

## ANNEX II

Nationality Provisions of Peace Treaties and Multilateral Treaties  
or Conventions

## A. NATIONALITY PROVISIONS OF PEACE TREATIES

## 1. TREATY SIGNED AT VERSAILLES, 28 JUNE 1919

*(11. De Martens, 3d Series, p. 535)**League of Nations Registration No. 34 (21 October 1921)*

Belgium, the British Empire, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, the Hedjaz, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, the Serb-Croat-Slovene State, Siam, Uruguay, United States of America and Germany

*Article 278.* Germany undertakes to recognize any new nationality which has been or may be acquired by her nationals under the laws of the Allied and Associated Powers and in accordance with the decisions of the competent authorities of these Powers pursuant to naturalization laws or under treaty stipulations, and to regard such persons as having, in consequence of the acquisition of such new nationality, in all respects severed their allegiance to their country of origin.

## 2. TREATY SIGNED AT ST. GERMAIN-EN-LAYE, 10 SEPTEMBER 1919

*(11. De Martens, 3d Series, p. 709)**League of Nations Registration No. 37 (21 October 1921)*

Belgium, the British Empire, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Greece, Italy, Japan, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, the Serb-Croat-Slovene State, Siam, United States of America and Austria

*Article 64.* Austria admits and declares to be Austrian nationals *ipso facto* and without the requirement of any formality all persons possessing at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty rights of citizenship (*pertinenza*) within Austrian territory who are not nationals of any other State.

*Article 65.* All persons born in Austrian territory who are not born nationals of another State shall *ipso facto* become Austrian nationals.

*Article 230.* Austria undertakes to recognize any new nationality which has been or may be acquired by her nationals under the laws of the Allied and Associated Powers, and in accordance with the decisions of the competent authorities of these Powers pursuant to naturalization laws or under treaty stipulations, and to regard such persons as having, in consequence of the acquisition of such new nationality, in all respects severed their allegiance of their country of origin.

## 3. TREATY SIGNED AT NEUILLY-SUR-SEINE, 27 NOVEMBER 1919

(12. *De Martens, 3d Series, p. 334*)*League of Nations Registration No. 40 (21 October 1921)*

Belgium, the British Empire, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Greece, the Hedjaz, Italy, Japan, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, the Serb-Croat-Slovene State, Siam, United State of America and Bulgaria

*Article 51.* Bulgaria admits and declares to be Bulgarian nationals *ipso facto* and without the requirements of any formality all persons who are habitually resident within Bulgarian territory at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty and who are not nationals of any other State.

*Article 52.* All persons born in Bulgarian territory who are not born nationals of another State shall *ipso facto* become Bulgarian nationals.

## 4. TREATY SIGNED AT TRIANON, 4 JUNE 1920

(12. *De Martens, 3d Series, pp. 438-502*)*League of Nations Registration No. 152 (24 August 1921)*

Belgium, the British Empire, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Greece, Italy, Japan, Nicaragua, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, the Serb-Croat-Slovene State, Siam, United States of America and Hungary

*Article 56.* Hungary admits and declares to be Hungarian nationals *ipso facto* and without the requirement of any formality all persons possessing at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty rights of citizenship (*pertinenza*) within Hungarian territory who are not nationals of any other State.

*Article 57.* All persons born in Hungarian territory who are not born nationals of another State shall *ipso facto* become Hungarian nationals.

*Article 213.* Hungary undertakes to recognize any new nationality which has been or may be acquired by her nationals under the laws of the Allied and Associated Powers, and in accordance with the decisions of the competent authorities of these powers pursuant to naturalization laws or under treaty stipulations, and to regard such persons as having, in consequence of the acquisition of such new nationality, in all respects severed their allegiance to their country of origin.

## 5. TREATY OF PEACE, SIGNED AT LAUSANNE, 24 JULY 1923

(28. *League of Nations Treaty Series, p. 13*)

The British Empire, France, Italy, Japan, Greece, Rumania, the Serb-Croat-Slovene State and Turkey

## SECTION II. NATIONALITY

*Article 30.* Turkish subjects habitually resident in territory which in accordance with the provisions of the present Treaty is detached from Turkey will become *ipso facto*, in the conditions laid down by the local law, nationals of the State to which such territory is transferred.

*Article 31.* Persons over eighteen years of age, losing their Turkish nationality and obtaining *ipso facto* a new nationality under Article 30, shall be entitled within a period of two years from the coming into force of the present Treaty to opt for Turkish nationality.

*Article 32.* Persons over eighteen years of age, habitually resident in territory detached from Turkey in accordance with the present Treaty, and differing in race from the majority of the population of such territory shall, within two years from the coming into force of the present Treaty, be entitled to opt for the nationality of one of the States in which the majority of the population is of the same race as the person exercising the right to opt, subject to the consent of that State.

*Article 33.* Persons who have exercised the right to opt in accordance with the provisions of Articles 31 and 32 must, within the succeeding twelve months, transfer their place of residence to the State for which they have opted.

They will be entitled to retain their immovable property in the territory of the other State where they had their place of residence before exercising their right to opt.

They may carry with them their movable property of every description. No export or import duties may be imposed upon them in connection with the removal of such property.

*Article 34.* Subject to any agreements which it may be necessary to conclude between the Governments exercising authority in the countries detached from Turkey and the Governments of the countries where the persons concerned are resident, Turkish nationals of over eighteen years of age who are natives of a territory detached from Turkey under the present Treaty, and who on its coming into force are habitually resident abroad, may opt for the nationality of the territory of which they are natives, if they belong by race to the majority of the population of that territory, and subject to the consent of the Government exercising authority therein. This right of option must be exercised within two years from the coming into force of the present Treaty.

*Article 35.* The Contracting Powers undertake to put no hindrance in the way of the exercise of the right which the persons concerned have under the present Treaty, or under the Treaties of Peace concluded with Germany, Austria, Bulgaria or Hungary, or under any Treaty concluded by the said Powers, other than Turkey, or any of them, with Russia, or between themselves, to choose any other nationality which may be open to them.

*Article 36.* For the purposes of the provisions of this Section, the status of a married woman will be governed by that of her husband, and the status of children under eighteen years of age by that of their parents.

#### 6. TREATY OF PEACE WITH ITALY. SIGNED AT PARIS, ON 10 FEBRUARY 1947

(49. *United Nations Treaty Series*, p. 126)

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, China, France, Australia, Belgium, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Greece, India, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of South Africa, the People's Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Italy.

## SECTION II. NATIONALITY, CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS

*Article 19.* 1. Italian citizens who were domiciled on June 10, 1940, in territory transferred by Italy to another State under the present Treaty, and their children born after that date, shall, except as provided in the following paragraph, become citizens with full civil and political rights of the State to which the territory is transferred, in accordance with legislation to that effect to be introduced by that State within three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty. Upon becoming citizens of the State concerned they shall lose their Italian citizenship.

2. The Government of the State to which the territory is transferred shall, by appropriate legislation within three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, provide that all persons referred to in paragraph 1 over the age of eighteen years (or married persons whether under or over that age) whose customary language is Italian, shall be entitled to opt for Italian citizenship within a period of one year from the coming into force of the present Treaty. Any person so opting shall retain Italian citizenship and shall not be considered to have acquired the citizenship of the State to which the territory is transferred. The option of the husband shall not constitute an option on the part of the wife. Option on the part of the father, or, if the father is not alive, on the part of the mother, shall, however, automatically include all unmarried children under the age of eighteen years.

3. The State to which the territory is transferred may require those who take advantage of the option to move to Italy within a year from the date when the option was exercised.

4. The State to which the territory is transferred shall, in accordance with its fundamental laws, secure to all persons within the territory, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, the enjoyment of human rights and of the fundamental freedoms, including freedom of expression, of press and publication, of religious worship, of political opinion and of public meeting.

*Article 20.* 1. Within a period of one year from the coming into force of the present Treaty, Italian citizens over 18 years of age (or married persons whether under or over that age), whose customary language is one of the Yugoslav languages (Serb, Croat or Slovene), and who are domiciled on Italian territory may, upon filing a request with a Yugoslav diplomatic or consular representative in Italy, acquire Yugoslav nationality if the Yugoslav authorities accept their request.

2. In such cases, the Yugoslav Government will communicate to the Italian Government through the diplomatic channel lists of the persons who have thus acquired Yugoslav nationality. The persons mentioned in such lists will lose their Italian nationality on the date of such official communication.

3. The Italian Government may require such persons to transfer their residence to Yugoslavia within a period of one year from the date of such official communication.

4. For the purposes of this article, the rules relating to the effect of options on wives and on children, set forth in article 19, paragraph 2, shall apply.

5. The provisions of Annex XIV, paragraph 10 of the present Treaty, applying to the transfer of properties belonging to persons who opt for Italian nationality, shall equally apply to the transfer of properties belonging to persons who opt for Yugoslav nationality under this Article.

B. MULTILATERAL TREATIES OR CONVENTIONS CONCERNING  
NATIONALITY

1. TREATY SIGNED AT VERSAILLES, 28 JUNE 1919

(a) (*13. De Martens, 3d Series, pp. 505-506*)

(b) (*3. Treaties, Conventions, International Acts, Protocols and Agreements between the United States and other Powers, p. 3714*)

*League of Nations Registration No. 36 (21 October 1920)*

The British Empire, France, Italy, Japan, United States of America and Poland

*Article 4.* Poland admits and declares to be Polish nationals *ipso facto* and without the requirements of any formality persons of German, Austrian, Hungarian or Russian nationality who were born in the said territory of parents habitually resident there, even if at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty they are not themselves habitually resident there.

Nevertheless, within two years after the coming into force of the present Treaty, these persons may make a declaration before the competent Polish authorities in the country in which they are resident stating that they abandon Polish nationality, and they will then cease to be considered as Polish nationals. In this connexion a declaration by a husband will cover his wife and a declaration by parents will cover their children under 18 years of age.

*Article 6.* All persons born in Polish territory who are not born nationals of another State shall *ipso facto* become Polish nationals.

2. TREATY SIGNED AT ST. GERMAIN-EN-LAYE, 10 SEPTEMBER 1919

(*3. Treaties, Conventions, International Acts, Protocols and Agreements between the United States and other Powers, p. 3702*)

*League of Nations Registration No. 38 (21 October 1920)*

The British Empire, France, Italy, Japan, United States of America and Czechoslovakia

*Article 4.* Czecho-Slovakia admits and declares to be Czecho-Slovak nationals *ipso facto* and without the requirement of any formality persons of German, Austrian or Hungarian nationality who were born in the territory referred to above of parents habitually resident or possessing rights of citizenship (*pertinenza—heimatrecht*) as the case may be there, even if at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty they are not themselves habitually resident or did not possess rights of citizenship there.

Nevertheless within two years after the coming into force of the present Treaty these persons may make a declaration before the competent Czecho-Slovak authorities in the country in which they are resident stating that they abandon Czecho-Slovak nationality, and they will then cease to be considered as Czecho-Slovak nationals. In this connexion a declaration by a husband will cover his wife, and a declaration by parents will cover their children under eighteen years of age.

*Article 6.* All persons born in Czecho-Slovak territory who are not born nationals of another State shall *ipso facto* become Czecho-Slovak nationals.

3. TREATY SIGNED AT ST. GERMAIN-EN-LAYE, 10 SEPTEMBER 1919

(3. *Treaties, Conventions, International Acts, Protocols and Agreements between the United States and other Powers, p. 3734*)

*League of Nations Registration No. 39 (21 October 1920)*

The British Empire, France, Italy, Japan, United States of America and the Serb-Croat-Slovene State

*Article 4.* The Serb-Croat-Slovene State admits and declares to be Serb-Croat-Slovene nationals *ipso facto* and without the requirement of any formality persons of Austrian, Hungarian or Bulgarian nationality who were born in the said territory of parents habitually resident or possessing rights of citizenship (*pertinenza*—*heimatrecht*) as the case may be there, even if at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty they are not themselves habitually resident or did not possess rights of citizenship there.

Nevertheless, within two years after the coming into force of the present Treaty, these persons may make a declaration before the competent Serb-Croat-Slovene authorities in the country in which they are resident, stating that they abandon Serb-Croat-Slovene nationality, and they will then cease to be considered as Serb-Croat-Slovene nationals. In this connexion a declaration by a husband will cover his wife, and a declaration by parents will cover their children under eighteen years of age.

*Article 6.* All persons born in the territory of the Serb-Croat-Slovene State who are not born nationals of another State shall *ipso facto* become Serb-Croat-Slovene nationals.

4. TREATY SIGNED AT PARIS, 9 DECEMBER 1919

(15. *League of Nations Treaty Series, p. 300*)

The British Empire, France, Italy, Japan, United States of America and Romania.

*Article 4.* Romania admits and declares to be Romanian nationals *ipso facto* and without the requirement of any formality persons of Austrian or Hungarian nationality who were born in the territory transferred to Romania by the Treaties of Peace with Austria and Hungary or subsequently transferred to her, of parents habitually resident there, even if at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty they are not themselves habitually resident there.

Nevertheless, within two years after the coming into force of the present Treaty these persons may make a declaration before the competent Romanian authorities in the country in which they are resident, stating that they abandon Romanian nationality, and they will then cease to be considered as Romanian nationals. In this connexion a declaration by a husband will cover his wife and a declaration by parents will cover their children under 18 years of age.

*Article 6.* All persons born in Romanian territory who are not born nationals of another State shall *ipso facto* become Romanian nationals.

## 5. CONVENTION SIGNED AT ROME, 6 APRIL 1922

(Hudson, *A Collection of Nationality Laws*, p. 650)

Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Romania, The Serb-Croat-Slovene State

*Article 1.* The ways of acquiring or losing nationality are regulated by the law of each state.

*Article 2.* In intercourse among the High Contracting Parties nationality shall be proved by a certificate issued by the competent authority according to the law of each state and visaed by the authority to which the above-mentioned authority is subject. The certificate shall show the legal basis of the nationality which it attests. Each of the High Contracting Parties may, however, whenever it considers it necessary, require that the contents of the certificate be certified by the central authority of the state.

*Article 3.* The High Contracting Parties bind themselves reciprocally to notify one another of the list of authorities competent to issue and visa the certificate mentioned in the foregoing article.

*Article 4.* In case of dispute among the High Contracting Parties as to the nationality to be attributed, according to the Treaties of Saint-Germain and of Trianon, to a national of the former Austrian Empire or to a national of the former Kingdom of Hungary, a Commission composed of one delegate from each of the High Contracting Parties interested and of a chairman elected by common consent by the said Parties, and in case of disagreement by the President of the Swiss Confederation from among the nationals of a state other than the Contracting Parties—the periods determined for the exercise of the right of election or option having expired—shall decide the controversy. In case of disagreement among the delegates, the chairman shall make the decision.

The decision made shall in every case be final.

The above provisions do not in any way modify the provisions and regulations of the Treaties of Saint-Germain and of Trianon and, particularly, the provisions of Articles 81 and 230 of the Treaty of Saint-Germain and of Articles 65 and 213 of the Treaty of Trianon, nor the provisions of special conventions concluded or to be concluded among the States interested, especially those of the convention between Austria and Czechoslovakia signed at Brünn, June 7, 1920.

## 6. TREATY SIGNED AT WASHINGTON, 7 FEBRUARY, 1923

(Hudson, *A Collection of Nationality Laws*, p. 651)

Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador

(Text)

[*Translation*]

*Article VI.* The nationals of one of the contracting parties, residing in the territory of any of the others, shall enjoy the same civil rights as are enjoyed by those of the respective country. They shall be considered as citizens in the country of their residence, if they manifest their desire to

be such and meet the conditions required by the corresponding laws on the subject.

Those who are not naturalized shall at all times be exempt from all military service without the previous consent of their government, except in case of international war with a country other than one of the Central American Republics. Furthermore, they shall be exempt from every compulsory loan or military requisition and they shall not be obliged for any reason to pay higher taxes or assessments, ordinary or extraordinary, than those paid by nationals.

7. AGREEMENT BETWEEN DENMARK, NORWAY AND SWEDEN ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROVISIONS IN SECTION 10 OF THE DANISH NATIONALITY ACT NO. 252 OF 27 MAY 1950, IN SECTION 10 OF THE NORWEGIAN NATIONALITY ACT OF 8 DECEMBER 1950, AND IN SECTION 10 OF THE SWEDISH NATIONALITY ACT (NO. 382) OF 22 JUNE 1950. SIGNED AT COPENHAGEN, ON 21 DECEMBER 1950

*(89. United Nations Treaty Series, p. 11)*

### ANNEX III

#### **List of Bilateral Treaties, Conventions or Agreements concerning nationality and registered with the League of Nations or the United Nations**

##### A. LEAGUE OF NATIONS

1. Treaty between the Austrian Republic and the Czechoslovak Republic with regard to citizenship and to the protection of minorities, signed at Brünn on June 7, 1920.  
*(3. League of Nations Treaty Series, p. 189)*
2. Treaty concluded between the Czechoslovak Republic and the German Reich for the settlement of certain questions relating to nationality, signed at Prague, June 29, 1920.  
*(20. League of Nations Treaty Series, p. 85)*
3. Exchange of notes between the British and French Governments relative to certain nationality decrees promulgated in Tunis and Morocco (French Zone) on November 8, 1921. London, May 24, 1923.  
*(18. League of Nations Treaty Series, p. 305)*
4. German-Polish Convention concerning question of option and nationality, signed at Vienna, August 30, 1924.  
*(32. League of Nations Treaty Series, p. 331)*
5. Naturalization Treaty between the United States of America and Bulgaria. Signed at Sofia, November 23, 1923.  
*(25. League of Nations Treaty Series, p. 237)*
6. Convention regarding nationality between the Albanian Republic and the Greek Republic. Signed at Athens, October 13, 1926.  
*(83. League of Nations Treaty Series, p. 361)*