

**United Nations Conference on the Elimination or Reduction of Future  
Statelessness**

Geneva, 1959 and New York, 1961

Document:-  
**A/CONF.9/10**

**Note by the Secretary-General with annex containing observations by governments on  
deprivation of nationality**



UNITED NATIONS  
 GENERAL  
 ASSEMBLY



Distr.  
 GENERAL

A/CONF.9/10  
 9 June 1961

ORIGINAL: VARIOUS

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE ELIMINATION  
 OR REDUCTION OF FUTURE STATELESSNESS

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL WITH ANNEX  
 CONTAINING OBSERVATIONS BY GOVERNMENTS  
 ON DEPRIVATION OF NATIONALITY

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Note by the Secretary-General . . . . .	2
Annex: Observations by Governments on deprivation of nationality	<u>Annex page</u>
1. Austria . . . . .	1
2. Belgium . . . . .	3
3. Brazil . . . . .	3
4. Chile . . . . .	4
5. Denmark . . . . .	5
6. Federal Republic of Germany . . . . .	6
7. Luxembourg . . . . .	7
8. Norway . . . . .	9
9. Pakistan . . . . .	10
10. Switzerland . . . . .	17
11. Turkey . . . . .	18
12. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland . .	19

Note by the Secretary-General

1. The United Nations Conference on the Elimination or Reduction of Future Statelessness opened in Geneva on 24 March 1959 and adjourned on 18 April 1959 without adopting a convention.

2. At the time of its adjournment, however, the Conference adopted the following resolution:

"The Conference,

"Being unable to terminate the work entrusted to it within the time provided for its work,

"Proposes to the competent organ of the United Nations to reconvene the Conference at the earliest possible time in order to continue and complete its work."

3. In pursuance of this resolution, the States participating in the Conference were asked, in a letter No. SO 261/413 of 18 May 1959, for their views regarding the time at which the Conference might be reconvened, the possible duration of the reconvened Conference and measures which might be taken to facilitate its work.

4. In the light of replies received from Governments and of budgetary and administrative considerations, the Secretary-General decided that the Conference should be scheduled to reconvene at United Nations Headquarters in New York for the period from 15 August to 1 September 1961, and the States concerned were so informed by a letter No. SO 261/413 of 28 February 1961.

5. In the same letter it was pointed out that the main difficulty encountered by the Conference during its previous deliberations was in formulating provisions relating to deprivation of nationality. Therefore, in order to facilitate the work of the Conference, the participating States were requested to indicate the grounds for deprivation of nationality which each, for its part, would deem it essential to retain.

6. By 7 June 1961, observations had been received from the following twelve States: Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Luxembourg, Norway, Pakistan, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom.

7. These observations are reproduced in the annex to this Note. Any further observations which are submitted will be reproduced in addenda to the present document.

ANNEX

Observations by Governments on  
deprivation of nationality

1. AUSTRIA

Transmitted by a Note verbale of 6 May 1961,  
from the Permanent Representative of Austria  
to the United Nations

[Original text: German]

STATEMENT

by the Austrian Federal Ministry of the Interior  
on the subject of loss of citizenship

Under article 9, paragraph (1), sub-paragraph 2, of the Citizenship Act of 1949, any person, without exception, who voluntarily enters the public or military service of a foreign State loses his Austrian citizenship. Although this provision is no longer wholly in keeping with present-day conditions and, in specific cases, is often unjustly severe or even detrimental to Austria's public interests, the Federal Ministry of the Interior would consider it a mistake simply to revoke this deprivation clause and permit Austrian citizens to enter the service of foreign States in all circumstances. There is always a possibility, and a risk, that such activities may do considerable harm to the interests or credit of the Republic or have adverse effects in other important respects. The Federal Ministry of the Interior therefore intends to introduce at an appropriate time an amendment to article 9, paragraph (1), sub-paragraph 2, of the Citizenship Act of 1949, under which an Austrian citizen who voluntarily enters the service of a foreign State, instead of forfeiting his citizenship automatically, will lose it only if he fails to leave the foreign State's service within the appointed time-limit when called upon to do so. Such grounds for deprivation of citizenship should be recognized in the proposed Convention as proper.

The following points should also be noted:

Under article 69, paragraph (1), sub-paragraph (a), and paragraph (3), of the General Administrative Procedure Act of 1950, the competent Land Government may reopen naturalization proceedings ex officio if the decision has been procured by

means of forgery, false representation or any other statutorily punishable act, or by fraud of any other kind. As the danger of the authorities' being misled by the applicant on essential particulars is one which applies with particular force to naturalization proceedings, the Federal Ministry of the Interior considers that such misrepresentation also should be recognized in the Convention as ground for deprivation. Even though, under article 69, paragraph (2), of the General Administrative Procedure Act of 1950, there is no time-limit for the reopening of naturalization proceedings where the qualifying documents have been falsified, Austria would have no objection to the inclusion in the Convention of a time-limit of, say, five years for the withdrawal of citizenship where naturalization had been procured by false pretences.

Briefly, then, we would say that the grounds for deprivation which appear as optional reservations in paragraph (2), sub-paragraph (a) (i), and sub-paragraphs (b) (i) and (ii), of the text of article 8 adopted by the Committee of the Whole and revised by the Drafting Committee, should certainly be retained.

It is true that the Convention should, as a matter of principle, provide that no one should be deprived of his citizenship if such deprivation renders him stateless; but it should also, as in the existing draft, reserve the rights of Contracting States so far as concerns the grounds for deprivation which are specified as admissible. The arrangement proposed by various States, under which these grounds for deprivation would be embodied in the Convention not as matters for reservation but as direct provisions of substantive law would have the disadvantage that a Contracting State whose legal system did not cover some, or even all, of the admissible grounds for deprivation at the time of signature of the Convention would be able to introduce them later, whereas the scope of possible reservation could not be extended at a later date.

2. BELGIUM

Transmitted by letter dated 31 May 1961  
from the Permanent Representative of Belgium  
to the United Nations

[Original text: French]

.....

"The Belgian Government is at present contemplating the repeal of all those provisions of Belgian law which permit deprivation of nationality, on the understanding that, if the provisions in question were abolished, such a measure could not be made retroactive and that steps already taken to deprive persons of their nationality could not be rescinded."

.....

3. BRAZIL

Transmitted by letter dated 24 April 1961  
from the Permanent Representative of Brazil  
to the United Nations

[Original text: English]

.... I would like to draw your attention to Article 130 of the Constitution of Brazil:

"The Brazilian nationality is lost:

"I - if, by voluntary naturalization, a Brazilian citizen acquires any other nationality;

"II - if, without permission from the President of the Republic, a Brazilian citizen accepts from a foreign Government either employment or retirement benefits;

"III - if, by judicial decision, in process established by law, a Brazilian citizen has his naturalization annulled due to acting against the national interest."

It is evident that the Brazilian Delegation to the Conference on the Elimination or Reduction of Future Statelessness will be unable to accept any conventional article incompatible with the above-mentioned Article of the Brazilian Constitution.

#### 4. CHILE

Transmitted by a letter of 9 May 1961 from  
the Permanent Representative of Chile to  
the United Nations

[Original text: Spanish]

.....

As regards Chile, the Legal Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs states that the reasons for loss of Chilean nationality are set forth in article 6 of the Political Constitution of the Republic of Chile, promulgated on 18 September 1925. The exception provided for in paragraph (1) of the said article 6 was added by Constitutional Reform Act No. 12548 of 30 September 1957. This exception is regulated by the Agreement on Dual Nationality between Chile and Spain, signed at Santiago on 24 May 1958, the instruments of ratification of which have been duly exchanged.

Article 6 of the Political Constitution of Chile, thus amended, reads as follows:

"Chilean nationality is lost:

"1. By naturalization in a foreign country, except in the case of those Chileans mentioned in paragraphs (1) and (2) of the previous article who may have acquired Spanish nationality without renouncing their Chilean nationality;

"2. By cancellation of the letter of naturalization, against which an appeal may be lodged within ten days with the Supreme Court, which shall hear the appeal. The lodging of this appeal shall suspend the effect of cancellation of the letter of naturalization.

"The letter of naturalization granted to persons who hold public office by popular election may not be cancelled.

"3. By entering the service, in time of war, of the enemies of Chile or of the allies of such enemies.

"Persons who for any of the causes mentioned in this article have lost their Chilean nationality can be rehabilitated only by law.

"The cause of loss of Chilean nationality provided in paragraph 1 of this article does not apply in cases where, by virtue of legal or constitutional provisions in force in other countries, Chileans residing in such countries are required, as a condition for staying there, to adopt the nationality of the country in which they reside."

For reference purposes and by way of additional information I append the text of article 5 of the Political Constitution:

"The following are Chileans:

"1. Those born in the territory of Chile, excepting the children of foreigners who happen to be in Chile in the service of their Government and the children of transient foreigners, all of whom may choose between the nationality of their parents and that of Chile.

"2. The children of a Chilean father or mother, born in foreign territory, by the sole act of becoming resident in Chile. The children of Chileans born abroad, the father or mother being at that time in the service of the Republic, are Chileans even for those purposes for which the fundamental, or any other, laws may require birth within Chilean territory.

"3. Foreigners who may obtain letters of naturalization in conformity to law, upon the express renunciation of their former nationality. Renunciation of Spanish nationality shall not be required in the case of persons born in Spain who have been resident for more than ten years in Chile provided that the same benefit is accorded to Chileans in Spain, and

"4. Those who have obtained a special grant of naturalization by law.

"Naturalized persons will have the right to hold public office by popular election only after five years of being in possession of letters of naturalization.

"The law shall prescribe the procedure for choosing between Chilean and foreign nationality; for the granting, denial or cancellation of letters of naturalization, and for the keeping of a register of all these proceedings."

.....

## 5. DENMARK

Transmitted by a letter of 27 April 1961  
from the Permanent Representative of Denmark  
to the United Nations

[Original text: English]

.....

.... I have the honour to inform you that deprivation of nationality never has been known in Danish legislation, and that the Government of Denmark has no desire to reserve for itself a right to include regulations regarding deprivation of nationality in its legislation.



6. FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Transmitted by a letter of 3 May 1961 from the  
Acting Permanent Observer of the Federal Republic  
of Germany to the United Nations

[Original text: English]

.....

... Under the instructions of my Government I have the honour to state that under Article 16, para. 1/1, of the Basic Law of the Federal Republic of Germany of 23 May 1949 (Grundgesetz für die Bundesrepublik Deutschland vom 23. Mai 1949) no one may be deprived of his German citizenship. Article 16, para. 1, is worded as follows:

"No one may be deprived of his German citizenship. The loss of citizenship may occur only on the basis of a law and, against the will of the person concerned, only if the person concerned is not rendered stateless hereby."

.....

## 7. LUXEMBOURG

Transmitted by a note verbale, dated 15 April 1961, from the  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

/Original text: French/

.....

The subject of deprivation of nationality is dealt with under Title V of the Act of 9 March 1940 on Luxembourg Citizenship.

The conditions under which steps to deprive persons of their Luxembourg nationality can be taken and the grounds for such action are laid down in article 27 of that Act, which reads as follows:

"A Luxembourg national who did not receive his nationality on the day of his birth from a parent of Luxembourg nationality may be declared to have lost Luxembourg nationality, at the instance of the public prosecutor's department (Ministère public)

- (a) if he obtained Luxembourg nationality by false declarations, fraud or the concealment of important facts;
- (b) if he is guilty of a grave dereliction of his duties as a Luxembourg citizen;
- (c) if he exercises foreign national rights or performs foreign national duties;
- (d) if he has incurred in Luxembourg or abroad, either as principal or accessory, a major sentence (peine criminelle) or a sentence of imprisonment without suspension for premeditated or wilful murder (assassinat, meurtre), theft, receiving stolen goods, fraud, breach of trust, illegal exaction, forgery, use of forged instruments, perjury, subornation of witnesses or experts, indecent assault, rape, prostitution or debauchery of young persons, breach of the laws and regulations concerning brothels, keeping gaming houses, conspiracy against persons or property, abortion, exposure or abandonment of infants, abduction of minors, bankruptcy, breach of the legal provisions concerning the external and internal security of Luxembourg or an attempt to commit any of these offences.

The provisions of sub-paragraphs (b), (c) and (d) of this article apply to women of Luxembourg origin married to aliens and retaining their Luxembourg nationality under the provisions of article 25."

/...

Consequently, proceedings for deprivation of nationality can only be taken against a Luxembourg national who did not receive his nationality on the day of his birth from a parent of Luxembourg nationality, and, in certain cases, against women of Luxembourg origin married to aliens and retaining their Luxembourg nationality under the provisions of article 25 of the above-mentioned Act of 1940.

Furthermore, proceedings for deprivation of Luxembourg nationality are always discretionary. Article 27 of the Act on Luxembourg Citizenship, which merely provides for the possibility of deprivation, not only leaves it to the Procureur d'Etat to decide whether such proceedings should be taken (see article 1 of the Grand Ducal Order of 9 March 1940) but grants considerable latitude to the court before which the proceedings are brought.

Thus it is difficult to state what are "the minimum grounds for deprivation of nationality", since these grounds are left to the Parquets to determine and to the unfettered discretion of the judges trying the case at issue.

In any case, a study of judgements decreeing loss of nationality make it clear that the competent courts will only take account of grounds that are of unquestioned gravity. Moreover, it is very unusual for proceedings to be taken for deprivation of nationality on the basis of a criminal conviction (article 27 (d)). Again, before bringing such proceedings, the Parquet carefully considers the effect that any deprivation of nationality might have on the status of the person concerned, in order to avoid his becoming stateless as a result; it will, however, bring such proceedings more readily against persons possessing dual nationality or several nationalities.

.....

8. NORWAY

Transmitted by a letter of 22 May 1961 from  
the Permanent Representative of Norway to  
the United Nations

Original text: English

.....

"Norwegian legislation does not in any case permit deprivation of nationality from any Norwegian citizen who has legally acquired his citizenship. Consequently, the Norwegian Government for its part fails to see any reason for the need of formulating any provisions relating to deprivation of citizenship, it being understood that the concept of deprivation is not to be confused with the notion of automatic loss of citizenship, as formulated in article VII of the articles adopted by the Geneva conference in 1959."

.....

9. PAKISTAN

Transmitted by a letter of 25 May 1961 from  
the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to  
the United Nations

[Original text: English]

.....

"I enclose a statement which sets forth the present legal provisions relating to deprivation of Pakistan citizenship and the reasons why it is considered necessary to retain these provisions. It will be observed that in some cases deprivation of Pakistan citizenship is a result of the possession of a second nationality. In such cases deprivation of Pakistan citizenship would not lead to statelessness and would not therefore be directly of interest to the Conference. However, for the sake of completeness such provisions have also been included in the statement."

.....

STATEMENTS SHOWING SECTIONS/RULES RELATING  
TO THE DEPRIVATION OF PAKISTAN CITIZENSHIP  
AND THE GROUNDS FOR THEIR RETENTION

1. PAKISTAN CITIZENSHIP ACT, 1951

.....

Section 7. Notwithstanding anything in sections 3, 4 and 6, a person who has after the first day of March, 1947, migrated from the territories now included in Pakistan to the territories now included in India shall not be a citizen of Pakistan under the provisions of these sections:

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to a person who, after having so migrated to the territories now included in India has returned to the territories now included in Pakistan under a permit for resettlement or permanent return issued by or under the authority of any law for the time being in force.

Comment. In view of the peculiar conditions that followed the establishment of Pakistan as an independent State, it is neither advisable nor desirable to amend or omit this section, especially when protection has already been given, under proviso to this section, to those persons who had the bona fide intention to return to this country. Secondly almost every person who has migrated to India has acquired Indian citizenship and so the question of statelessness would not

/...

arise. Besides, in genuine cases of hardship, persons can be and have been readmitted to Pakistan citizenship by formal registration under the other provisions of the Pakistan Citizenship Act, 1951. Incidentally, India has already made a similar provision in her Constitution - c.f. Part II ibid.

2. PAKISTAN CITIZENSHIP ACT, 1951

Section 14. (1) Subject to the provisions of this section if any person is a citizen of Pakistan under the provisions of this Act, and is at the same time a citizen or national of any other country, he shall, unless he makes a declaration according to the laws of that other country renouncing his status as citizen or national thereof, cease to be a citizen of Pakistan.

(1A) Nothing in sub-section (1) applies to a person who has not attained twenty-one years of his age.

.....

Comment. In many countries of the world dual nationality is not permissible. The reasons are obvious. In any case, no person is deprived of the citizenship of Pakistan, unless he has acquired the nationality of another country. Hence the question of statelessness does not arise at all.

3(a). PAKISTAN CITIZENSHIP ACT, 1951

Section 16. (1) A citizen of Pakistan shall cease to be a citizen of Pakistan if he is deprived of that citizenship by an order under the next following sub-sections.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this section the Central Government may by order deprive any such citizen of his citizenship if it is satisfied that he obtained his certificate of domicile or certificate of naturalization under the Naturalization Act, 1926 by means of fraud, false representation or the concealment of any material fact, or if his certificate of naturalization is revoked.

(3) Subject to the provisions of this section the Central Government may by order deprive any person who is a citizen of Pakistan by naturalization of his citizenship of Pakistan if it is satisfied that the citizen:

/...

(a) has shown himself by any act or speech to be disloyal or disaffected to the Constitution of Pakistan; or

(b) has, during a war in which Pakistan is or has been engaged, unlawfully traded or communicated with the enemy or engaged in or associated with any business that was to his knowledge carried on in such a manner as to assist the enemy in that war; or

(c) has within five years of being naturalized been sentenced in any country to imprisonment for a term of not less than twelve months.

(4) The Central Government may on an application being made or on its own motion by order deprive any citizen of Pakistan of his citizenship if it is satisfied that he has been ordinarily resident in a country outside Pakistan for a continuous period of seven years beginning not earlier than the commencement of this Act and during that period has neither:

(i) been at any time in the service of any Government in Pakistan or of an international organization of which Pakistan has, at any time during that period been a member; nor

(ii) registered annually in the prescribed manner at a Pakistan Consulate or Mission or in a country where there is no Pakistan Consulate or Mission at the prescribed Consulate or Mission or at a at a Pakistan Consulate or Mission in a country nearest to the country of his residence his intention to retain Pakistan citizenship.

(5) The Central Government shall not make an order depriving a person of citizenship under this section unless it is satisfied that it is in the public interest that that person should not continue to be a citizen of Pakistan.

(6) Before making an order under this section the Central Government shall give the person against whom it is proposed to make the order notice in writing informing him of the grounds on which it is proposed to make the order and calling upon him to show cause why it should not be made.

(7) If it is proposed to make the order on any of the grounds specified in sub-sections (2) and (3) of this section and the person against whom it is proposed to make the order applies in the prescribed manner for an inquiry, the Central Government shall, and in any other case may, refer the case to a committee of

/...

inquiry consisting of a chairman, being a person possessing judicial experience, appointed by the Central Government and of such other members appointed by the Central Government as it thinks proper.

Comment. The specific grounds for deprivation of nationality have been enumerated in section 16 above.

Orders about the aforesaid deprivation are to be issued only in the Public interest and after issue of show-cause notice in the prescribed manner which adequately guards the interests of the person concerned. The provisions relating to the revocation of citizenship are usual and are likely to be invoked very rarely. But their retention is obviously worthwhile in the greater interest of the State.

3(b).NATURALIZATION ACT, 1926

Section 8. (1) Where the Central Government is satisfied that a certificate of naturalization granted under this Act, or the Indian Naturalization Act, 1852, was obtained by false representation or fraud or by concealment of material circumstances, or that the person to whom the certificate has been granted has shown himself by act or speech to be disaffected or disloyal to Pakistan, the Central Government shall, by order in writing, revoke the certificate.

(2) Without prejudice to the foregoing provisions, the Central Government shall, by order in writing, revoke such a certificate of naturalization as aforesaid in any case in which it is satisfied that the person to whom the certificate was granted:

(a) has, during any war in which Pakistan is engaged unlawfully traded or communicated with the enemy, or with a subject of an enemy State, or been engaged in, or associated with, any business which is to his knowledge carried on in such a manner as to assist the enemy in such war; or

(b) has, within five years of the date of the grant of the certificate, been sentenced by any Court in His Majesty's dominions to transportation or to penal servitude or to imprisonment for a term of not less than twelve months, or to pay a fine of not less than one thousand rupees; or

/...



- (c) was not of good character at the date of the grant of the certificate, or
- (d) has since the grant of the certificate been, for a period of not less than seven years, ordinarily resident out of Pakistan otherwise than as a representative of a citizen of Pakistan, or of a Pakistan firm or company or a Pakistan institution, or in the service of a Government in Pakistan or in the armed forces of Pakistan, and has not maintained substantial connexion with Pakistan; or
- (e) remains, according to the law of a State at war with Pakistan, a subject of that State, and that the continuance of the certificate is not conducive to the public good.

.....

(4) The Central Government may, if it thinks fit, before making an order under this section, refer the case for such inquiry as is hereinafter specified, and, in any case to which sub-section (1) or clause (a), clause (c) or clause (e) of sub-section (2) applies, the Central Government shall, by notice given to, or sent by post to the last known address of, the holder of the certificate, give him an opportunity of claiming that the case be referred for such inquiry, and, if the holder so claims in accordance with the notice, the Central Government shall refer the case for inquiry accordingly.

(5) An inquiry under this section shall be held by such person or persons and in such manner as the Central Government may direct in each case.

(6) Where certificate is revoked under this section, the revocation shall have effect from such date as may be directed by the Central Government and thereupon the certificate shall be given up and cancelled; and any person who, without reasonable cause the burden of proving which shall lie upon him, fails to give up his certificate within one month from the aforesaid date, shall be punishable with fine, which may extend to one thousand rupees.

(7) For the purposes of this section, any person who has acquired any of the rights, privileges or capacities of naturalization under sub-section (2) of section 5 or sub-section (2) of section 7 by reason of the grant to his parent of a certificate of naturalization, may, after he has attained majority, be deemed to be a person to whom a certificate of naturalization has been granted.

/...

4. NATURALIZATION ACT, 1926

Section 9. (1) Where a certificate is revoked under section 8, the former holder thereof shall cease to be deemed to be a citizen of Pakistan.

(2) On such revocation, the Central Government may, by order in writing, direct that the wife and minor children (or any of them) of the person whose certificate is revoked shall cease to be deemed to be citizens of Pakistan; but where no such direction is made, the status of the wife and minor children of the person whose certificate is revoked shall not be affected by the revocation:

Provided that no such order shall be made in the case of a wife unless by reason of the acquisition by her husband of a new nationality she has also acquired that nationality:

Provided further that, in the case of a wife who was, or, if the Pakistan Citizenship Act, 1951, had been in force at the date of her birth, would have been, by birth a citizen of Pakistan, no such order as aforesaid shall be made, unless the Central Government is satisfied that, if she had held a certificate of naturalization in her own right, the certificate could properly have been revoked under section 8, and the provisions of that section as to referring cases for inquiry shall apply to the making of any such order as they apply to the revocation of a certificate.

Comment. This section is ancillary to section 8 of Naturalization Act, mentioned above. In view of the first proviso to section 9, the question of statelessness does not arise at all. The second proviso to it adequately guards the interests of the person concerned.

5. NATURALIZATION ACT, 1926

Section 10. (1) A declaration of alienage in such manner as may be prescribed by rules made under this Act may be made, -

(a) within one year of his attaining majority, by any child who has acquired any of the rights, privileges or capacities of naturalization under sub-section (2) of section 5, or sub-section (2) of section 7; or

(b) within six months from the date of the revocation of a certificate under section 8, or of the death of, or of the dissolution of her marriage with, the holder of any such certificate as is therein referred to, by the

wife of the person whose certificate has been revoked, or who has died, or whose marriage to her has been dissolved, as the case may be.

(2) Where a declaration of alienage has been made in the manner aforesaid, the person making the same, and the wife of any such person, and any children of any such person who are minors and are not by birth citizens of Pakistan, shall cease to be deemed to be citizens of Pakistan:

Provided that the wife of any such person shall not cease to be deemed to be a citizen of Pakistan under this sub-section, unless by reason of the acquisition by her husband of a new nationality she has also acquired that nationality.

Comment. Obviously, this section is intended to make technically feasible the declaration of alienage by those persons who wish to do so. Its provisions are not compulsive. Nevertheless, section 10 (2) - especially proviso thereto - eliminates the chances of statelessness as far as practicable.

10. SWITZERLAND

Transmitted by a letter of 19 May 1961  
from the Permanent Observer of  
Switzerland to the United Nations

[Original text: French]

.....

"In reply to your communication, I have the honour to inform you that Swiss law does not permit any deprivation of Swiss nationality such as might result in statelessness. Consequently, Switzerland has no reservations to make on the subject of prohibiting deprivation of nationality with a view to the elimination or reduction of statelessness."

.....

11. TURKEY

Transmitted by a note verbale of 31 May 1961  
from the Permanent Representative of Turkey  
to the United Nations

[Original text: French]

.....

"1. Under the provisions of article 24 of a bill submitted to the Turkish Constituent Assembly, which is to replace the existing Act No. 1312 on Turkish citizenship, Turkish nationals abroad who commit acts contrary to the national interest and refuse to return to Turkey will be declared to have lost their nationality.

2. Under article 25 of the above-mentioned bill, the Government is empowered exceptionally, during mobilization or in time of war, in certain cases to declare the loss of acquired citizenship.

These two points represent the minimum, as regards grounds for deprivation of nationality, which the Turkish Government will insist upon.

The Permanent Representative of Turkey also desires to point out that, under article 52 of the Draft Constitution just adopted by the Turkish Constituent Assembly and which will shortly be made the subject of a referendum, no Turkish citizen may be deprived of his nationality unless he commits an act inconsistent with his loyalty towards his country."

.....

/...

12. UNITED KINGDOM

Transmitted by a letter of 18 May 1961 from  
the Permanent Representative of the United  
Kingdom to the United Nations

[Original text: English]

.....

"... [1]f any Convention arising out of the Conference will include a provision stating permissible grounds for deprivation of nationality, Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom assume that one of the grounds will be that the nationality has been obtained by false representation or fraud, since in the law of many countries such circumstances, if established, invalidate ab initio the acquirement of nationality.

"In the interests of limiting the permissible grounds to the greatest extent to which agreement is practicable, Her Majesty's Government would be prepared to accept a provision which included only one other ground - disloyalty or treachery in the case of a naturalised citizen."

.....

-----