dissolution of her marriage, at her own request and with the approval of the Minister of the Interior.

Article 23. Any national of the United Arab Republic who leaves the Republic with the intention of not returning may be deprived of the nationality of the United Arab Republic by an order of the Minister of the Interior for reasons considered sufficiently grave by the Minister, if he is absent abroad for a period exceeding six months, after being warned to return and if he fails to reply or replies giving unsatisfactory reasons within three

months following the date of the warning. If he refuses to accept the warning or if his place of residence is unknown, publication of an appropriate notice in the Official Journal shall be deemed to constitute his warning.

...

Article 24.

...

Deprivation of nationality in the cases specified in article 23 shall also entail the loss of nationality by the wife and minor children of the person concerned who leave the country with him.

— *Article 37.* Legislative Decree No. 21 aforesaid and the Decree of the President of the Republic promulgating Act No. 391 of 1956 aforesaid are hereby repealed.

United Kingdom

BRITISH NATIONALITY ACT, 1948

Section 6.

...

(2) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (3) of this section, a woman who has been married to a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies shall be entitled, on making application therefor to the Secretary of State in the prescribed manner, and, if she is a British protected person or an alien, on taking oath of allegiance in the form specified in the First Schedule to this Act, to be registered as a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies, whether or not she is of full age and capacity.

Section 14. A woman who, having before the commencement of this Act married any person, ceased on that marriage or during the continuance thereof to be a British subject, shall be deemed for the purposes of this Act to have been a British subject immediately before the commencement of this Act.

Section 19. (1) If any citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies of full age and capacity who is also:

...

(b) a national of a foreign country,
makes a declaration in the prescribed manner of renunciation of citizenship of the United Kingdom and colonies; the Secretary of State shall cause the declaration to be registered; and upon

the registration, that person shall cease to be a citizen of the United Kingdom and colonies.

...

(2) For the purpose of this section any woman who has been married shall be deemed of full age.

United States of America

IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT OF 27 JUNE 1952

Section 319. (a) Any person whose spouse is a citizen of the United States may be naturalized upon compliance with all the requirements of this title except the provisions of paragraph (1) of section 316 (a) if such person immediately preceding the date of filing his petition for naturalization has resided continuously, after being lawfully admitted for permanent residence, within the United States for at least three years, and during the three years immediately preceding the date of filing his petition has been living in marital union with the citizen spouse, who has been a United States citizen during all of such period, and has been physically present in the United States for periods totalling at least half of that time and has resided within the State in which he filed his petition for at least six months.

(b) Any person, (1) whose spouse is (A) a citizen of the United States, (B) in the employment of the Government of the United States, or of an American institution of research recognized as such by the Attorney General, or of an American firm or corporation engaged in whole or in part in the development of foreign trade and commerce of the United States, or a subsidiary thereof, or of a public international organization in which the United States participates by treaty or statute, and (C) regularly stationed abroad in such employment, and (2) who is in the United States at the time of naturalization and (3) who declares before the naturalization court in good faith an intention to take up residence within the United States immediately upon the termination of such employment abroad of the citizen spouse, may be naturalized upon compliance with all the requirements of the naturalization laws, except that no prior residence or specified period of physical presence within the United States or within the jurisdiction of the naturalization court or proof thereof shall be required.

Section 357. Nothing in this title shall be applied in contravention of the provisions of any treaty or convention to which the United States is a party and which has been ratified by the Senate upon the effective date of this title: *Provided, however,* that no

woman who was a national of the United States shall be deemed to have lost her nationality solely by reason of her marriage to an alien on or after September 22, 1922, or to an alien racially ineligible to citizenship on or after March 3, 1931, or, in the case of a woman who was a United States citizen at birth, through residence abroad following such marriage, notwithstanding the provisions of any existing treaty or convention.

Uruguay

CONSTITUTION OF 26 OCTOBER 1951

Article 73. Citizens of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay are natural or legal.

Article 74. All men and women born at any place within the territory of the Republic are natural citizens . . .

Article 75. The following have the right to legal citizenship:

(A) Foreign men and women of good conduct, and having a family within the Republic, who possess some capital or property in the country, or are engaged in some profession, craft, or industry, and have resided habitually in the Republic for three years;

(B) Foreign men and women of good conduct, without families in the Republic, who possess any of the qualifications mentioned in the preceding paragraph and who have resided habitually in the country for five years; . . .

Article 81. Nationality is not lost even by naturalization by another country, it being sufficient for the purpose of regaining the rights of citizenship merely to take up residence in the Republic and register in the Civil Register.

Legal citizenship is lost by any other form of subsequent naturalization.

Venezuela

CONSTITUTION OF 23 JANUARY 1961

Article 37. The following are Venezuelans by naturalization whenever they declare their intention to be such:

(1) A foreign woman married to a Venezuelan;

. . .

Article 38. A Venezuelan woman who marries a foreigner retains her nationality unless she declares her intention to the contrary and, according to the national law of her husband, acquires his nationality.

NATURALIZATION ACT OF 18 JULY 1955

General Provisions

Article 2. The effects of naturalization are purely individual; nevertheless the minor children of a person naturalized in the country shall enjoy the effects of his naturalization until they attain their majority.

Declaration of Intent and Certificate of Naturalization

Article 3.

...

In the case of the alien wife of a Venezuelan national, a decision on the declaration of intent to become a Venezuelan national shall be issued, once the requirements laid down in the regulations have been met, within a period not exceeding three months. . .

Republic of Viet-Nam

ORDINANCE NO. 10 OF 7 DECEMBER 1955 PROMULGATING THE VIET-NAMESE NATIONALITY CODE

Article 32. Except as provided by Article 33 and following, an alien woman who marries a Viet-Nameese acquires Viet-Nameese nationality upon celebration of the marriage.

Article 33. If, under the law of her country, an alien woman may retain her nationality, she shall have the right to declare before or at the time of the celebration of the marriage, that she declines Viet-Nameese nationality.

This right may be exercised without any authorization, even when the woman is a minor.

Any declaration for the purpose of retaining a foreign nationality shall be made at the office of the registrar of the place where the marriage is celebrated.

Where the marriage takes place abroad, the declaration shall be made in the presence of the diplomatic or consular representatives of Viet-Nam or, if there are no such representatives, the woman shall transmit a written declaration, together with the necessary supporting documents, to the Ministry of Justice before the date of the celebration of the marriage.

Any declaration made in the circumstances described above must be registered with the Ministry of Justice, subject to the provisions of articles 27 and 28.

Article 34. Within six months of the celebration of the marriage, the Government may, by an order, refuse permission for the acquisition of Viet-Nameese nationality by an alien woman.

Where the marriage takes place abroad, this period shall run from the date of the registration of the marriage by the diplomatic or consular representatives, or if there are no such representatives, from the date on which the marriage is registered in a special register maintained for the purpose in the Ministry of Justice.

If the Government refuses such permission, the woman concerned shall be deemed never to have acquired Viet-Nameese nationality.

Article 35. An alien woman against whom an expulsion order or restricted residence order has been made may not claim the benefit of article 32.

Article 37. A woman shall not acquire Viet-Nameese nationality if her marriage to a Viet-Nameese is annulled by a decision of a Viet-Nameese court or by a decision enforceable in Viet-Nam even if the marriage was contracted in good faith.

Yugoslavia

CITIZENSHIP ACT OF 1 JULY 1946 OF THE FEDERAL PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

Article 8. A foreign citizen may acquire the citizenship of the FPRY in a regular way if he fulfils the following conditions: . . .

(2) If he has reached eighteen years of age at the time when the application is submitted and if he is fit for work.

(3) If prior to his application as submitted he has been living continually at least for five years in the territory of the FPRY, of which five years, as a rule, he has lived two years in the area of that People's Republic whose citizenship he wishes to acquire.

(4) If he has a release from his previous citizenship, or a guarantee that he will obtain it if admitted to the citizenship of the FPRY . . .

Article 9. A person, married to a citizen of the FPRY, either male or female, need not fulfil the conditions of article 8, paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of this law.

Article 16. The deprivation of the citizenship of the FPRY can affect every member of an ethnical group of those peoples

whose countries were against the peoples of the FPRY during the war and who contravened during this war and in connexion with it before the war his citizen's duties by his disloyal attitude against the interests of the peoples and the State of the FPRY.

Article 18. The deprivation provided for in article 16, paragraph 1 of this Law is extended also to the matrimonial partner and to the children of that person, inasmuch as they do not prove that they had no connexion with the disloyal former citizen and that their personal behaviour was irreproachable or that they by nationality belong to some of the peoples of the FPRY . . .

Article 19. (1) If the husband loses his citizenship after marriage, this loss will not extend to his wife (not even in the case of naturalization in a foreign country or a renunciation);

(2) If the husband, a foreigner, acquired the citizenship of the FPRY after the marriage, this acquired citizenship is not to be extended to his wife. But, if the wife wishes to acquire the citizenship of the FPRY her husband acquired, she has the right to apply for the admittance to the citizenship of the FPRY, either separately or by signing the application submitted by her husband. If she applies for an admittance to the citizenship of the FPRY, after her husband has already acquired the citizenship of the FPRY, she will be naturalized similarly as in the case of a woman foreigner marrying a citizen of the FPRY (article 9 of the Citizenship Law of the FPRY).

Annex

EFFECT OF MARRIAGE ON NATIONALITY OF WOMEN

Country	Effect of marriage of alien woman to national					Effect of marriage of woman national to alien		
	Automatic acquisition of husband's nationality	Automatic acquisition of husband's nationality if she loses her former nationality by the marriage	Right to acquire husband's nationality if she so chooses	Right to acquire husband's nationality on easier terms than other aliens	No effect	Automatic loss of nationality	Automatic loss of nationality if she acquires her husband's nationality by the marriage	No automatic loss of nationality
Afghanistan	X*	—	—	—	—	X	—	—
Albania	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	X
Andorra	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	X
Argentina	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	X
Australia	—	—	—	X*	—	—	—	X
Austria	X	—	—	—	—	—	X	—
Belgium	—	X ^a	—	—	—	—	X	—
Bolivia	—	—	X*	—	—	—	—	X
Brazil	—	—	—	X*	—	—	—	X
Bulgaria	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	X
Burma	—	—	—	X	—	—	—	X
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	X
Cambodia	X*	—	—	—	—	—	—	X
Cameroon	—	X ^a	—	—	—	—	—	X
Canada	—	—	—	X*	—	—	—	X
Central African Republic ..	—	X ^a	—	—	—	—	—	X
Ceylon	—	—	—	X*	—	—	X	—
Chad	—	X ^b	—	—	—	—	—	X
Chile	—	—	—	X*	—	—	—	X
China	—	X ^c	—	—	—	—	—	X
Colombia	—	—	—	X	—	—	—	X
Congo (Brazzaville)	—	X ^d	—	—	—	—	—	X

Costa Rica	—	X ^e	—	—	—	—	X	—
Cuba	—	—	—	X*	—	—	—	X
Czechoslovakia	—	—	—	X	—	—	—	X
Denmark	—	—	—	X*	—	—	—	X
Dominican Republic	—	X*a	—	—	—	—	—	X
Ecuador	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	X
El Salvador	—	—	—	X*	—	—	—	X
Ethiopia	X	—	—	—	—	X	—	—
Federation of Malaya	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	X
Finland	X*	—	—	—	—	—	—	X
France	—	X*a	—	—	—	—	—	X
Gabon	—	X ^e	—	—	—	—	—	X
Ghana	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	X
Germany (Federal Republic of)	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	X
Greece	X ^a	—	—	—	—	—	—	X
Guatemala	—	—	—	X*	—	—	—	X
Haiti	X*	—	—	—	—	—	—	X
Honduras	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	X
Hungary	—	—	—	X*	—	—	—	X
Iceland	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	X
India	—	—	—	X	—	—	—	X
Indonesia	—	—	X ^f	—	—	—	—	X
Iran	X*	—	—	—	—	—	X	—
Iraq	X	—	—	—	—	X	—	—
Ireland	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	X
Israel	—	—	—	X*	—	—	—	X
Italy	X	—	—	—	—	—	X	—
Ivory Coast	X ^a	—	—	—	—	—	—	X
Jamaica	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	X
Japan	—	—	—	X*	—	—	—	X
Jordan	X	—	—	—	—	X	—	—
Korea (Republic of)	X*	—	—	—	—	—	X	—
Laos	—	X ^a	—	—	—	—	—	X
Lebanon	X	—	—	—	—	—	X	—
Liberia	X	—	—	—	—	X	—	—
Lybia	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	X

Effect of marriage on nationality of women (continued)

Country	Effect of marriage of alien woman to national					Effect of marriage of woman national to alien		
	Automatic acquisition of husband's nationality	Automatic acquisition of husband's nationality if she loses her former nationality by the marriage	Right to acquire husband's nationality if she so chooses	Right to acquire husband's nationality on easier terms than other aliens	No effect	Automatic loss of nationality	Automatic loss of nationality if she acquires her husband's nationality by the marriage	No automatic loss of nationality
Liechtenstein	X	—	—	—	—	X	—	—
Luxembourg	—	—	X*	—	—	—	X	—
Malagasy Republic	—	X ^e	—	—	—	—	—	X
Mali	—	—	X ^e	—	—	—	—	X
Mauritania	—	X ^a	—	—	—	—	—	X
Mexico	—	—	X*	—	—	—	—	X
Monaco	X*	—	—	—	—	—	—	X
Morocco	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	X
Nepal	X	—	—	—	—	—	X	—
Netherlands	X	—	—	—	—	—	X	—
New Zealand	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	X
Nicaragua	—	—	X*	—	—	—	—	X
Niger	X ^a	—	—	—	—	—	—	X
Nigeria	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	X
Norway	—	—	—	X*	—	—	—	X
Pakistan	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	X
Panama	—	—	—	X*	—	—	—	X
Paraguay	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	X
Peru	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	X
Philippines	X*	—	—	—	—	—	X	—
Poland	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	X
Portugal	X ^a	—	—	—	—	—	—	X
Romania	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	X
San Marino	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	X
Saudi Arabia	X	—	—	—	—	—	X	—
Senegal	—	—	X ^a	—	—	—	—	X
Sierra Leone	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	X

Somaliland	—	X	—	—	—	—	X	—
Spain	X	—	—	—	—	—	X	—
Sudan	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	X
Sweden	—	—	—	X ^e	—	—	—	X
Switzerland	X	—	—	—	—	—	X	—
Syrian Arab Republic	—	—	—	X	—	—	X	—
Tanganyika	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	X
Thailand	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	X
Togo	X ^a	—	—	—	—	—	—	X
Trinidad and Tobago	—	—	—	X	—	—	—	X
Tunisia	—	X	—	—	—	—	X	—
Turkey	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	X
Uganda	—	—	—	X	—	—	—	X
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	X
Union of South Africa	—	—	—	X	—	—	—	X
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	X
United Arab Republic	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	X
United Kingdom	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	X
United States of America ..	—	—	—	X*	—	—	—	X
Uruguay	—	—	—	X*	—	—	—	X
Venezuela	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	X
Viet-Nam (Republic of) ...	—	—	X ^a	—	—	—	—	X
Yugoslavia	—	—	—	X*	—	—	—	X

* Naturalization of alien husband of woman national is facilitated.

^a If the alien woman does not lose her former nationality by the marriage she may decline her husband's nationality.

^b The alien woman may decline her husband's nationality whether or not she loses her former nationality by the marriage.

^c If the alien woman does not lose her former nationality by the marriage, no special provision for acquisition of her husband's nationality is made.

^d The alien woman acquires her husband's nationality if she resides in the country during five years following the marriage and unless she declines that nationality before the expiration of this delay.

^e If the alien woman does not lose her former nationality by the marriage she may acquire her husband's nationality by declaration.

^f If the alien woman loses her former nationality she may, within one year following the marriage, acquire her husband's nationality by declaration.