Reacquisition of Citizenship Dataset

Codebook

This document contains the Codebook for the dataset used in the article "Closing a Backdoor to Dual Citizenship: The German Citizenship Law Reform of 2000 and the Abolishment of the 'Domestic Clause'", by Swantje Falcke and Maarten Vink.

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The data and this codebook can be downloaded from the Harvard Dataverse: https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/L3DPE4.

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Swantje Falcke and Maarten Vink

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1. Codebook

1.1. Country Identifiers

1.1.1 Country Name

Variable: country	**Label:** Country Name	**Type:** Text/Alphabetic	**Range:** (n/a)
Source: *United Nations* Member States List[1]			

This dataset contains reference for 200 countries. The **country** variable refers to the name assigned to these countries. In principle, the designation employed by the United Nations, as reflected in its list of Member States,[2] is followed.

As with the **ISO3** and **ISO2** variables, the **country** variable reflects the name of the country on 1 January 2019, or in cases in which the country has ceased to exist during the reference period, the name under which it was last known.

For a number of countries, the name that is most commonly used in English is used, instead of using the official one. This is the case, for example, for:

- Bolivia, officially known as the *Plurinational State of Bolivia*;
- Brunei, officially known as *Brunei Darussalam*;
- Germany, officially known as the *Federal Republic of Germany*;
- Iran, officially known as the *Islamic Republic of Iran*;
- Laos, officially known as the *Lao People's Democratic Republic*;
- Macedonia, known at the UN as *The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia*;
- Moldova, officially known as the *Republic of Moldova*;
- North Korea, officially known as the *Democratic People's Republic of Korea*;
- Republic of the Congo, known at the UN as *Congo*;
- South Korea, officially known as the *Republic of Korea*;
- Russia, officially known as the *Russian Federation*;
- Syria, officially known as the *Syrian Arab Republic*;
- Tanzania, officially known as the *United Republic of Tanzania*;
- Venezuela, officially known as the *Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela*;
- Vietnam, known at the UN as *Viet Nam*.

[1] See www.un.org/en/members/.

[2] See ibid.

Furthermore, a number of territories that are not officially recognised by the United Nations as a (Member) State, but which have been deemed relevant for the study of citizenship, are included in the Dataset. These are Taiwan and Vatican City.

1.1.2 ISO3 Country Code

Variable: ISO3	**Label:** ISO3 country code	**Type:** Text/Alphabetic	**Range:** AAA – ZZZ
Source: *Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions – Part 1: Country codes*, ISO 3166-1 alpha-3			

The **ISO3** variable identifies the relevant country for an entry. The values of **ISO3** consist of three letters, as defined in the ISO 3166-1 alpha-3 standard, published by the International Organisation for Standardization. In principle, the ISO 3116-1 alpha-3 code of a country as it is defined on 1 January 2019 is the value used to represent the relevant countries for **ISO3** for the entire reference period. This has a number of (minor) consequences.

Firstly, changes in ISO 3166-1 alpha-3 code of countries during the period of reference, particularly due to name changes, are *not* reflected in this variable. This is the case, for example, for:

- Benin (BEN), formerly known as Dahomey (DHY);
- Burkina Faso (BFA), formerly known as Upper Volta (HVO);
- the Democratic Republic of the Congo (COD), formerly known as Zaire (ZAR);
- Myanmar (MMR), formerly known as Burma (BUR);
- Philippines (PHL), previously assigned the code PHI;
- Romania (ROU), previously assigned the code ROM;
- Timor-Leste (TLS), formerly known as East Timor (TMP);
- Zimbabwe (ZWE), formerly known as (Southern) Rhodesia (RHO);

Secondly, countries, which have ceased to exist in the period of reference, will retain the ISO 3166-1 alpha-3 code last assigned to them. This is the case for:

- Czechoslovakia (CSK), split into the Czech Republic(CZE) and Slovakia (SVK);
- German Democratic Republic (DDR), after its unification with West Germany succeeded by Germany (DEU);
- Serbia and Montenegro (SCG), split into Serbia (SRB) and Montenegro (MNE);
- Soviet Union (SUN), succeeded under international law by Russia (RUS);
- Yugoslavia (YUG), split into Bosnia and Herzegovina (BIH), Croatia (HRV), Macedonia (MKD), Serbia and Montenegro (SCG, see above), and Slovenia (SVN).

1.1.3 ISO2 Country Code

Variable: ISO2	**Label:** ISO2 country code	**Type:** Text/Alphabetic	**Range:** AA – ZZ
Source: *Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions – Part 1: Country codes*, ISO 3166-1 alpha-2			

As with the ISO3 variable, the **ISO2** identifies the relevant country for an entry, and is based on the ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 standard, published by the International Organisation for Standardization.

As with the ISO3 variable, the ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 code of a country as it is defined on 1 January 2019 is the value used to represent the relevant countries for **ISO2** for the entire reference period. Thus, the **ISO2** variable will not accurately reflect changes in ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 code assignments for the respective countries. This is the case for Burkina Faso, Benin, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Myanmar, Timor-Leste, and Zimbabwe. Similarly, for countries, which have ceased to exist during the reference period (i.e. Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Serbia and Montenegro, Soviet Union, and Yugoslavia), the ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 code last assigned to the former state is used.

1.2. Additional country information

1.2.1 Dependency code

Variable: dependency_code	**Label:** Dependency Code	**Type:** Numeric	**Range:** 0 – 999
Source: *Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions – Part 1: Country codes*, ISO 3166-1 numeric			

The temporal starting point of this Dataset is 1 January 1960. However, not all of the countries examined existed in 1960. Many of these countries were former colonies, which attained independence sometime in the latter half of 1960 (and thus were not counted towards the reporting year of 1960). The **dependency_code** variable tracks the 'parent country' for these countries.

This variable allows for *inter alia* comparison of dual citizenship regimes between the former 'parent' country and its former 'colonies'.

Example: Gambia (ISO3 numeric code: 270) has a **dependency_code** value of 826, corresponding to the United Kingdom.

1.2.2 World region

Variable: world_region	**Label:** World Region	**Type:** Numeric	**Range:** 1 – 6
Source: Based on United Nations Statistics Division's *Composition of macro geographical (continental) regions, geographical sub-regions, and selected economic and other groupings* (see http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/m49/m49regin.htm))			

The **world_region** variable is assigned to each country based on its macro geographical (i.e. continental) location. This division is based on the regional assignment by the United Nations Statistics Division. The code/value assigned to the **world_region** variable differs from the UNSD's codes, in that the following values are assigned based on the continental location of a country:

1. Africa
2. Asia
3. Europe
4. Latin America and the Caribbean
5. North America
6. Oceania

This variable allows for comparison of the dual citizenship position between countries in the same (world) region, as well as comparisons between regions.

Example: France has a **world_region** value of 3 (Europe), and Mexico a value of 6 (Latin America).

1.3. Reacquisition of Citizenship Variables

1.3.1 Year

Variable: year	**Label:** Year	**Type:** Numeric	**Range:** 1960 – 2018
Source: (n/a)			

The **year** variable reflects the year in which the legislation of the reacquisition provision of a country is identified. It starts from the year 1960 and ends at the year 2018.

N.B. The **requisition** variable and its derivatives are based on the legal provisions of a country on the 1st of January of the *reference year*. Any changes that have occurred afterwards are captured in the values of the *following year.*

1.3.2 Reacquisition of Citizenship (categorical)

Variable: reacq_cat	**Label:** Reacquisition (categorical)	**Type:** Numeric	**Possible values:** 0, 110, 120, 210, 220, 310, 999
Source: GLOBALCIT (2017). Global Database on Modes of Acquisition of Citizenship, version 1.0. San Domenico di Fiesole: Global Citizenship Observatory / Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies / European University Institute.			

The **reacq_cat** variable captures whether a former citizen of a country who has voluntarily renounced her or his citizenship, or who has lost her/his citizenship due to the voluntary acquisition of another citizenship, can reacquire that citizenship and if so, under which conditions. One of the common reasons for individuals to renounce their citizenship is to comply with the renunciation requirement in place in those countries that require persons who wish to acquire the citizenship of that country by naturalisation to renounce their other citizenship(s), in order to avoid situations of dual citizenship. If individuals are citizens of countries where they automatically lose their citizenship due to the voluntary acquisition of another citizenship, such renunciation is normally not required. This dataset is developed specifically to inventorise whether such individuals are allowed by their countries of first citizenship to reacquire their citizenship and, if so, under which conditions. Hence, while modes of reacquisition of citizenship may apply to persons who have lost their citizenship based on other grounds, such as loss due to marriage or deprivation, the information in this dataset only refers to former citizens who either voluntarily renounced their citizenship or who lose their citizenship automatically due to the voluntary acquisition of another citizenship.

We specifically look at the situation for individuals who are citizens of a country by *birth*, rather than citizens by naturalisation. If provisions are different for either category of individuals, we provide information for both, but use the category for citizens by birth for coding.

The values of this variable reflect the criteria that countries have in place in order for such individuals to reacquire their former citizenship, in particular whether a prior period of residence in the respective country is required.

Note that the conditions, under which citizenship can be reacquired, if such a legal ground exists, may vary greatly between countries. In some countries a unilateral declaration suffices, whereas in other countries there is significant administrative discretion to consider an individual application. Because from the letter of the law it is often unclear how much administrative discretion is involved in considered an application (or declaration or registration) to reacquire citizenship and the information in the GLOBALCIT database does not (currently) provide sufficient clarity at this point, we chose not to differentiate on procedural grounds in our coding of these provisions.

The possible values for the **reacq_cat** variable are the following:

Reacquisition of citizenship not possible (110-120)	
110	Reacquisition of citizenship is not possible
120	Reacquisition only possible if person has not acquired another citizenship
Reacquisition of citizenship possible with residence requirement (210 – 220)	
210	Reacquisition of citizenship is possible after taking up residence in country of citizenship (or after period of less than 12 months of permanent residence) or with a residence permit of less than 12 months
220	Reacquisition of citizenship is possible with 12 months of permanent residence or more or with a residence permit for at least 12 months or more
Reacquisition of citizenship possible without residence requirement (310)	
310	Reacquisition of citizenship possible without residence requirement
Miscellaneous values	
0	Country does not exist on 1 January of the reference year.
999	Rules of reacquisition of citizenship are unknown

In some countries, more than one legal provision may exist that provides former citizens the right to reacquire their citizenship. In these cases, we code the provision that provides the most facilitated access to reacquisition, provided it is formulated in the law in general terms (i.e. does not apply to very specific group of individuals only).

1.3.3 Reacquisition of Citizenship (grouped)

Variable: reacq_grouped	**Label:** Reacquisition (grouped)	**Type:** Numeric	**Possible values:** 0, 1, 2, 3, 9
Source: recode of reacq_cat			

The **reacq_grouped** variable is created by recoding the reacq_cat variable. The possible values of this variable are useful when comparing the provisions on citizenship reacquisition more broadly. They reflect whether in a country, in a given reference year, the citizenship law *does not provide for the reacquisition* of citizenship (1), provides for reacquisition but *with residence requirements* (2), or provides for reacquisition *without residence requirements* (3).

The possible values for the **reacq_grouped** variable are the following:

reacq_cat	**reacq_grouped**	Main rule
110, 120	1	Reacquisition of citizenship is not possible
210, 220	2	Reacquisition of citizenship is possible, but with residence requirement
310	3	Reacquisition of citizenship is possible without residence requirement
0	0	Country does not exist on 1 January of the reference year.
999	9	Rules of reacquisition of citizenship are unknown.

1.3.4 Reacquisition of Citizenship (binary)

Variable: reacq_binary	**Label:** Reacquisition (binary)	**Type:** Numeric	**Possible values:** 0, 1, 2, 9
Source: recode of reacq_cat			

The **reacq_binary1** variable is derived by recoding the reacq_cat variable. This variable is useful to compare dichotomously, whether the citizenship law of a country *does not provide* (1) or *provides* (2) for the reacquisition of citizenship.

The possible values for the **reacq_binary1** variable are the following:

reacq_grouped	**reacq_binary1**	Main rule
1	1	Reacquisition of citizenship is not possible

2, 3	2	Reacquisition of citizenship is possible
0	0	Country does not exist on 1 January of reference year.
9	9	Rules of reacquisition of citizenship are unknown.

1.3.5 Reacquisition of Citizenship from Abroad (binary)

Variable: reacq_binary	**Label:** Reacquisition (binary)	**Type:** Numeric	**Possible values:** 0, 1, 2, 9
Source: recode of reacq_cat			

The **reacq_binary2** variable is derived by recoding the reacq_cat variable. This variable is useful to compare dichotomously, whether the citizenship law of a country *does not provide* (1) or *provides* (2) for the reacquisition of citizenship from abroad.

The possible values for the **reacq_binary2** variable are the following:

reacq_grouped	**reacq_binary2**	Main rule
1, 2	1	Reacquisition of citizenship from abroad is not possible
3	2	Reacquisition of citizenship from abroad is possible
0	0	Country does not exist on 1 January of reference year.
9	9	Rules of reacquisition of citizenship are unknown.

2. Data Sources (articles)

The following section contains the legislative sources used in compiling the Reacquisition Dataset.

Here we provide for each country-year the precise legal source used for the coding of the reacquisition provision. First, the column 'relevant articles', it is indicated whether the information can be found in the Constitution (C), in the National law (N), in a national Decree (D) or in a Treaty (T).

Second, we also indicated the year in which the Nationality Law and Constitution has been adopted. Note that these years refer to the adoption of the original Constitution or Nationality law, not to the year of subsequent amendments. Also note that this does not refer to the *reference year* of the dataset, as this may differ due to the methodology employed.

Third, we include the specific article of the Nationality Law or Constitution in which the relevant provision can be found.

For example:

- For Colombia, the code D(1993) refers to the Decree Number 207 of 2 February 1993.
- For Japan, the code N1950(8.3) refers to the Nationality Law of 1950, Article 8.3.
- For Peru, the code C1993(53) & N1996(8) refers to the Constitution of 1993, Article 53 and to the Nationality Law of 1996, Article 8.

If a country does not have a provision on reacquisition of citizenship or simply does not allow for it, we indicate '110', which stands for 'n.a.' (not applicable).

If the legal source of a country cannot be accessed but exists, then we provide the relevant year of the nationality law and indicate '999' (not found).

If the citizenship laws are unknown in a certain reference year, then we indicate this by '999' (unknown).

If a country does not exist on 1 January of a given year, we indicate this by 'n.a.' (not applicable) with the code '0'.

Country	First ref. year	Last ref. year	Relevant Articles	Code	Comments
Afghanistan	1960	1986	n.a.	110	
	1987	2018	N1986(35)	310	
Albania	1960	2018	n.a.	110	
Algeria	1960	1962	n.a.	0	
	1963	1969	unknown	999	
	1970	2018	N1970(14)	220	Art. 14 Re-establishment of Algerian citizenship may be granted by decree to any person who, having possessed this citizenship by origin and having lost it, applies for re-establishment after at least 18 months of habitual residence in Algeria.
Andorra	1960	1976	unknown	999	
	1977	1993	N1976(not found)	999	*N.B. The original text of the Code of the Andorran Nationality (1976) has not been found.*
	1994	2018	N1993(23 & 34)	310	
Angola	1960	1975	n.a.	0	
	1976	1991	n.a.	110	
	1992	2005	N1991(16.3. & 17)	220	Art. 16.3. If the Angolan nationality has been lost due to acquisition of foreign citizenship, it may be reacquired by decision of the National Assembly, provided that the person concerned has been resident in the national territory for at least five years.
	2006	2016	N2005(16)	220	
	2017	2018	N2016(18)	220	
Antigua and Barbuda	1960	1980	n.a.	0	
	1981	1981	unknown	999	

	1982	2018	C1981(114.1.e. & 117)	310	Person is a former citizen who had to renounce citizenship in order to acquire or retain citizenship of another country. Other conditions: oath of loyalty.
Argentina	1960	1978	n.a.	110	
	1979	1984	N1978(14)	310	Art. 14 Period of five years between loss of citizenship and application for reacquisition of citizenship is required.
	1985	2018	n.a.	110	
Armenia	1960	1991	n.a.	0	
	1992	1995	unknown	999	
	1996	2002	C1995(14) & N1995(10.1 & 14)	120	Art. 10.1 Person is a citizen of the former Armenian SSR permanently residing on the territory of the Republic of Armenia, who until the enactment of the Constitution has not acquired citizenship of another State or has rejected that citizenship within 1 year from the day of the enactment of the Armenian Citizenship Law. Persons falling under Art. 10 are recognised as Armenian citizen by birth. Armenians by naturalisation who wish to reacquire Armenian citizenship fall under Art. 14.
	2003	2018	N1995(10)	120	Amendment of Art. 10.2 extended the period to December 31, 2003 for "stateless persons or former citizens of other USSR republics who were not foreign citizens and were permanently residing in the Republic of Armenia" to apply for the reacquisition of Armenian citizenship.
Australia	1960	2006	N1948(28-30)	310	
	2007	2018	N2007(28A & 29.2.a.i & 29.3.a.ii)	310	The provisions for resumption of citizenship under the 2007 Act cover both those whose citizenship ceased under the 2007 Act and 1948 Act.
Austria	1960	1965	N1949(10.3)	310	Art. 10.3 Persons who possessed Austrian citizenship on 5.03.1993 and have emigrated after this date, and have acquired or acquire a foreign citizenship

					until 9.01.1950 may reacquire Austrian citizenship until 19.07.1950, provided they show genuine reasons for reacquisition.
	1966	1983	N1965(12.b)	220	Former citizen who hold Austrian citizenship for a period of ten years, whereby loss was otherwise than by withdrawal, if they have ordinarily resided in Austria for a period of at least three years.
	1984	1998	N1985(12.b)	220	Person was a citizen for ten years, lost citizenship otherwise than by withdrawal, and is resident for at least 12 months in Austria.
	1999	2006	N1985(10.4.1.)	220	
	2007	2018	N1985(10.4.1.)	210	Person was a citizen for ten years, lost citizenship otherwise than by withdrawal, and is regularly resident in Austria.
Azerbaijan	1960	1991	n.a.	0	
	1992	1994	unknown	999	
	1995	1998	n.a.	110	
	1999	2018	N1998(15&14)	310	Person has previously been a citizen of the Azerbaijan Republic, or his/her citizenship has been terminated.
Bahamas	1960	1973	n.a.	999	
	1974	2018	n.a.	110	
Bahrain	1960	1971	n.a.	999	
	1972	2018	N1963(11)	310	
Bangladesh	1960	1971	n.a.	0	
	1972	2018	N1951(10.4)	310	Person is a former citizen. If person lost citizenship due to the non-renunciation of citizenship of another country or because she/he was deprived of citizenship, the person is not entitled to reacquisition but is dependent on the previous consent of the government.
Barbados	1960	1966	n.a.	0	

	1967	2018	n.a.	110	
Belarus	1960	1991	n.a.	0	
	1992	1995	N1991(21)	310	
	1996	2002	n.a.	110	
	2003	2018	N2002(14)	310	Person former citizen and/or stateless person. Residence requirement may be reduced or waved.
Belgium	1960	1983	N1932(24)	220	
	1984	1993	N1984(24)	220	
	1994	20	N1993(24)	220	
	2001	2018	N20(24)	220	
Belize	1960	1981	n.a.	0	
	1982	2018	n.a.	110	
Benin	1960	1960	n.a.	0	
	1961	1965	unknown	999	
	1966	2018	N1965(37-39)	210	Person is a former citizen who has not been deprived of citizenship, expelled or sentenced to house arrest. Reacquisition can be obtained at any age and without any qualifying conditions from any Dahomey resident who will establish that she has enjoyed Dahomey status in the past. The Law on Beninese nationality stems from 1965, when the country was called Dahomey.
Bhutan	1960	2018	n.a.	110	
Bolivia	1960	1967	n.a.	110	
	1968	2004	n.a.	110	
	2005	2018	N2004(5-6)	310	Person is a former citizen who previously renounced citizenship.
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1960	1992	n.a.	0	
	1993	1999	n.a.	110	

	20	2013	N1999(12)	210	Emigrants who return to BiH and first- and second- generation descendants of emigrants returning to BiH, are entitled to acquire citizenship without fulfilling the residence requirement and without needing to give up their other nationality. Spouses do not need to fulfil residence requirements.
	2014	2018	N2013(12a)	220	Person has been a citizen of BiH and renounced citizenship for the purpose of acquiring or keeping another citizenship and was granted either permanent residence or temporary residence for at least one year prior to submitting a request.
Botswana	1960	1966	n.a.	0	
	1967	1998	n.a.	110	
	1999	2018	N1998(17)	210	Person is resident on the date making the declaration and intends to reside in Botswana.
Brazil	1960	1988	N1949(36)	310	
	1989	2018	C1988(12.4)	310	
Brunei	1960	1983	n.a.	0	
	1984	2018	N1961(5.7)	310	Former citizens who have renounced or been deprived of their citizenship are in principle not eligible for reacquisition but may reacquire citizenship by discretionary approval of the Sultan.
Bulgaria	1960	1968	N1948(11)	310	Art. 11 Former citizens who have lost or have been deprived of Bulgarian citizenship can apply for restoration of Bulgarian citizenship.
	1969	1989	N1968(21)	210	Art. 21 Former citizens who have lost or have been deprived of their citizenship can reacquire Bulgarian citizenship if they settle in Bulgaria and demonstrate a positive attitude towards the societal and constitutional order of Bulgaria.
	1990	1998	N1968(21)	310	Art. 21 Former citizens who have lost or have been deprived of their citizenship can reacquire Bulgarian citizenship.

	1999	2018	N1998(26)	310	Person is a former citizen who has had a permanent residence permit for at least 3 years preceding the application (this requirement is waived if the applicant was a citizen 'by origin'). Other conditions: no convictions for an intentional crime in the country of residence or in Bulgaria, and does not pose a threat to the public order, public morals, public health or national security.
Burkina Faso	1960	1961	n.a.	0	
	1962	1989	n.a.	110	
	1990	2018	N1989(172)	210	At the moment of application for reacquisition of citizenship, former citizen must reside in Burkina Faso.
Burundi	1960	1962	n.a.	0	
	1963	1971	unknown	999	The Constitution of 1963 does not govern the acquisition and/or loss of the Burundi citizenship.
	1972	20	N1971(not found)	999	*N.B. The original text of the 1971 Law has not been found.*
	2001	2018	N20(22)	310	Sole condition to reacquire citizenship is being a citizen of Burundi by birth.
Cambodia	1960	2018	n.a.	110	
Cameroon	1960	1968	unknown	999	
	1969	2018	N1968(28)	210	Former citizen must show proof of residing in Cameroon at the moment of restoration.
Canada	1960	1977	N1946(11.c)	310	Person is an alien who was naturalized under any Naturalization Act in force in Canada before the passing of the Naturalization Act in 1914.
	1978	2016	N1977(11.c)	220	Person is a former citizen and has been permanently residing in Canada for at least one year during the two years immediately before the data of the application.

	2017	2018	N2016(11.1.d)	220	Required residence in Canada for at least one year immediately preceding the date of the application.
Cabo Verde	1960	1975	n.a.	0	
	1976	1976	unknown	999	
	1977	1990	N1976(12.a)	210	
	1991	2018	n.a.	110	
Central African Republic	1960	1960	n.a.	0	
	1961	1961	unknown	999	
	1962	2018	N1961(32-36)	210	Reacquisition possible under two conditions: no deprivation of former CAR nationality and applicant must have residence in CAR at the time of reinstatement.
Chad	1960	1960	n.a.	0	
	1961	1962	unknown	999	
	1963	2018	N1962(19-20)	110	Art. 20 stipulates that no person who has been deprived of citizenship can be reintegrated unless she/he rendered exceptional services.
Chile	1960	1980	C1925(6, final part)	310	
	1981	2005	C1980(11, final part)	310	
	2006	2018	C2005(11, final part)	310	
China	1960	1980	unknown	999	Prior to 1980, there was no explicit provision of reacquisition of Chinese nationality as the People's Republic of China (established in 1949) did not enact a legal instrument in nationality matters prior to the current Nationality Law of 1980.

	1981	2018	N1980(13)	120	Foreign nationals who once hold Chinese nationality may apply for restoration if they have legitimate reasons; those whose applications for restoration of Chinese nationality have been approved shall not retain foreign nationality.
Colombia	1960	1991	C1886(16, final part)	310	
	1992	1993	C1991(96.2.c)	310	
	1994	2018	C1991(96.2.c) & D(1993)	310	Former Colombian citizens by birth who lost citizenship due to naturalisation abroad when this was still a ground for loss under Article 9 of the Constitution of 1886. Reacquisition can be extended to minor children but not to spouse. N.B. Naturalised citizen must be domiciled in Columbia for a minimum period of one year, before requesting recovery of nationality.
Comoros	1960	1975	n.a.	0	
	1976	1979	unknown	999	
	1980	2001	N1979(37-41)	210	Art. 38 stipulates that former citizens must be ordinarily resident in Comoros at the moment of reinstatement.
	2002	2018	C2001(5) & N1979 (37-41)	210	
Congo (DRC)	1960	1960	n.a.	0	
	1961	1965	unknown	999	
	1966	1972	N1965(21)	220	Person is naturalised by virtue of Article 6 of the Constitution or by principle of bloodline. Habitual residence in Congo (DRC) for at least two years is required to reacquire Congolese citizenship. Other conditions: his/her other nationality must be removed, declaration in the form provided for in Article 23 must be made and the Government has the right to object for reasons stated in Article 26.
	1973	1981	N1972(23)	220	

	1982	2004	N1981(33)	220	
	2005	2018	N2004(30-33)	310	Art. 32 stipulates that former citizen who were Congolese citizen by birth can reacquire citizenship if they maintained links with DRC, in particular cultural, professional, economic links or family links. N.B. Art. 31 stipulates that if, however, person is a naturalised citizen, then a decree must be issued for recovery of citizenship. No age requirements. Reacquisition is subject to the conditions and procedures for acquiring the Congolese nationality.
Congo (Republic)	1960	1960	n.a.	0	
	1961	2002	N1961(36-40)	210	Former citizen must be resident in Congo (Republic) at the moment of reinstatement. Government authority has discretionary power to accept or refuse application for reacquisition of citizenship.
	2003	2018	C2002(13) & N1961(36-40)	210	
Costa Rica	1960	2018	N1950(5)	310	Art. 5.1. Former citizen by birth can reacquire Costa Rican citizenship by applying personally or via an agent. N.B. Former naturalised citizen must go through the ordinary naturalisation procedure.
Côte d'Ivoire	1960	1960	n.a.	0	
	1961	1961	unknown	999	
	1962	2018	N1961(34-38)	210	Person is a former citizen who is habitually resident in Côte d'Ivoire. Reacquisition is granted by decree. Not applicable if citizenship was withdrawn under Art. 54 (on grounds of crime against security of state or ordinary crime) unless person rendered thereinafter exceptional services to Côte d'Ivoire.
Croatia	1960	1991	n.a.	0	
	1992	1992	N1991(15)	310	

	1993	2018	N1992(15)	310	Art. 15 stipulates that former citizen who lost citizenship while resident in another country due to the fact that acquisition of citizenship of that country is an employment condition, may reacquire Croatian citizenship. Other condition: respect for the legal order, customs and culture of Croatia.
Cuba	1960	1976	C1959(17)	310	
	1977	2018	N1976(33)	310	Reacquisition of citizenship is possible according to legal provisions. However, no more concrete legal provisions could be found.
Cyprus	1960	1960	n.a.	0	
	1961	1967	C1960(198.1.a) & T1960(D.8)	110	Pursuant to Article 198(1)(a) of the Constitution of the Republic of Cyprus, Annex D of the Treaty of Establishment applies as Cyprus' citizenship law until the adoption of a new act to replace it. No reference to restoration of Cypriot citizenship.
	1968	2002	N1967(5.4.)	310	A person who has renounced or has been deprived of citizenship of the Republic, shall not be entitled to be registered as a citizen thereof under this section, but may be so registered with the approval of the Minister.
	2003	2018	N2002(110.4)	310	
Czech Republic	1960	1992	n.a.	0	
	1993	2013	N1990(Act No. 119/1990)	310	Person lost citizenship between October 24 and December 31, 1956 as a penalty for a criminal offense. The citizenship of the persons concerned was ex lege restored. [3] *N.B. The original text of Act No. 119/1990 has not been found.*

[3] See Andrea Baršová, 2014, p. 6

			N1990(Act No 88/1990)	310	Act No. 88/1990 Coll. provided for the reacquisition of Czechoslovak citizenship by former Czechoslovak citizens who had lost Czechoslovak citizenship in the period between 1 October 1949 and 31 December 1989. *N.B. The original text of Act No 88/1990 has not been found.*
	2014	2018	N2013(31, 32)	310	Person lost Czech or Czechoslovak citizenship prior to 1 January 2014. Excluded are those who lost Czechoslovak citizenship under the President Constitutional Decree No. 33/1945 Coll., under the Treaty between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union (No. 186/1946 Coll.), and those who, as of 1 January 1969, became citizen of the Slovak Republic or acquired the citizenship of the Slovak Republic after 1 January 1969, provided they are still Slovak citizens. The person may be a former Czechoslovak citizen who had resided in the territory of the Czech Republic before emigrating abroad, provided that he/she is not a citizen of the Slovak Republic. The person may be a Czechoslovak citizen as of 31 December 1992, but was neither a citizen of the Czech Republic nor a citizen of the Slovak Republic (persons who are Slovak citizens are excluded).
Czechoslovakia	1960	1990	N1949(Act No. 194/1949)	110	Baršová (2014) notes that there is no specific provision on the reacquisition of Czechoslovak citizenship. Given the restrictive measures, i.e. deprivation of citizenship, when leaving the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, we assume that reacquisition has not been practiced[4]. *N.B. The original text of Act No. 194/1949 has not been found.*

[4] See Andrea Baršová, 2014, p. 5: "It was applied as a penalty to those citizens who lived abroad and had engaged in activities 'which might endanger state interests', those who had left the territory of Czechoslovakia 'illegally', those who had not returned to Czechoslovakia when requested to do so by the Ministry of the Interior, those who were dual citizens and those who lived abroad for more than five years without a 'valid passport permitting its holder to live abroad'. These legal provisions existed until 1990".

	1959	1992	N1958(Act No.78/1958)	110	Baršová (2014) mentions the deprivation of citizenship for people who lived abroad for more than five years without having a permission that allowed its holder to live abroad. Hence, we assume that reacquisition was not possible. *N.B. The original text of Act No.78/1958 has not been found.*
	1993	2018	n.a.	0	
Denmark	1960	2015	N1950(4 & 6)	220	Art. 4 Person is a former citizen by birth, who resided in Denmark until the age of 18, and who has resided there for two years immediately before the application. No permanent residence permit required for citizens of Nordic countries. Art. 6 Person is a former citizen by birth (both parents were citizens or, if only one, person was raised by that parent until the age of 18), resided in Denmark until the age of 12 and has been resident in Denmark for one year.
	2016	2018	N2015(4.1, 4.3)	220	Art. 4.1 A natural-born Danish national who lived in Denmark until attaining the age of 18 may recover his/her lost nationality by submitting a written declaration to that effect to a county governor, the Prefect of Copenhagen, the High Commissioner of the Faroe Islands or the High Commissioner of Greenland provided that he or she has resided in Denmark during the last two years preceding such declaration. Art. 4.3 For the purposes of subsection (1) hereof, residence in another Nordic country until the declarant's 12th birthday is equivalent to residence in Denmark.
Djibouti	1960	1977	n.a.	0	
	1978	1981	unknown	999	
	1982	2018	n.a.	110	
Dominica	1960	1978	n.a.	0	
	1979	2018	C1978(100.1.b)	310	

Dominican Republic	1960	2018	n.a.	110	
Ecuador	1960	1967	n.a.	110	
	1968	1976	C1967(20)	310	
	1977	1978	N1976(21)	220	
	1979	2018	C1978(11) & N1976(21)	220	
	1999	2008	C1998(12) & N1976(21)	220	
	2009	2018	C2008(8) & N1976(21)	220	
Egypt	1960	1975	N1958(not found)	999	*N.B. The original text of the 1958 Citizenship Act has not been found.*
	1976	2018	N1975(18)	310	Art. 18 Person lost or was deprived of citizenship and five years have elapsed since that event.
El Salvador	1960	1962	C1950(13)	220	
	1963	1983	C1962(14)	220	Between 1962 and 1983 Salvadorians by birth who naturalised in a foreign country could regain Salvadorian citizenship upon request after two consecutive years of residence in the country. If naturalisation took place in any of the States forming the Federal Republic of Central America, they could regain citizenship by request when proving residence in El Salvador.
	1984	2018	C1983(91)	310	
Equatorial Guinea	1960	1968	n.a.	0	
	1969	1982	unknown	999	
	1983	1990	n.a.	110	
	1991	2011	N1990(20)	310	
	2012	2018	N2011(16)	310	Under Art. 16 reacquisition is possible but only once and restricted to persons who lost citizenship voluntarily.

Eritrea	1960	1993	n.a.	0	
	1994	2018	n.a.	110	
Estonia	1960	1991	n.a.	0	
	1992	1995	n.a.	110	
	1996	2018	N1995(16.2)	210	A person who wishes to restore Estonian citizenship must be permanently residing in Estonia and be released from his/her previous citizenship.
Ethiopia	1960	2003	N1930(17 & 18)	210	Person must return to reside in Ethiopia.
	2004	2018	N2004(22)	210	
Fiji	1960	1970	n.a.	0	
	1971	1971	unknown	999	
	1972	1990	N1971(15.2.)	310	
	1991	2013	n.a.	110	
	2014	2018	C2013(5.4.b)	310	Former citizen of Fiji, who lost that citizenship upon acquiring foreign citizenship, may regain citizenship of Fiji and retain the other citizenship.
Finland	1960	2003	N1941(not found)	999	*N.B. Original text of the Act on Acquisition and Loss of Finnish Nationality (1941) has not been found.*

	2004	2011	N2003(29 & 60.1)	310	Section 29 A former Finnish citizen may acquire Finnish citizenship by declaration if he or she is and has been permanently resident and domiciled in Finland for a minimum of 10 years in all, with a minimum of two years without interruption before making the declaration and he or she has reached the age of 18 years. A former Finnish citizen may acquire Finnish citizenship by declaration if he or she has lost his/her citizenship on the basis of an insufficient connection with Finland. Section 60 According to Fagerlund and Brander (2013), Section 60 in the 2003 Nationality Act facilitated the reacquisition of citizenship for former Finnish citizen and their descendants who had lost their Finnish citizenship when acquiring a foreign citizenship, as multiple citizenship was prohibited until 2003. They were given a five-year period to reacquire Finnish citizenship by declaration.
	2012	2018	N2011(29)	310	A former Finnish citizen who has not lost his/her citizenship on the basis of annulment of paternity or false information can reacquire Finnish citizenship by declaration, regardless of the country of residence.
France	1960	1993	N1945(73)	210	Prior to 1945, the citizenship provisions were contained in the French Civil Code of 1803. In 1993, these provisions were re-incorporated into the Civil Code.

	1994	2018	N1803(24.2)	310	Person lost citizenship by acquiring citizenship of another country (through marriage or naturalisation) or because of continued residence abroad, but maintained cultural, professional, economic or familial links with France or served in the French army; has not committed certain crimes and there is no expulsion order or a ban of residence. Or person is a former member of Parliament, Commonwealth Assembly or the Economic Council of France and establishes residence in France. N.B. Until 1998: provision concerning reacquisition by declaration only applied to citizens by birth (*francais d'origine*).
Gabon	1960	1960	n.a.	0	
	1961	1962	unknown	999	
	1963	1998	N1961(21)	210	
	1999	2018	N1998(27)	210	
Gambia	1960	1965	n.a.	0	
	1966	2018	N1965(14)	310	
Georgia	1960	1993	n.a.	0	
	1994	2018	N1993(29)	310	Reacquisition possible from abroad. However, permanent residence in Georgia is required for people who have lost Georgian citizenship as a result of abandonment (Art.29.1).
German Democratic Republic	1960	1967	N1913(11 & 13)	210	
	1968	1990	n.a.	110	
	1991	2018	n.a.	0	
Germany	1960	1999	N1913(11 & 13)	210	Former German citizens are entitled to discretionary naturalisation if they re-establish residence in Germany und fulfil conditions of para. 8 (full legal capacity, no criminal record, own apartment, ability to care over himself or herself and descendants).

	20	2004	N20(12)	220	Provision on reacquisition of German nationality is codified in the *Allgemeine Verwaltungsvorschrift zum Staatsangehörigkeitsrecht (StAR-VwV)*. Art. Art. 8.1.3.3 stipulates that former citizen and their descendants are entitled to re-acquire citizenship and the residence requirement of eight years may be reduced.
	2005	2018	N2004(13)	310	Former citizen who is ordinarily resident abroad is entitled to discretionary naturalisation. Other conditions: no criminal record, legal capacity.
Ghana	1960	1992	unknown	999	
	1993	2001	C1992(8.3)	310	
	2002	2018	N20(16.3.a)	310	
Greece	1960	2001	N1955(23 & 23 & 24)	310	
	2002	2004	N2001(69.4 & 69.11)	310	
	2005	2018	N2004(23 & 24)	310	
Grenada	1960	1974	n.a.	0	
	1975	1975	unknown	999	
	1976	2018	n.a.	110	
Guatemala	1960	1965	C1956(12)	210	
	1966	1985	C1965(10)	210	
	1986	1996	C1985(148) & N1966(3)	210	
	1997	2018	C1985(148) & N1966(3)	210	
Guinea	1960	1983	unknown	999	
	1984	2018	N1983(82)	210	Habitual residence in Guinea at the moment of reacquisition.
Guinea-Bissau	1960	1974	n.a.	0	
	1975	1976	unknown	999	

	1977	1992	N1976(10.1)	210	
	1993	2018	N1992(11.1.a)	210	
Guyana	1960	1966	n.a.	0	
	1967	1967	unknown	999	
	1968	2018	n.a.	110	
Haiti	1960	2018	n.a.	110	
Honduras	1960	1965	n.a.	110	
	1966	1982	C1965(22)	210	Art. 22 of the Constitution of 1965 stipulates that Hondurans by birth who naturalised in a foreign country can reacquire citizenship upon request when taking residence up in Honduras or after two years of residence in the country.
	1983	2018	n.a.	110	
Hungary	1960	1993	N1957(5)	220	
	1994	2010	N1993(5)	210	
	2011	2018	N1993(5)	310	The amendment of 26 May 2010 eliminates the residence requirement for re-naturalisation (Toth, 2010).
Iceland	1960	1998	N1952(4 & 14.c)	220	
	1999	2018	N1952(4 & 14.c)	220	Person is a former Icelandic citizen by birth, was resident in Iceland until the age of 18 years and has been resident in Iceland for two years. Note that for citizens of a Nordic country, residence at the moment of application is sufficient to fulfil the re-acquisition requirement (Art. 14.c).
India	1960	2018	N1995(5.1.f)	220	Person is of full age and capacity and was a citizen of independent India (his/her parent was a citizen of independent India) and has been resident in India for one year.
Indonesia	1960	2006	N1958(18)	210	
	2007	2018	N2006(32)	310	

Iran, Islamic Republic of	1960	2018	N1928(990)	310	
Iraq	1960	1963	N1924(not found)	999	*N.B. The original text of Law No. 42 of 1924 Iraqi Nationality has not been found.*
	1964	2005	N1963(11.2)	220	
	2006	2006	C2005(18.a)	310	
	2007	2018	N2006(18)	310	
Ireland	1960	2001	n.a.	110	
	2002	2018	N1956(6.5)	310	Person is born on the island of Ireland and has previously renounced Irish citizenship.
Israel	1960	2018	n.a.	110	N.B. The Minister of the Interior may grant citizenship to children of Israeli parents who are born outside of Israel and who lost their nationality under Article 10 of the Nationality Law 1953 while being a minor, under the condition that they make an application to the Minister between their 18th and 22nd birthday.
Italy	1960	1992	N1912(9)	310	In cases where a former citizen accepts state employment or discontinues citizenship of another country, he must establish residence in Italy. However, in all other cases, residence is not a requirement for reacquisition of Italian citizenship.
	1993	2018	N1992(13.1.d)	220	
Jamaica	1960	1962	n.a.	0	
	1963	2018	N1962(9.a.1)	310	Person is a former citizen by birth, descent or adoption who previously renounced citizenship.

Japan	1960	2018	N1950(8.3)	210	Person is Japanese by birth and is domiciled in Japan and will go through discretionary naturalisation. Since 1985 reacquisition by declaration is possible but the person must be below 20 years and has lost Japanese citizenship as a result of choosing for another citizenship that was acquired by birth in a foreign country and person is domiciled in Japan. Or person lost citizenship after receiving notice for not choosing either foreign citizenship nor Japanese citizenship and will reacquire Japanese citizenship by making notification to the Minister of Justice within one year after becoming aware of the fact that he/she lost Japanese citizenship and provided that the foreign citizenship is renounced.
Jordan	1960	2018	N1954(17.b)	310	
Kazakhstan	1960 1992 1996	1991 1995 2018	n.a. N1991(18.1) C1995(10.1) & N1991(18.1)	0 210 210	
Kenya	1960 1964 2011	1963 2010 2018	n.a. n.a. C2010(14.5) & N2011(10)	0 110 310	Person was a Kenyan citizen by birth and lost citizenship due to acquisition of citizenship of a foreign country.
Kiribati	1960 1980	1979 2018	n.a. n.a.	0 110	
Kuwait	1960 1962	1961 2018	n.a. N1959(11)	110 220	
Kyrgyzstan	1960 1992 1994 2008	1991 1994 2007 2018	n.a. unknown N1993(26) N2007(14.2)	110 999 310 310	

Laos	1960	1990	unknown	999	
	1991	2004	N1990(18)	310	From 1990-2004 provision applied to all former citizens who 'forfeited' their citizenship, which included both voluntary renunciation and involuntary deprivation.
	2005	2018	N2004(21)	310	Since 2005, individuals whose Loa nationality has been involuntarily withdrawn are not able to reacquire Lao nationality.
Latvia	1960	1991	n.a.	0	
	1992	1994	unknown	999	
	1995	2018	N1994(25.3)	310	Art. 25.4 stipulates that a person who has acquired citizenship of another Member State of the European Union or Member State of the European Free Trade Association; of another Member State of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation; of the Commonwealth of Australia, Federative Republic of Brazil or New Zealand; of such country with which the Republic of Latvia has entered into an agreement regarding recognition of dual citizenship; and has lost Latvian citizenship by submitting an application for renunciation of Latvian citizenship or who has acquired citizenship of the countries listed above without submitting an application for renunciation of Latvian citizenship and whose Latvian citizenship has been revoked by a judgment of the court, has the right to submit an application to the responsible authority for restoration of Latvian citizenship. Hence, reacquisition is possible but only for a specific list of countries from which the person has acquired his/her citizenship.
Lebanon	1960	2018	n.a.	110	
Lesotho	1960	1971	n.a.	110	
	1972	2018	N1971(25 & 26)	310	Person has lost or renounced citizenship as a result of the acquisition or retention of a foreign citizenship. Other conditions: show proof of renunciation of the other citizenship.

Liberia	1960	2018	n.a.	110	
Libya	1960	2010	n.a.	110	
	2011	2018	N2010(8)	310	A person who has emigrated from Libya and lost his/her citizenship can restore it upon submitting the necessary documents that prove his/her Libyan origin.
Liechtenstein	1960	2018	n.a.	110	
Lithuania	1960	1990	n.a.	0	
	1991	1991	N1989(21)	210	Person lost citizenship of the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic because of either voluntary renunciation or other reasons provided by international agreements with the Lithuanian SSR. At the time of application, person must be residing on territory of Lithuanian SSR.
	1992	2002	N1991(22)	220	Condition that must be fulfilled to qualify for Art. 22 is codified in Art. 12 (2): person must have had for the last ten years a permanent place of residence in Lithuania.

	2003	2010	N2002(20)	220	If the person concerned falls under the following categories, the residence requirement is waived: 1) persons who held citizens of the Republic of Lithuania prior to 15 June 1940, their children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren (provided that the persons, their children, grandchildren or great-grandchildren did not repatriate); 2) persons who permanently resided in the present-day territory of the Republic of Lithuania in the period from 9 January 1919 to 15 June 1940, as well as their children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, provided that on the day of coming into force of the Law on Citizenship they were resident and at the present time are permanently resident in the territory of the Republic of Lithuania and are not citizens of any other state; 3) persons of Lithuanian descent if they are not citizens of any other state. A person whose parents or grandparents or one of the parents or grandparents is or was Lithuanian and the person considers himself Lithuanian shall be considered as being a person of Lithuanian descent.
	2011	2018	N2010(21.1)	310	If, however, person is a naturalised citizen of Lithuania, he/she falls under Art. 21.2 and must fulfil a residence requirement of five years preceding the application.
Luxembourg	1960	1968	N1940(25)	220	Art. 25(1) applies to all former citizen, and Art. 25(2-3) applies specifically to women of Luxembourgish nationality by birth, who can reacquire Luxembourgish citizenship after the dissolution of their marriage. Continuous residence in Luxembourg the year preceding the application is required.
	1969	2001	N1968(26.1)	220	Art. 26(1) is applicable for former citizen 'by origin', above 18 years. Art. 26 requires habitual residence the last two years preceding the application for reacquisition.

	2002	2008	N1968(26)	210	Person is a former citizen 'by origin' and above the age of 18 years and must show residence at one point in time in Luxembourg.
	2009	2018	N2008(14)	310	Art. 14 applies to all former citizen 'by origin' who are above the age of 18 years.
Macedonia	1960	1993	n.a.	0	
	1994	2018	n.a.	110	
Madagascar	1960	1960	n.a.	0	
	1961	2018	N1960(30 & 31 & 34)	210	Person is a former citizen who is resident in Madagascar at the time of application and was not deprived of citizenship (unless she/he subsequently rendered exceptional services to Madagascar).
Malawi	1960	1964	n.a.	0	
	1965	1966	N1964(not found)	999	*N.B. Malawi Nationality Law of 1964 has not been found.*
	1967	2018	N1966(27)	310	Person lost or was deprived of citizenship, and Minister considers it desirable in all circumstances of the case to grant him/her reacquisition. Other conditions: renounce other foreign citizenship.
Malaysia	1960	2018	n.a.	110	
Maldives	1960	1965	n.a.	0	
	1966	1997	C1954 & C1964 & C1968(all not found)	999	*N.B. The texts of the Constitutions of 1954, 1964, and 1968 have not been found.*
	1998	2018	n.a.	110	
Mali	1960	1960	n.a.	0	
	1961	1962	unknown	999	
	1963	2011	N1962(33 – 35)	210	
	2012	2018	N2011(243 – 244)	210	For former citizen, habitual residence in Mali is required for reacquisition of citizenship.

Malta	1960	1964	n.a.	0	
	1965	1965	n.a.	110	
	1966	2018	N1965(8)	310	Art. 8 Person was a citizen (by birth, descent or at the point of Maltese independence) who lost citizenship before the enforcement of this law under the provision of the Constitution or any other law, because of the possession or acquisition, voluntary or involuntary, of any other citizenship, may be registered as a citizen.
Marshall Islands	1960	1986	n.a.	0	
	1987	2018	n.a.	110	
Mauritania	1960	1960	n.a.	0	
	1961	1961	unknown	999	
	1962	2018	N1961(25 – 29)	310	
Mauritius	1960	1968	n.a.	0	
	1969	2018	N1968(15)	310	Art. 15.1 Person lost citizenship on acquiring a foreign citizenship, attained the age of 21 years on or after 12 March 1968, and is ordinarily resident in Mauritius. If not ordinarily resident in Mauritius, restoration of citizenship is discretionary (applicable article: Art. 15.2).
Mexico	1960	1997	n.a.	110	
	1998	2004	D1997(Transitory Article 2)	310	Retroactive recovery of citizenship by birth if requested within five years of the promulgation of the law.
	2005	2018	D2004(Transitory Article 2)	310	Removal of the fives-year limit.
Micronesia, Federated States of	1960	1986	n.a.	0	
	1987	2018	n.a.	110	
Moldova	1960	1991	n.a.	0	
	1992	20	N1991(17)	310	Reintegration is authorised individually by the President of Moldova.

	2001	2018	N20(16)	310	
Monaco	1960	1992	n.a.	110	
	1992	2018	N1992(7)	310	
Mongolia	1960	1992	unknown	999	No Nationality Law existed prior to 1992 (SGS no. 32: 287).
	1993	1995	n.a.	110	
	1996	2018	N1995(14)	310	Eligible for reacquisition are: Former citizen has lost citizenship after being adopted by foreign citizen; loss due to change of citizenship of parents (must apply within five years after reaching the age of 18); persons who were Mongolian citizens as of 11 July 1921 and acquired citizenship of another country.
Montenegro	1960	2006	n.a.	0	
	2007	2008	N1996(26.1)	220	
	2009	2018	N2008(26)	220	Art. 26 Person is a former citizen who lost citizenship due to acquisition of foreign citizenship and must show one year of uninterrupted residence in Montenegro immediately before the declaration to reacquire citizenship.
Morocco	1960	2018	N1958(15)	310	
Mozambique	1960	1975	n.a.	0	
	1976	2004	N1975(16)	210	
	2005	2018	C2004(32.1)	210	
Myanmar	1960	1982	n.a.	110	
	1983	2018	N1982(22 & 41)	110	
Namibia	1960	1990	n.a.	0	
	1991	2018	N1990(13)	310	
Nauru	1960	1968	n.a.	0	
	1969	2018	n.a.	110	
Nepal	1960	1964	N1952(not found)	999	*N.B. The original text of Citizenship Act 1952 of Nepal has not been found*

	1965	2006	n.a.	110	
	2007	2018	N2006(11)	210	
Netherlands	1960	1984	n.a.	110	
	1985	2018	N1985(8.2)	210	Person is a former citizen who lost citizenship other than by failure to renounce citizenship of another country and there are no objections to indefinite residence in the Netherlands.
New Zealand	1960	2001	n.a.	110	
	2002	2018	N2001(15.4)	310	Person lost citizenship through renunciation. She/he may regain citizenship only by way of grant under the Law of Nationality of 2001 Art. 8, 8A or 9.
Nicaragua	1960	1992	n.a.	110	
	1993	2011	N1992(20 – 22)	310	Art. 20 If person was a citizen by birth, citizenship could be reacquired by declaration by renouncing all other citizenships that the person had. Reacquisition is only possible once.
	2012	2018	N2011(61 & 65)	310	
Niger	1960	1960	n.a.	0	
	1961	1961	n.a.	999	
	1962	1984	N1961(33-37)	210	Person must be residing in Niger at the time of reacquisition.
	1985	2018	N1984(38-42)	210	
Nigeria	1960	1960	n.a.	0	
	1961	2018	n.a.	110	
North Korea	1960	1963	n.a.	999	
	1964	2018	N1963(12)	310	Person who has lost the nationality of the DPRK is able to recover his/her nationality by petition.
Norway	1960	2006	N1950(10.C)	210	Former citizen has become subject of a contracting Nordic state and may reacquire Norwegian nationality if he takes up residence in Norway.

	2007	2018	N2005(15)	220	Former citizen must reside in Norway for the last two years with a work or residence permit that has a duration of at least one year. Residence during one or more application-processing periods shall be included when calculating the two-year period.
Oman	1960	1983	n.a.	999	
	1984	2014	N1983(not found)	999	*N.B. The original text of Omani Nationality Law 1983 has not been found.*
	2015	2018	N2014(12-13)	210	Person has previously renounced citizenship, is of good behaviour, and has returned to the country.
Pakistan	1960	2018	N1951(10.4)	310	Person is a former citizen. If person lost citizenship due to the non-renunciation of citizenship of another country or because he/she was deprived of citizenship, the person is not entitled to reacquisition but is dependent on the consent of the government. No specific details on residence requirements.
Palau	1960	1994	n.a.	0	
	1995	2018	n.a.	110	
Panama	1960	1971	C1946(15)	310	Reacquisition is possible only by decree given by the Parliament.
	1972	2018	n.a.	110	
Papua New Guinea	1960	1975	n.a.	0	
	1976	2018	C1975(73)	220	Different residence periods required for different modes of acquisition of citizenship. Taking acquisition by descent or automatic citizenship on Independence Day as benchmark, a residence period of five years after the loss of citizenship is required. For other cases, such as for naturalised citizen or citizen who have lost citizenship due to marriage to a foreigner, please consult sub-sections of Art. 73.
Paraguay	1960	1967	N1940(41.4)	310	Former citizen may reacquire citizenship by decree given by the Parliament.

	1968	2018	n.a.	110	
Peru	1960	1979	n.a.	110	
	1980	1996	C1979(94)	210	
	1997	1997	C1993(53) & N1996(8)	220	
	1998	2018	D1997(28)	220	
Philippines	1960	2003	N1936(Section 2-3)	210	
	2004	2018	N2003(3-4)	310	Person is a natural-born citizen and acquired citizenship of another country by naturalisation. Reacquisition is extended to unmarried children below the age of 18 years.
Poland	1960	1962	N1951(15.2)	310	Person who has lost Polish citizenship ex 1938 Act can reacquire Polish citizenship. Reacquisition is automatic if person resides in Poland, otherwise application is required.
	1963	1997	N1962(12)	210	A person of Polish origin who repatriates to Poland in order settle permanently in Poland with permission of the authorities reacquires Polish citizenship by virtue of law. Persons who acquired Polish on the basis of this provision and subsequently lost it cannot reacquire it again on this ground.
	1998	2001	N1962(12)	210	A person of Polish origin who is granted a repatriation visa and repatriates to Poland in order settle permanently in Poland with permission of the authorities reacquires Polish citizenship by virtue of law. Persons who acquired Polish on the basis of this provision and subsequently lost cannot reacquire it again on this ground. The grant of a repatriation visa is subject to further requirements.
	2002	2018	REPACT2000	210	A person of Polish origin who is granted a repatriation visa and repatriates to Poland in order settle permanently in Poland with permission of the authorities reacquires Polish citizenship by virtue of law. The grant of a repatriation visa is subject to further requirements.

					Since 2013 also applicable: Person who has lost Polish citizenship before 1 January 1999 ex Art. 11 or 13 1920 Act, Art. 11 or 12 1951 Act, or Art. 13, 14 or 15 1962 Act can reacquire Polish citizenship on request, except if they joined military or public office between 1 September 1939 and 8 May 1945 in an Axis State, acted to the detriment of Poland or if he/she constitutes a threat to national defence or security or the protection of public order and safety. Source: C1997(34.1) & N2009(38.1-45). We do not code this provision due to its idiosyncratic nature.
Portugal	1960	1981	N1959(XXII) (not found)	210	Persons who had lost their Portuguese citizenship as a consequence of acquiring a foreign citizenship through naturalisation may reacquire citizenship if they take up residence in Portugal and issue their intent to reacquire Portuguese citizenship. Reacquisition triggered *ex lege* application (Piçarra and Gil, 2012).
	1982	2018	N1981(31)	310	Art. 31 stipulates that a former citizen who, under Law No 2098 of July 29, 1959, and previous legislation, lost Portuguese nationality due to the voluntary acquisition of a foreign nationality, may reacquire it.
	2007	2018	D2006(6.3 & 6.6.)	310	Art. 6.6 sets forth that individuals, who are not stateless, and are former Portuguese citizens with Portuguese ancestors, may be granted citizenship on the basis of discretionary naturalisation. Here too, no period of residence is required either (Piçarra and Gil, 2012).
Qatar	1960	1971	n.a.	0	
	1972	2005	N1961(7)	310	Expatriates who have left Qatar to seek a living in a neighbouring country and thus lost Qatari citizenship, may reacquire Qatari citizenship by decree.

	2006	2018	N2005(7)	220	Person who has lost Qatari citizenship must have resided in Qatar for at least three consecutive years to be reinstated Qatari nationality by an Emiri Decision. It is not specified whether residence must occur preceding the application.
Romania	1960	1971	N1952(1.c)	210	
	1972	1989	N1971(10 & 11)	310	On a case-by-case basis, the Council of State allowed former citizens applying for reacquisition to continue to reside abroad, provided they renounced their other citizenship or any form of commitment to a foreign state (Iordachi, 2010).
	1990	1990	D1989(2)	310	
	1991	1991	D1990(1)	310	
	1992	2003	N1991(37)	310	Former Romanian citizens who, before 22 December 1989, have lost their Romanian citizenship for different reasons, can reacquire Romanian citizenship by request even if they maintain their foreign citizenship and their residence abroad.
	2004	2018	N1991(10.1 & 11)	310	Art. 10.1. entitled former Romanian citizen who have lost their citizenship before December 1989 for reasons beyond their control, or without their consent, and their descendants up to the second degree to, reacquire Romanian citizenship. Residence abroad is allowed.
Russian Federation	1950	1991	n.a.	0	
	1992	2002	N1991(20)	310	Before 2002: person could reacquire citizenship after having lost it. No further conditions were specified.
	2003	2018	N2002(15)	220	Residence requirement of three years under a permanent residence permit.
Rwanda	1960	1963	n.a.	0	
	1964	2003	N1963(24-25)	210	
	2004	2004	C2003(7) & N1963(24-25)	210	

	2005	2008	N2004(24-25)	310	
	2009	2018	N2008(22-24)	310	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	1960	1983	n.a.	0	
	1984	1984	unknown	999	
	1985	2018	C1983(92.1.c) & N1984(3.8 & 3.9)	310	
Saint Lucia	1960	1979	n.a.	0	
	1980	2018	C1979(102.1.c & 102.4) & N1979(6.1.d)	310	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1960	1979	n.a.	0	
	1980	2018	C1979(93.1.c & 93.4)	310	
Samoa	1960	1961	n.a.	0	
	1962	1972	N1959(not found)	999	*N.B. The text of the Samoan Citizenship Ordinance 1959 has not been found.*
	1973	2004	N1972(not found)	999	*N.B. The original text of Samoan Citizenship Act 1972 has not been found.*
	2005	2018	n.a.	110	
San Marino	1960	1984	unknown	999	The rules on San Marino citizenship prior to 1984 were based on customary law (SGS 21: 90).
	1985	20	N1984(not found)	999	*N.B. The text of the Nationality Law 1984 has not been found.*
	2001	2018	N20(not found)	999	*N.B. The text of the Nationality Law 20 has not been found.*
São Tomé and Príncipe	1960	1975	n.a.	0	
	1976	1990	N1975(9)	220	
	1991	2003	N1990(13)	220	
	2004	2018	C1975(3) & N1990(13)	220	
Saudi Arabia	1960	2018	n.a.	110	
Senegal	1960	1960	n.a.	0	

	1961	1961	unknown	999	
	1962	2018	n.a.	110	
Serbia	1960	2006	n.a.	0	
	2007	2018	N2004(34)	310	
Serbia and Montenegro	1960	1992	n.a.	0	
	1993	1996	unknown	999	
	1997	2006	C1996(26)	220	
	2007	2018	n.a.	0	
Seychelles	1960	1976	n.a.	0	
	1977	2013	n.a.	110	
	2014	2018	N1994(5A)	210	The possibility for reacquisition was introduced in 2013 with the amendment of the Citizenship Act of 1994.
Sierra Leone	1960	1961	n.a.	0	
	1962	1973	unknown	999	
	1974	2006	n.a.	110	
	2007	2018	N1973(19A)	310	The possibility for reacquisition was introduced in 2006 with the amendment of the Citizenship Act of 1973.
Singapore	1960	1965	n.a.	0	
	1966	2018	n.a.	110	
Slovak Republic	1960	1992	n.a.	0	
	1993	1993	unknown	999	
	1994	2018	N1993(7.4,7.5)	310	Person is a citizen of Czechoslovakia or lost citizenship due to long-term absence, marriage, or acquisition of another citizenship. No residence requirement but standard naturalisation criteria apply.
Slovenia	1960	1991	n.a.	0	
	1992	2018	n.a.	110	
Solomon Islands	1960	1978	n.a.	0	

	1979	2018	n.a.	110	
Somalia	1960	1960	n.a.	0	
	1961	1963	unknown	999	
	1964	2018	N1963(12)	220	Art. 12(1) applies to former Somali citizen with a Somali father. Art. 12(2) requires a residence period of three consecutive years if Art. 12(1) is not fulfilled.
South Africa	1960	1995	n.a.	110	
	1996	2018	N1995(13)	210	
South Korea	1960	2018	N1948(9)	310	
South Sudan	1960	2011	n.a.	0	
	2012	2018	n.a.	110	
Soviet Union	1960	1978	n.a.	110	
	1979	1990	N1978(19)	310	Former citizen of the USSR may have his/her citizenship restored by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the USSR.
	1991	1991	N1990(19)	310	
	1992	2019	n.a.	0	
Spain	1960	2018	N1889(26.1)	210	Person must be a legal resident in Spain. This requirement does not apply to emigrants or children of emigrants. Other cases may be waived by the Minister of Justice under exceptional circumstances.
Sri Lanka	1960	2018	N1948(8)	210	Person is a former citizen by descent who continues ordinary residence in Sri Lanka.
Sudan	1960	2011	n.a.	110	
	2012	2018	N2011(16)	310	
Suriname	1960	1975	n.a.	0	
	1976	2018	N1975(16a(1)b; 16a(2); 16b)	210	Person is a former citizen who holds citizenship of another country or is stateless. Person is resident in Suriname and must make a serious attempt to

					renounce citizenship of the other country after naturalisation in Suriname (unless legally impossible or unreasonable).
Swaziland	1960	1968	n.a.	0	
	1969	1992	N1967(not found)	999	*N.B.: The text of the 1967 Citizenship Act was not found.*
	1993	2018	n.a.	110	
Sweden	1960	2001	N1950(6)	310	
	2002	2018	N2001(9 & 12.1 & 19)	310	Art. 9 applies to a person who is a former citizen who resided in Denmark, Finland, Iceland or Norway while a minor and has been resident in Sweden for two years with a permanent residence permit. Art. 12.1 applies to a person who is a former citizen who does not qualify for ordinary naturalisation solely because of the residence requirement. We use this provision for coding. Art. 19 applies to a person who is a former citizen who was resident in Denmark, Finland, Iceland or Norway since losing Swedish citizenship, and is now resident in Sweden.
Switzerland	1960	1990	N1952(18)	310	
	1991	2018	N1952(18)	310	Person has close ties to Switzerland, lost citizenship or was born abroad and missed the notification period to the Swiss authorities, and has resided in Switzerland for one year. If the person is applying for reacquisition from abroad, person must abide by Swiss law mutatis mutandis.
Syria	1960	1961	n.a.	0	
	1962	1969	unknown	999	
	1970	2018	N1969(24)	310	
Taiwan	1960	2018	N1929(15-17)	210	
Tajikistan	1960	1991	n.a.	0	
	1992	1995	unknown	999	

	1996	2018	N1995(16 & 17)	220	Person was born on the territory of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Tajikistan, held citizenship of the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and has been resident for 2.5 years; or person was born in the Soviet Socialist Republic of Tajikistan, was in possession of the citizenship of former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, resided or resides in the states that are former members of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, but has not acquired citizenship of these states and, as a result, is stateless; Person is a veteran of WW II, possessed citizenship of the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and lives in Tajikistan. Or person previously was a citizen and applies to have citizenship restored. No other conditions.
Tanzania	1960	1964	n.a.	0	
	1965	1995	N1961(not found)	999	*N.B. The text of the 1961 Citizenship Act was not found.*
	1996	2018	n.a.	110	
Thailand	1960	1965	unknown	999	
	1966	2018	N1965(11.3)	310	
Timor-Leste	1960	2002	n.a.	0	
	2003	2018	N2002(15)	220	
Togo	1960	1960	n.a.	0	
	1961	1961	unknown	999	
	1962	1978	n.a.	110	
	1979	2018	N1978(15-18)	210	
Tonga	1960	2018	n.a.	110	
Trinidad and Tobago	1960	1962	n.a.	0	
	1963	1976	n.a.	110	

	1977	2018	N1976(11.2)	210	Former citizen by descent who lost citizenship due to the voluntarily acquisition of another citizenship must express his/her intention to reside in Trinidad and Tobago.
Tunisia	1960	2018	n.a.	110	
Turkey	1960	1964	N1928(not found)	999	*N.B. The text of the 1928 Citizenship Act was not found.*
	1965	2003	N1964(8)	310	Art. 8 of the Law No. No. 403/1964 on Turkish Citizenship allows former citizen to reacquire Turkish citizenship. No further conditions are specified. N.B.: Art. 23 of the Law No. 2383/1981 amending Law No. 403/1964 allowed persons to renounce their Turkish citizenship in order to voluntarily acquire a foreign citizenship, provided they informed the respective Turkish authorities.
	2004	2009	N2003(8)	310	Person lost citizenship as a consequence of a renunciation requirement when acquiring citizenship of a foreign country. Reacquisition of Turkish citizenship possible. No further criteria specified.
	2010	2018	N2009(43)	310	Art. 43 Persons who lost Turkish citizenship due to acquisition of a foreign citizenship, may be naturalised by the Council of Ministers without fulfilling the residence requirement, provided they do not constitute an obstacle to national security.
Turkmenistan	1960	1991	n.a.	0	
	1992	1992	unknown	999	
	1993	2013	n.a.	110	
	2014	2018	N2013(13)	210	Person is a former citizen and is habitually resident or has intention to settle in the country.
Tuvalu	1960	1978	n.a.	0	
	1979	1979	unknown	999	

	1980	2018	N1979(9.2)	220	Art. 9 (2) specifies a residence period five years for reacquisition of Tuvalu citizenship.
Uganda	1960	1962	n.a.	0	
	1963	1999	n.a.	110	
	20	2018	N1999(19G)	310	Person must be a former citizen by birth and has renounced citizenship to voluntarily acquire a foreign citizenship.
Ukraine	1960	1991	n.a.	0	
	1992	1996	N1991(10)	310	
	1997	2005	N2001(10)	310	
	2006	2018	N2005(10)	210	Paragraph 1 of Article 10 stipulates that the person must have terminated Ukrainian citizenship and be stateless in order to apply for reacquisition. Paragraph 2 of Article 10 stipulates that if a person acquired foreign nationality and is returning to Ukraine for permanent residence, then he/she can apply for reacquisition provided that the person gives up his/her foreign citizenship. We take this provision for coding.
United Arab Emirates	1960	1971	n.a.	0	
	1972	1972	unknown	999	
	1973	2018	N1972(17-18)	310	
United Kingdom (of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	1960	1982	N1948(10 & 13)	310	
	1983	2018	N1981(10 & 13)	310	Art. 10 emphasises that person must have an 'appropriate qualifying connection' to the UK. No residence requirement mentioned.
United States of America	1960	2018	n.a.	110	
Uruguay	1960	2018	n.a.	110	
Uzbekistan	1960	1991	n.a.	0	
	1992	1992	unknown	999	

	1993	2018	N1992(18)	310	
Vanuatu	1960	1980	n.a.	0	
	1981	2018	n.a.	110	
Vatican City State	1960	2018	n.a.	110	
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	1960	1961	n.a.	110	
	1962	1999	C1961(40)	220	
	20	2004	C1999(36)	220	
	2005	2018	C1999(36) & N2004(16 & 49)	220	
Vietnam	1960	1988	n.a.	999	Decree No. 53/SL of 20 October 1945 providing for Vietnam citizenship (1945) could not be found.
	1989	1998	N1988(11)	310	
	1999	2009	N1998(21)	210	Art. 21 stipulates that person must fall under one of the following cases to be eligible for reacquisition: person has applied for permission to return to Vietnam, his/her spouse; natural parent or natural offspring is a citizen, has made a meritorious contribution to Vietnam's national construction and defence; has helped the Vietnamese State; has invested in Vietnam; or has renounced citizenship to acquire citizenship of another country but this acquisition has not materialised. Other conditions: renunciation of citizenship of another country (with exceptions for some of the abovementioned categories). Reacquisition will be withheld if this would be detrimental to Vietnam's national interest. In case citizenship was previously withdrawn, the person can only apply for reacquisition after 5 years from the moment citizenship was lost. We code the first category (return to Vietnam).
	2009	2018	N2008(23)	210	
Yemen	1960	1990	n.a.	0	

	1991	2018	N1990(15&16)	310	
Yugoslavia	1960	1992	n.a.	110	
	1993	2018	n.a.	0	
Zambia	1960	1964	n.a.	0	
	1965	1973	C1965(not found)	999	*N.B. The text of the Constitution of Zambia 1965 has not been found.*
	1974	1975	C1973(not found)	999	*N.B. The text of the Constitution of Zambia 1973 has not been found.*
	1976	1991	N1975(not found)	999	*N.B. The text of the Citizenship of Zambia Act 1975 has not been found.*
	1992	1993	C1991(39.2) & N1975(26)	310	
	1994	2016	C1991(39.2) & N1977(21)	310	
	2017	2018	C1991(39.2) & N2016(26)	310	
Zimbabwe	1960	1980	n.a.	0	
	1981	2018	n.a.	110	

3. Referenced works

Author	Source/Publication Name	Year	Published in:
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Ersbøll, Eva	EUDO Citizenship Country Report - Denmark	2015	
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