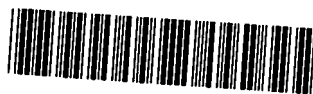
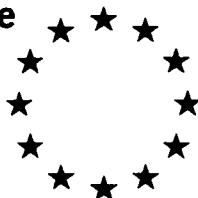


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EUROPEAN COMMISSION FOR DEMOCRACY THROUGH LAW

**SUMMARY TABLES
OF REPLIES TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE
ON THE CONSEQUENCES OF STATE SUCCESSION
FOR NATIONALITY**

**prepared by
the Secretariat**

The summary tables are based on the replies to the questionnaire on the consequences of State succession for nationality (CDL (95) 1 - Questions 1-6). Temporary occupations or annexations which occurred during a state of war are not taken into account. Cases of State succession resulting from the cession or transfer of territory from one State to another are classified only once, i.e. under the State which acquires the territory in question.

Case of State succession	Albania
	independence (1912)
Governed by	Organic Statute of Albania (1914)
Acquisition of nationality of the successor State	<p>(a) <u>automatically</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - for persons who were born or domiciled in Albania before 28 November 1912 and had been nationals of the Ottoman Empire; - for Albanians who returned from territories annexed by Balkan States and established their residence in Albania after 28 November 1912 unless they refused Albanian nationality within six months; <p>(b) <u>upon application</u> for persons of Albanian origin residing outside Albania</p>
Right of option	right to opt for another nationality, coupled with the obligation to leave Albania
Exclusion of certain categories of persons	no
Consequences for persons who did not obtain the nationality of the successor State	continuance of former nationality
Statelessness	no
Multiple nationality	possible
Criteria for nationality legislation	<i>jus sanguinis</i> and domicile
Nationality of legal persons	not regulated

Case of State succession	Algeria
Governed by	independence (1962) Evian Agreements (18 March 1962), referendum on self-determination (1 July 1962), ballot on self-determination (3 July 1962), Algerian Law of 27 March 1963 (Algerian Nationality Code), French Ordinance of 21 July 1962 implementing the Law of 13 April 1962, complemented by the Decree of 27 November 1962 and modified by the Laws of 10 July 1965 and 20 December 1966
Acquisition of nationality of the successor State	<p>(a) <u>automatically</u> for children</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - born of an Algerian father or Algerian mother and Stateless father - or born in Algeria of unknown parents, - or born in Algeria of an Algerian mother and father born in Algeria, <p>unless Algerian nationality is renounced in the two years prior their majority (21 years);</p> <p>[A person is considered "Algerian" who has at least two ascendants on the father's side born in Algeria, and has Muslim status]</p> <p>(b) <u>upon application</u> for persons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - who have participated in the fight for liberation - who have followed the naturalisation procedure - who have exercised their right of option
Right of option	right to opt in favour of Algerian nationality for French nationals having Algerian civil rights (to be exercised before 31 July 1965)
Exclusion of certain categories of persons	-
Consequences for persons who did not obtain the nationality of the successor State	-
Statelessness	-
Multiple nationality	possible ?
Criteria for nationality legislation	<i>jus sanguinis</i> and <i>jus soli</i>
Nationality of legal persons	-

Case of State succession	Austria	
	dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian Empire (1918/1919)	termination of German annexation/ occupation of Austria (1945)
Governed by	Peace Treaty of Saint-Germain-en-Laye (1919)	(Austrian) Law on the Transformation of Nationality (1945); Second German Law on Regulating Certain Questions of Nationality (1956)
Acquisition of nationality of the successor State	<u>automatically</u> for all persons possessing "rights of citizenship" (<i>Heimatrecht</i>) in one of the Austrian municipalities	<u>automatically</u> for all persons who would have been Austrians if the German occupation had not occurred
Right of option	persons differing in race and language from the majority of the population could opt for nationality of another State if the majority of this State's population was of the same race and language as the person exercising the right	under German law, persons who had acquired German nationality and lived in Germany could reapply for German nationality
Exclusion of certain categories of persons	persons who had acquired the right of citizenship at a recent date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - high-ranking members of the former Nazi Party; - persons convicted of war crimes and other specified crimes
Consequences for persons who did not obtain the nationality of the successor State	persons residing in Austria (as defined by the Peace Treaties) could apply for Austrian citizenship according to the general rules	continuance of German nationality
Statelessness	-	-
Multiple nationality	no special regulation; possible only in exceptional cases under Austrian law	possible only in exceptional cases under Austrian law; not possible under German law
Criteria for nationality legislation	"rights of citizenship" (<i>pertinenza</i>)	nationality of the Austrian State which was deemed to have never ceased to exist
Nationality of legal persons	determined in principle by seat	determined in principle by seat

Case of State succession	Belarus
	independence (1991)
Governed by	Law on nationality (1991) with amendments (1995)
Acquisition of nationality of the successor State	<p>(a) <u>automatically</u> for persons having permanent residence in the national territory when the Law on Nationality entered into force;</p> <p>(b) <u>upon registration</u> for former USSR citizens who had had permanent residence in the territory, but had left it before the Law on Nationality entered into force;</p> <p>(c) <u>upon naturalisation</u> for persons who</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - pledge to observe the Constitution and laws of the Republic, - have a sufficient knowledge of the State language, - have been living continually in the territory for at least seven years, and - have legal means of subsistence
Right of option	no
Exclusion of certain categories of persons	foreign nationals and stateless persons
Consequences for persons who did not obtain the nationality of the successor State	continuance of their former status as foreign nationals or stateless persons
Statelessness	-
Multiple nationality	possible only on the basis of international agreements
Criteria for nationality legislation	permanent residence
Nationality of legal persons	determined by the location of its permanently operating body

Case of State succession	Belgium		Bulgaria
	cession of the Eupen/Malmedy territories by Germany (1919)	exchange of certain territories with Germany (1956)	cession of the South Dobrodgea territory from Romania (1940)
Governed by	Treaty of Versailles (1919); German-Belgian Declaration on Exercising the Right to Opt; German-Belgian Agreement on Exercising the Right to Opt (1924)	German-Belgian Treaty on Border Corrections (1956); domestic Belgian legislation (1958)	Treaty of Kraïova (1940), confirmed by the Peace Treaty with the Allied Powers (1947)
Acquisition of nationality of the successor State	<u>automatically</u> for German nationals habitually resident in the territories; <u>upon permission</u> for German nationals who became resident after 1 August 1914	<u>upon application</u> within two years	<u>automatically</u> only for persons of Bulgarian ethnic origin
Right of option	right to opt for German nationality	yes	no
Exclusion of certain categories of persons	no	no	persons of Romanian ethnic origin
Consequences for persons who did not obtain the nationality of the successor State	obligation to leave the area	continuance of German nationality; no obligation to leave the territory	forced repatriation to Romania; their real property became Bulgarian State property
Statelessness	-	no	-
Multiple nationality	-	no	excluded
Criteria for nationality legislation	nationality of the predecessor State combined with domicile	nationality of the predecessor State combined with domicile	ethnic origin, <i>jus sanguinis</i>
Nationality of legal persons	-	-	-

Case of State succession	Croatia
	independence (1991)
Governed by	Law on Croatian Citizenship (1991)
Acquisition of nationality of the successor State	<p>(a) <u>automatically</u> for persons possessing citizenship of the former Republic of Croatia;</p> <p>(b) <u>upon individual declaration</u> for persons belonging to the Croatian people who on the date of entry into force of the law on citizenship had a registered place of residence in Croatia for a period of not less than 10 years;</p> <p>(c) <u>upon naturalisation</u> for other residents under certain conditions (registered place of residence continuously for not less than five years, proficiency in the Croatian language and Latin script, attachment to the legal system of the Republic, acceptance of Croatian culture)</p>
Right of option	no; however, possibility to apply for nationality of another State without losing Croatian nationality
Exclusion of certain categories of persons	no
Consequences for persons who did not obtain the nationality of the successor State	considered to be aliens
Statelessness	-
Multiple nationality	possible
Criteria for nationality legislation	(republican) nationality of the predecessor State combined with ethnic origin
Nationality of legal persons	determined by the law under which they are established

Case of State succession	Cyprus
Governed by	Treaty concerning the Establishment of the Republic of Cyprus (Annex D) (1960) which was given constitutional force by virtue of Article 198 of the Constitution (1960)
Acquisition of nationality of the successor State	<p>(a) <u>automatically</u> for persons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - who were ordinarily resident in Cyprus at any time in a period of 5 years immediately before 16 August 1960 and who <i>i</i>) was a British subject under the Cyprus (Annexation) Orders (1914-1943); <i>ii</i>) was born in Cyprus on or after 5 November 1914; <i>iii</i>) descended in the male line from a person referred to under (<i>i</i>) and (<i>ii</i>); - was a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies born between 16 August 1960 and 16 February 1961 provided that his father became a citizen or would but for his death have done so <p>(b) <u>upon application</u> <i>inter alia</i> for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies possessing any of the qualifications mentioned above under (a) who did not automatically become a citizen and who resided in a protectorate, protected State, United Kingdom trust territory, Greece or Turkey; - persons who on 5 November 1914 were Ottoman subjects ordinarily resident in Cyprus and their descendants in the male line; - certain categories of women married to persons who become Cypriot citizens or who are entitled to make an application for citizenship; - persons who were granted certificates of naturalisation or were registered as a citizen of the UK and Colonies by the Governor of Cyprus, and their male descendants <p>[the Treaty established yearly quotas for applications of persons who are to become members of the Greek and Turkish Communities]</p>
Right of option	no; only citizens possessing also the citizenship of another State were entitled to renounce Cypriot citizenship
Exclusion of certain categories of persons	-
Consequences for persons who did not obtain the nationality of the successor State	continuance of their former nationality
Statelessness	persons who might have become stateless by reason of the adopted regulation had the right to apply for citizenship
Multiple nationality	no; persons acquiring Cypriot nationality ceased to be citizens of the UK and Colonies

Criteria for nationality legislation	nationality of the predecessor State; origin; residence
Nationality of legal persons	-

Case of State succession	Czechoslovakia
	dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian Empire (1918/19); cession of territories by Hungary (1920)
Governed by	Peace Treaties of Saint-Germain-en-Laye (1919) and Trianon (1920); Constitutional Act No. 236/1920 Coll. [Czechoslovakia]; Law No. XXXIII (1921) [Hungary]
Acquisition of nationality of the successor State	<u>automatically</u> for all persons who possessed rights of citizenship in a town or village which became part of the Czecho-Slovak State provided that they had exercised this right in an uninterrupted manner from 1910-1920; other residents could, under certain circumstances, opt for Czechoslovak citizenship until 1921
right of option	(a) persons over 18 years of age losing Austrian or Hungarian nationality could opt for the nationality of the State in which they possessed rights of citizenship; (b) persons differing in race and language from the majority of the population could opt for nationality of another State if the majority of that State's population was of the same race and language as the person exercising the right
Exclusion of certain categories of persons	-
Consequences for persons who did not obtain the nationality of the successor State	persons who exercised their right to opt had to transfer their residence to the State of their choice
Statelessness	-
Multiple nationality	excluded
Criteria for nationality legislation	rights of citizenship
Nationality of legal person	-

Case of State succession	Czech Republic
Governed by	dissolution of the Czech and Slovak Republic (1993) Act No. 40/1993 Coll., modified by Act No. 272/1993
Acquisition of nationality of the successor State	<p>(a) <u>automatically</u> conferred upon persons who on 31 December 1992 were citizens of the ČSFR and at the same time registered as citizens of the former Czech Republic; special rules facilitating the acquisition of Czech nationality applied to children under the age of 15</p> <p>(b) <u>upon naturalisation</u> for persons having</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - resided permanently and continually in the Czech Republic for a period of at least five years; - a clear criminal record for the past five years; - mastery of the Czech language
Right of option	<p>right to opt for the Czech nationality for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - citizens of the former Slovak Republic who, upon the date of application, had resided permanently and continually in the Czech Republic for a period of at least two years and had not been convicted during the past five years of an intentional criminal offence (until 30 June 1994); - citizens of the former Slovak Republic who were not permanent residents in either the former Czech or Slovak Republic provided that their last permanent residence before moving abroad had been in the territory of the Czech Republic or that one parent was a citizen of the ČSFR and the applicant submitted a document of exemption from citizenship of the Slovak Republic; - citizens of the former ČSFR who were not registered as either having Czech or Slovak nationality
Exclusion of certain categories of persons	no
Consequences for persons who did not obtain the nationality of the successor State	considered to be aliens
Statelessness	-
Multiple nationality	persons exercising a right to opt had to prove that they had been released from another citizenship
Criteria for nationality legislation	(republican) nationality of the predecessor State; <i>jus sanguinis</i>
Nationality of legal persons	determined according to their domicile

Case of State succession	Denmark
Governed by	cession of the Schleswig territory from Germany (1919)
Acquisition of nationality of the successor State	(a) <u>automatically</u> for all inhabitants; (b) <u>upon special authorisation</u> for those who moved to the territory after 1 October 1918
Right of option	right to retain German nationality
Exclusion of certain categories of persons	no
Consequences for persons who did not obtain the nationality of the successor State	obligation to leave the territory
Statelessness	no; even persons who had previously lost German nationality were covered
Multiple nationality	no
Criteria for nationality legislation	domicile
Nationality of legal persons	-

Case of State succession	Estonia
Governed by	<p>independence (1991)</p> <p>Law on Citizenship (1938 and 1940); Republic of Estonia Supreme Council Resolution on Privatisation of State Enterprises (1991); Republic of Estonia Supreme Council Resolution on the Application of the Law on Citizenship (1992); Law on Amendments of the Republic of Estonia Supreme Council Resolution on the Application of the Law on Citizenship (1993); Law on Amendments to the Law on Citizenship (1993); Law on Citizenship (1995)</p>
Acquisition of nationality of the successor State	<p>(a) <u>automatically</u> for persons who were Estonian citizens before 16 June 1940 and their direct descendants</p> <p>(b) <u>upon application</u> for persons who as minors lost Estonian citizenship and wish to restore it</p> <p>(c) <u>upon naturalisation</u> requiring <i>inter alia</i> permanent residence of not less than three years (five years under the 1995 Law on Citizenship), knowledge of the Estonian language and oath to the Republic</p>
Right of option	yes
Exclusion of certain categories of persons	<p>(a) under the re-enacted 1938 Law on Citizenship</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - foreign military personnel in active service; - persons having been convicted of serious crimes against persons or having a criminal record of repeated convictions for intentional crimes; - persons lacking a legal steady income; <p>(b) the 1995 Law on Citizenship excluded the following categories from naturalisation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - persons having intentionally given incorrect information when applying for Estonian citizenship; - persons not respecting the Constitution or the laws of Estonia; - persons having acted against Estonia and its security; - persons having been convicted of a crime and sentenced to a period of imprisonment of more than one year or having a criminal record of repeated convictions for intentional crimes; - persons having been employed by the security and intelligence services of the USSR; - persons having served in foreign military forces (including those who are discharged or retired and their spouses)
Consequences for persons who did not obtain the nationality of the successor State	<p>continuance of former nationality; persons who were residents before 1 July 1990 and had a Soviet Estonian passport could apply for work and for resident permits irrespective of immigration quotas</p>

Statelessness	following the independence of Estonia, "non-citizens" totalled about 380,000; the Constitution guarantees in principle the same fundamental rights to non-citizens and Estonian citizens; the same applies for entitlement to certain social benefits
Multiple nationality	no; acceptance of the citizenship of another State entails loss of Estonian citizenship
Criteria for nationality legislation	nationality of the predecessor State; <i>jus sanguinis</i>
Nationality of legal persons	public enterprises under Soviet control are to be privatised according to Estonian legislation; directors of these enterprises have been obliged to stop transactions which could result in a change of ownership

Case of State succession	Finland	
	independence (1917)	cession of Petsamo (Petchenga) territory from Russia (1920)
Governed by	Citizenship Law of the former Grand Duchy remained in force	Tartu Peace Treaty (1920)
Acquisition of nationality of the successor State	<u>automatically</u> for all Finnish citizens	<u>automatically</u> for Russian nationals living in the territory
Right of option	no	right to opt for Russian nationality within one year
Exclusion of certain categories of persons	former Russian citizens not possessing citizenship of Finland	no
Consequences for persons who did not obtain the nationality of the successor State	status of alien in Finland	-
Statelessness	under subsequent Soviet legislation for Russian citizens not returning to the USSR	-
Multiple nationality	no	no
Criteria for nationality legislation	existing citizenship of the Grand Duchy	nationality of the predecessor State in conjunction with domicile
Nationality of legal persons	automatic acquisition of nationality of the successor State	automatic acquisition of nationality of the successor State

Case of State succession	France	
Governed by	cession of Alsace-Lorraine by Germany (1919) Treaty of Versailles (1919); French legislation (1920); Law of 22 December 1961 modified by the Law of 29 June 1971	cession of territories by Italy (1947) Peace Treaty with Italy (1947); French legislation (Law of 13 December 1947, Decree of 7 January 1948, Law of 2 August 1949)
Acquisition of nationality of the successor State	<p>(a) <u>automatically</u> only for certain categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - persons who had previously lost French nationality under the Franco-German Treaty of 1871 and their offspring; - persons born in the territories of unknown parents or whose nationality was unknown <p>(b) <u>upon application</u> to be made within one year</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - persons with French ascendants; - foreigners who acquired citizen status in the region before 3 August 1914; - Germans domiciled in the region before 1870 or having served in the Allied forces; - persons born in the territories of foreign parents and their descendants (French authorities reserved the right to reject such applications) <p>[the difficulties, in the application of this rigid system, in particular for the descendants of persons affected by the Treaty who were unable to show the short-form certificate of reinstatement has led the authorities to grant, under certain conditions, nationality in a "subsidiary manner" if those persons had benefited in a constant way from the factual possession of French status]</p>	<p><u>automatically</u> for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Italian nationals who resided on 10 June 1940 in the transferred territories; (b) their descendants born after 10 June 1940; (c) persons who were born in the territories and resided in France or Monaco
Right of option	-	right to retain Italian nationality, to be exercised within one year
Exclusion of certain categories of persons	yes; Germans born or domiciled in Alsace-Lorraine could acquire French nationality only by naturalisation	no

Consequences for persons who did not obtain the nationality of the successor State	obligation to return to Germany	obligation to leave the territories
Statelessness	-	-
Multiple nationality	no	no
Criteria for nationality legislation	<i>jus sanguinis</i> , domicile and military service	previous nationality; residence
Nationality of legal persons	-	-

Case of State succession	Georgia
	independence (1991)
Governed by	Multilateral International Treaty of Alma-Ata; law of the Republic of Georgia "on Citizenship of Georgia" (25 March 1993)
Acquisition of nationality of the successor State	<u>Automatically</u> for all inhabitants.
Right of option	yes
Exclusion of certain categories of persons	no
Consequences for persons who did not obtain the nationality of the successor State	considered stateless persons
Statelessness	those persons who had not chosen the citizenship of the Republic of Georgia
Multiple nationality	double citizenship is prohibited by law and Constitution; citizens of Abkhazia and Adjara autonomous Republics have their own citizenship and they automatically become citizens of Georgia.
Criteria for nationality legislation	permanent residence
Nationality of legal persons	regulated by domestic law

Case of State succession	Germany	
	creation of the Free City of Danzig (1919)	creation of the Saar territory (1945)
Governed by	Treaty of Versailles (1919); Law on the Acquisition and Loss of the Nationality of Danzig (as amended 1935)	Law on Saar Citizenship (1948)
Acquisition of nationality of the successor State	<u>automatically</u> for all German inhabitants of the city	<u>automatically</u> for all persons (including their spouses and children) who were (a) born in the territory; (b) descendants of a person born in the territory; (c) residing in the territory for at least ten years and domiciled therein before 30 January 1933
Right of option	right to opt for German nationality	no
Exclusion of certain categories of persons	no	no
Consequences for persons who did not obtain the nationality of the successor State	obligation to leave the territory	-
Statelessness	-	Saar citizenship could be granted to certain categories of stateless persons living in the territory
Multiple nationality	no	no
Criteria for nationality legislation	nationality of the predecessor State and domicile	origin and domicile
Nationality of legal persons	-	-

Case of State succession	Germany	
	incorporation of the Saar territory into the Federal Republic of Germany (1955)	reunification (1990)
Governed by	French-German Treaty (1957); Law No. 549 adopted by the Saarland diet in 1956	Nationality Act of 1913 with subsequent amendments (the Treaty on the Establishment of German Unity (1990) did not contain any provisions on nationality)
Acquisition of nationality of the successor State	Saar citizenship was abolished by the abovementioned Law; according to German practice, German nationality legislation had always remained applicable; thus, the inhabitants had retained German nationality and their descendants had acquired it automatically	FRG had always affirmed existence of only one German nationality governed by the Nationality Act of 1913 (based on <i>jus sanguinis</i>); even the isolated acquisition of the nationality of the former GDR (e.g. by naturalisation) was deemed, subject to limits of <i>ordre public</i> , to have the effect of acquiring such German nationality simultaneously (BVerfG, decision of 21.10.1987 - <i>Teso</i> , BVerfGE 77, 137); thus, citizens of the former GDR did not acquire a new nationality
Right of option	no	-
Exclusion of certain categories of persons	-	-
Consequences for persons who did not obtain the nationality of the successor State	-	-
Statelessness	no	-
Multiple nationality	no	-
Criteria for nationality legislation	existing German nationality under the Nationality Act of 1913	existing German nationality under the Nationality Act of 1913
Nationality of legal persons	-	-

Case of State succession	Greece		
	independence (1830)	union with Ionian Islands (1864)	incorporation of Thessalia and parts of Ipiros (1881)
Governed by	Protocol No. 1 of London, concluded between France, Russia and the United Kingdom (1830); Constitutional Acts of Epidhavros (1822), Astros (1823) and Trezene (1827)	Treaty of London, concluded between Greece, France, Russia and the United Kingdom (1864); Act of 20 January 1866	Greek-Turkish Convention on Border Corrections (1881); internal legislation
Acquisition of nationality of the successor State	<u>automatic</u> for all inhabitants	<u>automatic</u> for all inhabitants	<u>automatic</u> for all inhabitants
Right of option	no	no	right to retain Ottoman nationality
Exclusion of certain categories of persons	initially non-Christians were excluded	no	no
Consequences for persons who did not obtain the nationality of the successor State	right to emigrate for Muslims who did not want to acquire Greek nationality	-	obligation to leave the territory
Statelessness	-	-	-
Multiple nationality	no	no	no
Criteria for nationality legislation	<i>jus soli</i> and religion	<i>jus soli</i>	<i>jus soli</i>
Nationality of legal persons	-	-	-

Case of State succession	Greece	
		incorporation of parts of Ipiros, Macedonia, Crete and Northern islands of the Aegean Sea (1913)
Governed by	Greek-Turkish Peace Treaty (1913); internal legislation	Peace Treaty of Neuilly-sur-Seine with Bulgaria (1919); Treaty of Sèvres (1920); Protocol No. XVI of the Peace Treaty of Lausanne (1923); internal legislation
Acquisition of nationality of the successor State	(a) <u>automatically</u> for all inhabitants; (b) <u>upon application</u> for natives from the territories in question not residing in the Ottoman Empire	<u>automatically</u> for all inhabitants, except for Bulgarian nationals who settled in the territory after 1 January 1913 and who needed a special authorisation to acquire Greek nationality
Right of option	right to retain Ottoman nationality	right to retain Bulgarian nationality
Exclusion of certain categories of persons	no	no
Consequences for persons who did not obtain the nationality of the successor State	obligation to leave the territory	obligation to leave the territory
Statelessness	-	-
Multiple nationality	no	no
Criteria for nationality legislation	<i>jus soli</i>	<i>jus soli</i>
Nationality of legal persons		

Case of State succession	Greece
	incorporation of the Dodecanese (1947)
Governed by	Peace Treaty with Italy (1947); Law No. 517 (1948) with amendments
Acquisition of nationality of the successor State	<p><u>automatically</u> for</p> <p>(a) all inhabitants of Italian nationality residing in the territory on 10 June 1940 and their descendants;</p> <p>(b) natives from the territory or their descendants of Italian nationality and Orthodox belief who resided in Greece</p>
Right of option	right to retain Italian nationality for persons whose habitual language was Italian
Exclusion of certain categories of persons	no
Consequences for persons who did not obtain the nationality of the successor State	obligation to leave the territory
Statelessness	-
Multiple nationality	no
Criteria for nationality legislation	nationality of the predecessor State and religion
Nationality of legal persons	-

Case of State succession	Ireland
Governed by	independence (1921) Article 3 of the Constitution (1922); Irish Nationality and Citizenship Act (1935)
Acquisition of nationality of the successor State	<u>automatically</u> for all persons who on 6 December 1922 were domiciled in the area of the jurisdiction of the Irish Free State (including Northern Ireland) and (a) were themselves born in Ireland or were born of a parent born in Ireland; or (b) had been ordinarily resident in that area for at least seven years
Right of option	yes; citizens of other States were permitted to elect not to accept the citizenship of the Irish State
Exclusion of certain categories of persons	persons born in Ireland who were not domiciled in Ireland on the relevant date
Consequences for persons who did not obtain the nationality of the successor State	continuance of former nationality
Statelessness	stateless persons who fulfilled the residency qualification could acquire citizenship
Multiple nationality	yes
Criteria for nationality legislation	origin as well as domicile and residence
Nationality of legal persons	determined by incorporation (excluding companies registered in Northern Ireland)

Case of State succession	Italy
	incorporation of the Provinces of Trento, Bolzano, Trieste, Gorizia and Pola (1919/20)
Governed by	Peace Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye (1919); German-Italian Agreement (1939); Law No. 1322 (1920); Law No. 1241 (1939)
Acquisition of nationality of the successor State	<p>(a) <u>automatically</u> for natives from the territories who possessed "rights of citizenship" (<i>pertinenza</i>);</p> <p>(b) <u>upon application</u> for persons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - who possessed "rights of citizenship" (<i>pertinenza</i>) but were not born in the territories; - who had acquired "rights of citizenship" (<i>pertinenza</i>) since the beginning of the First World War or <i>ratione officii</i>; - who or whose parents had possessed "rights of citizenship" (<i>pertinenza</i>) in the past; - who had served in the Italian Army during the war
Right of option	<p>(a) persons older than 18 years could opt for the nationality of the State in which they possessed "rights of citizenship" (<i>pertinenza</i>);</p> <p>(b) persons differing in race and language from the majority of the population could opt for nationality of another State if the majority of this State's population was of the same race and language as the person exercising the right;</p> <p>(c) persons of German origin and language residing in the Province of Bolzano who had acquired Italian nationality could opt for German nationality</p>
Exclusion of certain categories of persons	no
Consequences for persons who did not obtain the nationality of the successor State	persons who exercised their right to opt had to transfer their residence to the State of their choice
Statelessness	-
Multiple nationality	not possible
Criteria for nationality legislation	"right of citizenship" (<i>pertinenza</i>); origin
Nationality of legal persons	recognition as Italian legal persons on the basis of individual decision by Italian administrative or judicial authorities

Case of State succession	Italy
Governed by	Treaty of Rappallo (1920); Conventions between Italy and Yugoslavia of Santa Margherita (1922) and Nettuno (1925); Royal Decree No. 2175 (1928); Royal Decree No. 2698 (1928)
Acquisition of nationality of the successor State	(a) <u>automatically</u> for residents or descendants of residents (including wives and children) who possessed "rights of citizenship" (<i>pertinenza</i>) in the territory; (b) <u>upon application</u> for persons who had resided in the territory for at least five years and spoke Italian
Right of option	right to retain previous nationality for persons older than 18 years who spoke the language of the preferred State and belonged to the race which constituted the majority of that State's population
Exclusion of certain categories of persons	persons who had acquired "rights of citizenship" (<i>pertinenza</i>) after 1 January 1910 or <i>ratione officii</i>
Consequences for persons who did not obtain the nationality of the successor State	continuance of former nationality; possibility to apply for Italian nationality under the conditions specified above under (b)
Statelessness	-
Multiple nationality	not possible
Criteria for nationality legislation	"rights of citizenship" (<i>pertinenza</i>)
Nationality of legal persons	legal persons registered in the territory were treated as Italian legal persons

Case of State succession	Kyrgyzstan
	independence (1993)
Governed by	Law on Citizenship (1993)
Acquisition of nationality of the successor State	<u>automatically</u> for all citizens of the former Kyrgyz SSR provided that they have no other nationality
Right of option	no
Exclusion of certain categories of persons	no
Consequences for persons who did not obtain the nationality of the successor State	-
Statelessness	no
Multiple nationality	not possible
Criteria for nationality legislation	existing citizenship of the former Kyrgyz SSR and residence
Nationality of legal persons	-

Case of State succession	Latvia
	independence (1991)
Governed by	Law on Citizenship (1919); Resolutions by the Supreme Council "on the renewal of Republic of Latvia citizens' rights and fundamental principles of naturalisation" (1991) and "on conditions for the recognition of Republic of Latvia citizens' rights to persons who resided within Latvia before 1 August 1914 and their descendants" (1992); Law on Citizenship (1994) with amendments (1995); Law on the Status of Former USSR Citizens who are not Citizens of Latvia or any other State (1995)
Acquisition of nationality of the successor State	<p>(a) <u>automatically</u> for residents who were citizens of Latvia prior to 1940 and their descendants;</p> <p>(b) <u>upon naturalisation</u> according to the Law on Citizenship (1994); a simplified procedure is in force for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - persons of Latvian or Liv origin repatriated to Latvia; - former USSR citizens and their descendants entitled to Latvian citizenship under the 1919 Law on Citizenship and their spouses; - permanent residents who legally entered Latvia and permanently resided there on 17 June 1940 and their descendants; - permanent residents who were forcibly transferred to Latvia during the German occupation of 1941-1945; - persons educated in Latvian schools; - persons who on 17 June 1940 were Lithuanian or Estonian nationals and their descendants if they have resided permanently in Latvia for no less than five years; - spouses of Latvian citizens
Right of option	no
Exclusion of certain categories of persons	<p>(a) persons having become nationals of another State after 4 May 1990 are excluded from the <u>automatic</u> acquisition of Latvian citizenship</p> <p>(b) the Law on citizenship (1994) does not allow the <u>naturalisation</u> of persons who</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - have acted anti-constitutionally against the Republic (if such has been established by a court decree); - are officials of a foreign State; - are or have been members of foreign security services or armed forces of a foreign State; - are former members of the armed forces of the USSR or Russia who, when drafted, did not reside in Latvia; - have worked for the intelligence services of the former USSR; - have been convicted of an intentional crime and sentenced to a period of imprisonment of more than one year
Consequences for persons who did not obtain the nationality of the successor State	continuance of their former nationality and, in cases of former USSR citizens who did not acquire latvian citizenship or the nationality of one of the successor States of the USSR, statelessness

Statelessness	following the entry into force of the new legislation, "non-citizens" totalled around 700.000, the 1995 Law on the Status of Former USSR Citizens who are not Citizens of Latvia or any other State guarantees certain rights to stateless persons, including the rights freely to select a place of residence and to leave and return to Latvia, and protects them against arbitrary expulsion
Multiple nationality	not possible except for certain refugees who had left the country and became naturalised in a foreign State
Criteria for nationality legislation	nationality of a predecessor State; residence
Nationality of legal persons	-

Case of State succession	Lithuania	
	dissolution of the Russian Empire and independence of Lithuania (1918)	cession of the Memel territory from Germany (1924)
Governed by	Temporary Law on Lithuanian citizenship (1919)	Memel Convention with Allied Powers (1924); Treaty on the Exercise of the Right to Opt with Germany (1925)
Acquisition of nationality of the successor State	<u>automatically</u> conferred upon all permanent residents and their descendants in the territory of Lithuania	(a) <u>automatically</u> for German citizens older than 18 years and having their permanent residence on the territory; (b) <u>upon application</u> for persons older than 18 in 1924 who were either born in the territory and had lived there for more than 10 years or had been granted permission to settle in the territory by Allied Powers and had lived there since at least 1922
Right of option	-	Germans could opt for German nationality within 18 months
Exclusion of certain categories of persons	persons who served as officials of the former Russian Empire	no
Consequences for persons who did not obtain the nationality of the successor State	continuance of their former nationality	obligation to leave the territory
Statelessness	-	-
Multiple nationality	no	no
Criteria for nationality legislation	permanent residence	nationality of the predecessor State and residence
Nationality of legal persons	-	-

Case of State succession	Lithuania
Governed by	Articles 12 and 13 of the Constitution; Law on Citizenship (1989), replaced in 1991; Law on the Legal Status of Foreigners (1991)
Acquisition of nationality of the successor State	<p><u>automatically</u> for persons who</p> <p>(a) were citizens of the former Republic of Lithuania, children and grandchildren of such persons and other persons who were permanent residents in the national territory prior to 15 July 1940, and their children or grandchildren who are or have been permanent residents in the national territory;</p> <p>(b) had a permanent place of residence in Lithuania provided that they were born in this territory or one of their parents or grandparents were born there, unless they are citizens of another State;</p> <p>(c) had been permanent residents in the national territory up to and including the date of entry into force of the Law on Citizenship and had a permanent place of employment or other legal means of subsistence there</p>
Right of option	recognised for all inhabitants who were at least 18 years of age for two years following the entry into force of the Law on Citizenship; failure to apply for a passport was considered as a rejection of Lithuanian citizenship
Exclusion of certain categories of persons	no
Consequences for persons who did not obtain the nationality of the successor State	continuance of their former nationality; application of the Law on Legal Status of Foreigners (1991); aliens enjoy in principle all rights and freedoms established by law, including the right to apply to courts and other State bodies for the protection of their rights
Statelessness	-
Multiple nationality	Lithuanian law is based on the principle of a single nationality; double nationality may only be acquired on the basis of international treaties and, in exceptional cases, by naturalisation
Criteria for nationality legislation	nationality of a predecessor State; <i>jus sanguinis</i> ; permanent residence
Nationality of legal persons	regulated by the Civil Code of Lithuania

Case of State succession	Malta
	independence (1964)
Governed by	Independence Constitution (1964); Citizenship Act (Act XXX of 1965)
Acquisition of nationality of the successor State	<p>(a) <u>automatically</u> for citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - who were born in Malta prior to 21 September 1964, provided that one of their parents was born in Malta; - who were born outside Malta and whose father became a Maltese citizen on 21 September 1964; - persons adopted by Maltese citizens (until 1977 and again after 1989); <p>(b) <u>upon application</u> for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies who were born in Malta prior to 21 September 1964, but who did not have one of their parents born in Malta; - persons who were naturalised as British subjects under the British Nationality Act (1948); - citizens of the Commonwealth or the Republic of Ireland residing in Malta for at least 5 years; - descendants in the male line from a person born in Malta who resided there for at least 5 years
Right of option	no
Exclusion of certain categories of persons	-
Consequences for persons who did not obtain the nationality of the successor State	-
Statelessness	stateless persons who were born in Malta or whose father was by virtue of descent a citizen of Malta acquired Maltese citizenship
Multiple nationality	originally not possible; since 1989 possible for Maltese emigrants on the basis of reciprocity
Criteria for nationality legislation	existing citizenship, origin, residence
Nationality of legal persons	-

Case of State succession	Moldova
Governed by	Constitution (1994); Law on Citizenship (1991) with amendments (1993 and 1994)
Acquisition of nationality of the successor State	<p>(a) <u>automatically</u> for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - permanent residents who lived before 28 June 1940 in the territories of Bessarabia, Northern Bukovina, Hertza and the Moldovian ASSR (Transnistria) including their descendants; - natives from the territory who are not nationals of another State; - persons married before 23 June 1990 to citizens of the Moldovan SSR and their descendants; - persons having returned to Moldova following appeals by the President and the Government; - non-residents who had resided permanently in the territory before 23 June 1990 and have permanent employment or other means of subsistence (they had to register within one year) <p>(b) <u>upon application</u>, persons who are older than 16 years and fulfil the following conditions can be naturalised:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - being domiciled in the territory for at least 10 years (3 years in the case of spouses of Moldovan citizens); - having legal means of subsistence; - having a sufficient knowledge of the national language; - knowing the basic principles of the Constitution; - showing attachment to the State and people of Moldova; - giving up the nationality of another State
Right of option	yes
Exclusion of certain categories of persons	no
Consequences for persons who did not obtain the nationality of the successor State	they are treated as foreigners or stateless persons; according to the Constitution, they have in principle the same rights and obligations as nationals
Statelessness	-
Multiple nationality	possible only on the basis of international agreements
Criteria for nationality legislation	domicile, origin, nationality of the former Moldovan SSR, permanent residence
Nationality of legal persons	-

Case of State succession	Netherlands
	cession of German territory placed under Dutch authority in 1949 (1960)
Governed by	German-Dutch Treaty on Border Corrections (1960); Netherlands Act of 22 May 1963
Acquisition of nationality of the successor State	all German inhabitants were given a right to opt for Netherlands nationality within two years
Right of option	yes
Exclusion of certain categories of persons	no
Consequences for persons who did not obtain the nationality of the successor State	continuance of German nationality; no obligation to leave the territory
Statelessness	no
Multiple nationality	no
Criteria for nationality legislation	former nationality combined with domicile
Nationality of legal persons	-

Case of State succession	Norway
	dissolution of the personal union with Sweden (1905)
Governed by	domestic Norwegian legislation (1896), amended in 1906
Acquisition of nationality of the successor State	Norwegian citizenship legislation, based on a combination between <i>jus sanguinis</i> and <i>jus soli</i> , was not affected by the personal union with Sweden; the amendments carried out in 1906 did not affect the right to acquire Norwegian citizenship, but concerned only the rights which could be exercised by Swedes not possessing Norwegian citizenship (until 1905, Swedes enjoyed some kind of positive discrimination compared to other non-citizens)
Right of option	-
Exclusion of certain categories of persons	-
Consequences for persons who did not obtain the nationality of the successor State	-
Statelessness	-
Multiple nationality	no; applicants for Norwegian citizenship had to be released from their former citizenships
Criteria for nationality legislation	<i>jus sanguinis</i> and <i>jus soli</i>
Nationality of legal persons	-

Case of State succession	Poland
Governed by	restoration of Poland / incorporation of Upper Silesia, Poznań/Posen and Western Prussia (1919) (a) Treaty of Versailles (1919); Treaty on Protection of Minorities with the Allied Powers (1919); German-Polish Convention on Upper Silesia (1922); German-Polish Convention on Nationality and the Right of Option (1924); (b) Polish Nationality Act (1920); Act on Deprivation of Polish Nationality (1938)
Acquisition of nationality of the successor State	(a) <u>automatically</u> for German nationals which were permanently residing or born by parents habitually resident on the territories which became part of Poland; (b) <u>upon application</u> by German residents who were not domiciled in the territories from at least 2 January 1908 to 10 January 1920; (c) <u>automatically</u> for Germans domiciled in the plebiscite areas of Upper Silesia from at least 2 January 1908 to 15 June 1922
Right of option	German nationals of German ethnicity (<i>deutsche Reichsangehörige</i>) could - within two years - opt for German nationality
Exclusion of certain categories of persons	no
Consequences for persons who did not obtain the nationality of the successor State	obligation to leave the territories
Statelessness	-
Multiple nationality	no
Criteria for nationality legislation	former nationality, domicile and birth
Nationality of legal persons	-

Case of State succession	Poland	
	restoration of Poland / incorporation of territories which belonged to the former Austro-Hungarian Empire (1919)	restoration of Poland / incorporation of territories which formerly belonged to Russia (1919)
Governed by	(a) Peace Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye (1919); Treaty on Protection of Minorities with the Allied Powers (1919); Convention on Nationality between Austria, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Romania, the Serb-Croat-Slovene State and Czechoslovakia (1922); Agreement between Poland and Czechoslovakia (1925); (b) Polish Nationality Act (1920); Act on Regulation of the Right of option of Nationals of the former Austrian Empire or the former Hungarian Kingdom (1922); Act on Deprivation of Polish Nationality (1938)	(a) Peace Treaty between Poland and the Soviet Republics of Russia (1921); (b) Polish Nationality Act (1920); Act on Deprivation of Polish Nationality (1938)
Acquisition of nationality of the successor State	<u>automatically</u> for persons possessing "rights of citizenship" (<i>pertinenza</i>) in the territories which had formed part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire	<u>automatically</u> for nationals of the former Russian Empire who had to be registered in Poland
Right of option	yes	yes
Exclusion of certain categories of persons	-	-
Consequences for persons who did not obtain the nationality of the successor State	obligation to leave the territory	obligation to leave the territory
Statelessness	-	-
Multiple nationality	no	no
Criteria for nationality legislation	"rights of citizenship" (<i>pertinenza</i>)	former nationality in conjunction with domicile
Nationality of legal persons	-	-

Case of State succession	Poland
	incorporation of former German territories east of the Oder and Neisse including Danzig (1945)
Governed by	Potsdam Agreement (1945); Act on Polish citizenship of persons of Polish origin residing in the regained territories (1946); Decree on exclusion from Polish society of persons of German nationality (1946); Polish Nationality Acts (1951 and 1962)
Acquisition of nationality of the successor State	<u>upon individual application</u> for persons of Polish origin residing in the territories before 1 January 1945, following a declaration of allegiance to the Polish nation and State
Right of option	-
Exclusion of certain categories of persons	all persons not being of Polish origin
Consequences for persons who did not obtain the nationality of the successor State	transfer to Germany and continuance of German nationality
Statelessness	no
Multiple nationality	no
Criteria for nationality legislation	ethnic origin and domicile
Nationality of legal persons	

Case of State succession	Romania
Governed by	Peace Treaties of Saint-Germain-en-Laye (1919), Neuilly-sur-Seine (1919), Paris (1919) and Trianon (1920); Law on Acquisition and Loss of Romanian Nationality (1924)
Acquisition of nationality of the successor State	<p>(a) <u>automatically</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - for persons possessing "rights of citizenship" (<i>pertinenza</i>) in one of the territories which had formed part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire (Bucovina, Transylvania, Banat, Crisana, Satu Mare and Maramures); - for the inhabitants of Bessarabia who had their administrative domicile there; - for the inhabitants of Southern Dobroudja who have been granted Romanian nationality by special commissions <p>(b) <u>upon application</u> for Romanians living in territories attributed to the Serb-Croat-Slovene State, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Italy, Austria and Hungary</p>
Right of option	persons over 18 years of age losing Austrian or Hungarian nationality could renounce Romanian nationality and opt for the nationality of the State in which they possessed rights of citizenship
Exclusion of certain categories of persons	no
Consequences for persons who did not obtain the nationality of the successor State	persons who exercised their right to opt had to transfer their residence to the State of their choice
Statelessness	no
Multiple nationality	excluded
Criteria for nationality legislation	"right of citizenship" (<i>pertinenza</i>); domicile
Nationality of legal persons	-

Case of State succession	Romania
Governed by	restitution of Northern Transylvania (Ardeal) (1947) Peace Treaty between Allied Powers and Romania (1947); Law No. 261 and Decree No. 12 on the Regulation of the Citizenship of the Inhabitants of Ardeal (1945)
Acquisition of nationality of the successor State	<u>automatically</u> for (a) inhabitants who had possessed Romanian nationality prior to 30 August 1940 retained it (b) children born after this date in the territory were considered Romanian nationals - if the father, or, if born out of wedlock, the mother, were Romanian nationals; - if the father and mother were unknown
Right of option	yes
Exclusion of certain categories of persons	persons who, before the restitution of the territory to Romania, - had opted for the nationality of a foreign State other than that of Hungary; - had acquired the nationality of a foreign State other than that of Hungary through marriage; - had joined the military or paramilitary forces of a foreign State; - had served another State; - had left the territory
Consequences for persons who did not obtain the nationality of the successor State	considered to be aliens
Statelessness	-
Multiple nationality	no
Criteria for nationality legislation	previous nationality
Nationality of legal persons	not regulated

Case of State succession	Russia/USSR
	annexation of former Polish territories (Western Ukraine and Western Belorussia) (1939)
Governed by	<p>(a) Laws on the Incorporation of Western Ukraine and Western Belorussia (1939); Decrees of the Supreme Soviet on Acquisition of the USSR Citizenship by Inhabitants of the Western Regions of Ukraine and Belorussia (1939 and 1945); Citizenship Law of the USSR (1938); Polish Nationality Acts (1951 and 1962);</p> <p>(b) Repatriation Agreements with Poland (1945)</p>
Acquisition of nationality of the successor State	<p>(a) <u>automatically</u> for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Polish citizens residing in the territories on 1/2 November 1939; - persons arriving in the USSR under the Soviet-German Agreement of 16 November 1939; - persons arriving in the USSR following the cession of the town and region of Vilno to Lithuania under the Treaty of 10 October 1939 <p>(b) <u>upon naturalisation</u> for Polish citizens not residing in the territories</p>
Right of option	according to the 1945 Agreements with Poland, persons of Polish and Jewish origin could renounce their Soviet citizenship
Exclusion of certain categories of persons	no
Consequences for persons who did not obtain the nationality of the successor State	persons who renounced Soviet citizenship had to leave the USSR
Statelessness	-
Multiple nationality	-
Criteria for nationality legislation	nationality of the predecessor State; residence
Nationality of legal persons	-

Case of State succession	Russia/USSR	
	cession of Finnish territories (1940 and 1944)	annexation of the Baltic States (1940)
Governed by	neither the Moscow Peace Treaty (1940), nor the Armistice Treaty (1944) or the Paris Peace Treaty (1947) contained any provisions on nationality; Citizenship Law of the USSR (1938)	Decree of the Supreme Soviet on the Acquisition of USSR Citizenship by Citizens of the Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian SSR (1940); Decree of the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian SSR on Acquisition of Citizenship (1940); Citizenship Law of the USSR (1938)
Acquisition of nationality of the successor State	the few remaining inhabitants of the territory acquired USSR citizenship according to the 1938 Citizenship Law of the USSR	(a) <u>automatically</u> - for persons domiciled in the Lithuanian SSR on 1 September 1939; - for Latvian and Estonian citizens residing in the respective territories on 7 September 1940; (b) <u>upon application</u> for Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian citizens residing abroad who could register as Soviet citizens until 1 November 1940
Right of option	Finnish citizens moving to Finland retained their Finnish nationality	no
Exclusion of certain categories of persons	-	no
Consequences for persons who did not obtain the nationality of the successor State	-	-
Statelessness	-	stateless residents could acquire Soviet citizenship
Multiple nationality	no	-
Criteria for nationality legislation	no specific legislation was adopted	nationality of the predecessor State; residence
Nationality of legal persons	Finnish legal persons could choose, or failing that, were given a new domicile in Finland	-

Case of State succession	Russia/USSR
	incorporation of the Klaipeda/Memel and Kaliningrad/ Königsberg territories (1945)
Governed by	Decree of the Supreme Soviet on Acquisition of USSR Citizenship by inhabitants of Klaipeda and the districts of Klaipeda, Silute and Pagegiay (1947); Order of the Supreme Soviet (1954); Agreement between the USSR, United Kingdom, USA and France (1945)
Acquisition of nationality of the successor State	<p>(a) <u>automatically</u> for Lithuanian citizens (including their children) from the Klaipeda, Silute and Pagegiay districts;</p> <p>(b) Lithuanian citizens from these areas living abroad could <u>register</u> as Soviet citizens until 1 January 1949;</p> <p>(c) <u>upon naturalisation</u> according to the 1938 Citizenship Law of the USSR for other persons from these areas residing in the USSR, including those of German origin</p>
Right of option	-
Exclusion of certain categories of persons	persons of German origin living in the Kaliningrad/Königsberg area were forced to return to Germany
Consequences for persons who did not obtain the nationality of the successor State	continuance of German nationality
Statelessness	-
Multiple nationality	no
Criteria for nationality legislation	nationality of the predecessor State
Nationality of legal persons	-

Case of State succession	Russia/USSR
	dissolution of the USSR (1991)
Governed by	Law on Citizenship of the Russian Federation (1991); Laws of 17 June 1993 and 18 January 1995
Acquisition of nationality of the successor State	<p>(a) <u>automatically</u> for all citizens of the former USSR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - residing permanently in the territory of the Russian Federation when the Law on Nationality came into force (6 February 1992); - having temporarily left the territory and having returned thereto after the entry into force of the said Law; - serving abroad in the military forces of the Russian Federation or the Unified Armed Forces of the CIS; <p>(b) <u>automatically</u> for former citizens of the Russian Federation having been deprived by the USSR of their nationality against their will;</p> <p>(c) <u>upon application</u> for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - all citizens of the former USSR residing in territories belonging to the former USSR (until 31 December 2000); - foreign nationals and stateless persons who are descendants of citizens of the former USSR (until 5 February 1993)
Right of option	right to refuse Russian nationality within one year
Exclusion of certain categories of persons	no
Consequences for persons who did not obtain the nationality of the successor State	-
Statelessness	until 5 February 1993 stateless persons residing on the territory of the Russian Federation or of other Republics of the former USSR <u>could</u> register as Russian citizens
Multiple nationality	possible only on the basis of international agreements (on the basis of reciprocity)
Criteria for nationality legislation	nationality of the predecessor State and individual choice
Nationality of legal persons	-

Case of State succession	Serbia/Croatia/Slovenia
	dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian empire (1918/19); creation of the Serb-Croat-Slovene State (1918); union of the Serb-Croat-Slovene State with the Kingdom of Serbia (1918)
Governed by	Peace Treaty of Saint-Germain-en-Laye (1919); Peace Treaty of Trianon (1920); Treaty between the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom and Italy (1920); Law on Citizenship of the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom (1928)
Acquisition of nationality of the successor State	(a) <u>automatically</u> for persons possessing "rights of citizenship" (<i>pertinenza</i>) in one of the territories which had formed part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire; (b) <u>upon application</u> for persons acquiring rights of citizenship after 1 January 1919; if the application was denied, they acquired the nationality of the State exercising sovereignty over the territory in which rights of citizenship had previously existed
Right of option	(a) persons over 18 years of age losing Austrian nationality could opt for the nationality of the State in which they possessed rights of citizenship; (b) persons differing in race and language from the majority of the population could opt for nationality of another State if the majority of this State's population was of the same race and language as the person exercising the right; (c) persons living in areas whose final attribution was decided upon by referendum could opt for the nationality of the State to which the area was not assigned; (d) Italians possessing rights of citizenship in the territories of the former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy could retain their nationality
Exclusion of certain categories of persons	no
Consequences for persons who did not obtain the nationality of the successor State	persons who exercised their right to opt had to transfer their residence to the State of their choice
Statelessness	-
Multiple nationality	excluded
Criteria for nationality legislation	"right of citizenship" (<i>pertinenza</i>)
Nationality of legal persons	-

Case of State succession	<p style="text-align: center;">Slovakia</p> <p>dissolution of the Czech and Slovak Republic (1993)</p>
Governed by	Law No. 40/1993 concerning State Citizenship of the Slovak Republic
Acquisition of nationality of the successor State	<p>(a) <u>automatically</u> for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - all persons who, on 31 December 1992, were registered as citizens of the former Slovak Republic according to Law No. 206/1968 of the Slovak National Council and Law No. 88/1990 of the former ČSFR; - minors whose parents acquired Slovak nationality <p>(b) <u>upon application</u> for citizens of the former ČSFR not being citizens of the Slovak Republic (until 31 December 1993)</p> <p>(c) <u>upon naturalisation</u> for persons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - having permanent residence in the territory - speaking the Slovak language; - not having been sentenced for an intentional crime
Right of option	yes
Exclusion of certain categories of persons	no
Consequences for persons who did not obtain the nationality of the successor State	considered to be aliens
Statelessness	no
Multiple nationality	tolerated
Criteria for nationality legislation	(republican) nationality of the predecessor State
Nationality of legal persons	to be determined by seat

Case of State succession	Slovenia
	independence (1991)
Governed by	Law on Citizenship (1991)
Acquisition of nationality of the successor State	<p>(a) <u>automatically</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - for all persons holding citizenship both of the former Republic of Slovenia and the SFRY; - for persons who had permanent residence on 23 December 1990 and thereafter and who had acquired citizenship on the grounds of the regulations of the former Yugoslavia between 1945 and 1950 without making a declaration in favour of Slovenian citizenship <p>(b) <u>upon application</u> for citizens of other Republics of the SFRY having had permanent residence in Slovenia on 23 December 1990</p>
Right of option	-
Exclusion of certain categories of persons	no
Consequences for persons who did not obtain the nationality of the successor State	-
Statelessness	no
Multiple nationality	possible only in exceptional cases
Criteria for nationality legislation	former nationality and residence
Nationality of legal persons	-

Case of State succession	Surinam
	independence (1975)
Governed by	Netherlands-Surinam Nationality Agreement of 25 November 1975
Acquisition of nationality of the successor State	<p>(a) <u>automatically</u> for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Netherlands nationals born in Surinam and resident there at the relevant time (25 November 1975); - Netherlands nationals not born in Surinam but resident there at the relevant time if they had some (well defined) additional link with Surinam <p>(b) <u>upon application</u> for Netherlands nationals born in Surinam provided that they establish residence in Surinam for a period of two years</p>
Right of option	Netherlands nationals born in Surinam but not resident there at the relevant time remained Netherlands nationals with a right to opt for Surinamese nationality before 1 January 1986
Exclusion of certain categories of persons	no
Consequences for persons who did not obtain the nationality of the successor State	continuance of former nationality
Statelessness	no
Multiple nationality	no
Criteria for nationality legislation	former nationality; residence
Nationality of legal persons	-

Case of State succession	<p style="text-align: center;">"the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"</p> <p>independence(1991)</p>
Governed by	Law on Citizenship (1992)
Acquisition of nationality of the successor State	<p>(a) <u>automatically</u> for all persons holding citizenship both of the former Republic of Macedonia and the SFRY;</p> <p>(b) <u>upon application</u> for citizens of other Republics of the SFRY who at the date of submission of the application for citizenship</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - having had permanent and legal residence for at least 15 years; - were at least 18 years old; - had a permanent personal income
Right of option	-
Exclusion of certain categories of persons	no
Consequences for persons who did not obtain the nationality of the successor State	-
Statelessness	-
Multiple nationality	no measures to prohibit or limit cases of double nationality resulting from the dissolution of Yugoslavia were taken
Criteria for nationality legislation	former nationality and residence
Nationality of legal persons	determined by place of incorporation and seat

Case of State succession	Turkey	Ukraine
	annexation of the province of Hatay (1939)	independence (1991)
Governed by	French-Turkish Treaty (1939), ratified by Law No. 3658	Declaration on State Sovereignty (1990); Law on Citizenship (1991)
Acquisition of nationality of the successor State	automatically for all inhabitants of the territory	(a) <u>automatically</u> for all persons who resided in Ukraine at the moment when the Law on Citizenship came into effect (b) <u>upon application</u> for persons who work or serve or study outside of Ukraine but were born or can prove to have a permanent residence in Ukraine
Right of option	persons above the age of 18 were entitled to opt, within six months, for Syrian or Lebanese nationality	yes
Exclusion of certain categories of persons	no	(a) citizens of another state; (b) individuals who objected to Ukrainian citizenship; (c) who committed crimes against humanity or violence against the national sovereignty; (d) who were jailed for the commission of grave criminal offences
Consequences for persons who did not obtain the nationality of the successor State	-	continuance of their former nationality
Statelessness	no	-
Multiple nationality	no	Ukrainian law is based on the principle of a single nationality; double nationality possible on the basis of international treaties and, in exceptional cases, by naturalisation
Criteria for nationality legislation	domicile in the territory in question	permanent residence; origin
Nationality of legal persons	-	-

Case of State succession	Yugoslavia	
	creation of the Democratic Federal Yugoslavia (1945)	cession of the territories of Istria, Gorizia and Rijeka by Italy (1947)
Governed by	Law on Citizenship of the Democratic Federal Yugoslavia (1945); Law on Citizenship of the Federal Peoples' Republic of Yugoslavia (1946); Treaty of Peace with Italy (1947)	Peace Treaty with Italy (1947); Legislative Decree No. 1430 (1947); Decree-Law No. 571 (1948) [Italy]
Acquisition of nationality of the successor State	<u>automatically</u> for (a) nationals of Yugoslavia in 1945; (b) persons possessing "rights of citizenship" or being registered in municipalities transferred to the FPRY; (c) persons residing in territory belonging to one of the nations forming the FPRY	(a) <u>automatically</u> for Italian nationals domiciled on 10 June 1940 in the transferred territory who acquired both federal and republican citizenship; (b) <u>right to opt</u> for Yugoslavian nationality for Italian nationals residing in Italy who used the Serbian, Croatian or Slovenian language
Right of option	persons belonging ethnically to the nation of another Republic could opt for the citizenship of that Republic	(a) Italian nationals who were older than 18 years and whose customary language was Italian could opt for Italian nationality; (b) persons belonging ethnically to the nation of another Republic could opt for the citizenship of that Republic
Exclusion of certain categories of persons	no	Italian nationals who had exercised their right to opt for Italian citizenship
Consequences for persons who did not obtain the nationality of the successor State	-	continuance of Italian nationality; risk of being ordered to leave the territory
Statelessness	-	-
Multiple nationality	excluded	excluded
Criteria for nationality legislation	nationality of the predecessor State; "right of citizenship" and residence	nationality of the predecessor State; domicile
Nationality of legal persons	determined by the law under which they are established	-

Case of State succession	Yugoslavia
	incorporation of part of the "Free Territory of Trieste" (1954)
Governed by	Peace Treaty with Italy (1947); Memorandum of Understanding on Trieste (1954); Agreement between FPRY and Italy (1950); Osimo Agreements (1975); Law on Citizenship of persons from the territory transferred to FPRY (1947); Regulations concerning the right to opt (1947) [Yugoslavia]
Acquisition of nationality of the successor State	<u>automatically</u> for Italian citizens with permanent residence in the territory
Right of option	members of the Italian minority could under certain conditions move to Italy, thereby losing Yugoslavian citizenship
Exclusion of certain categories of persons	no
Consequences for persons who did not obtain the nationality of the successor State	continuance of Italian nationality
Statelessness	-
Multiple nationality	excluded
Criteria for nationality legislation	nationality of the predecessor State in conjunction with permanent residence
Nationality of legal persons	-