

- (f) DÉCRET N° 54-520 DU 25 AVRIL 1954¹ PORTANT RÈGLEMENT D'ADMINISTRATION PUBLIQUE POUR L'APPLICATION DANS LA ZONE FRANÇAISE DE L'EMPIRE CHÉRIFIEN DE LA LOI N° 51-658 DU 24 MAI 1951 (ARTICLE 39 MODIFIÉ DE L'ORDONNANCE N° 45-2441 DU 19 OCTOBRE 1945).

Article 1^{er}. Le délai de six mois pendant lequel le gouvernement peut, conformément à l'article 39 du Code de la nationalité française, s'opposer à l'acquisition de la nationalité française par la femme étrangère qui épouse un Français court, lorsque le mariage est célébré dans la zone française de l'empire chérifien, du jour où l'acte de mariage est déposé à la résidence générale de France au Maroc.

Article 2. Le dépôt consiste en la remise par les conjoints, aux services ci-dessus désignés, d'une expédition de leur acte de mariage. Il en est délivré un récépissé qui fait foi de la date.

Toutefois, le dépôt peut résulter de l'envoi recommandé de cette expédition avec demande d'avis de réception. Dans ce cas, la date portée sur l'avis de réception est le point de départ du délai prévu à l'article 1^{er}.

- (g) DÉCRET N° 54-521 DU 25 AVRIL 1954² PORTANT RÈGLEMENT D'ADMINISTRATION PUBLIQUE POUR L'APPLICATION EN TUNISIE DE LA LOI N° 51-658 DU 24 MAI 1951 (ARTICLE 39 MODIFIÉ DE L'ORDONNANCE N° 45-2441 DU 19 OCTOBRE 1945).

Article 1^{er}. Le délai de six mois pendant lequel le gouvernement peut, conformément à l'article 39 du Code de la nationalité française, s'opposer à l'acquisition de la nationalité française par la femme étrangère qui épouse un Français court, lorsque le mariage est célébré en Tunisie, du jour où l'acte de mariage est déposé à la résidence générale de France en Tunisie.

Article 2. Le dépôt consiste en la remise par les conjoints, aux services ci-dessus désignés, d'une expédition de leur acte de mariage. Il en est délivré un récépissé qui fait foi de la date.

Toutefois, le dépôt peut résulter de l'envoi recommandé de cette expédition avec demande d'avis de réception. Dans ce cas, la date portée sur l'avis de réception est le point de départ du délai prévu à l'article 1^{er}.

29. Germany (West)

(a) NATIONALITY ACT OF 22 JULY 1913,^{3 4}

PART I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 1 (subsequently amended). The term "German citizen" means a person who possesses the citizenship of a federal State (sections 3 to 32) or direct imperial citizenship (sections 33 to 35).

¹ *Journal officiel*, 22 mai 1954.

² *Journal officiel*, 22 mai 1954.

³ Translated by the Secretariat of the United Nations.

⁴ *Note.* According to a communication dated 5 October 1953 from the Permanent Observer of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United

Section 2 (repealed). For the purposes of this Act, Alsace-Lorraine shall be deemed to be a federal State.

For the purposes of this Act, the term "Germany" shall be deemed to include the colonies.

PART II. CITIZENSHIP OF A FEDERAL STATE

Section 3. (subsequently amended). Citizenship of a federal State is acquired

- (1) By birth (section 4);
- (2) By legitimation (section 5),
- (3) By marriage (section 6),
- (4) By admission in the case of a German citizen (sections 7, 14 and 16), and
- (5) By naturalization in the case of an alien (sections 8 and 16).

Section 4 (subsequently amended). The legitimate child of a German citizen acquires by birth the citizenship of the father; the illegitimate child of a woman who is a German citizen acquires the citizenship of the mother.

A child found in the territory of a federal State (a foundling) shall be deemed to be a child of a citizen of that State until the contrary is proved.

Section 5. If a German citizen legitimates a child by a procedure which is effective in German Law, that child acquires the citizenship of the father.

Section 6. A woman who marries a German citizen acquires the citizenship of the husband by virtue of the marriage.

Section 7 (inapplicable). If a German citizen takes up residence in a federal State, that State shall be bound to admit him to citizenship if he applies therefor, unless there are grounds recognized in sections 3 to 5 of the Act concerning the movement of persons (1 November 1867, *BGBI.*, p. 55) which authorize the State to deny admission to a new resident or to disallow continued residence.

An application made by a married woman requires the consent of the husband; in the absence of his consent, that of the guardianship authorities may be substituted. In the case of a person under parental authority or guardianship who has not completed his sixteenth year the application shall be made by his legal representative; if he has completed his sixteenth year, the application requires the consent of the legal representative.

Section 8 (subsequently amended). An alien who has taken up residence in Germany may on application be naturalized by the State in which he is resident if:

Nations, the Nationality Act of 22 July 1913 has been amended several times, especially between 1933 and 1945. All the amendments are set forth in a recently published book by Franz Massfeller, entitled *Deutsches Staatsangehörigkeitsrecht*. The most important amendments were made by the following enactments (see *op. cit.*, pages 67 and 70 respectively): Ordinance concerning German nationality of 5 February 1934 (*Verordnung über die deutsche Staatsangehörigkeit*) and Act to amend the Nationality Act of 15 May 1935 (*Gesetz zur Änderung des Reichs- und Staatsangehörigkeitsgesetzes*). The account given in Massfeller's book describes the law as it stood on 30 September 1952. Since then the law governing the acquisition and loss of German nationality by married women has been affected by the entry into force of article 3, paragraph 2 of the Basic Law (Bonn Constitution); this question is discussed in greater detail in the memorandum attached to the Observer's communication (see (b) below).

(1) He is *sui juris* within the meaning of the law of the country of which he is then a national or would be *sui juris* within the meaning of German law; or if the application is made by his legal representative or with the latter's consent in accordance with the second sentence of section 7, second subsection;

(2) He is a person of good repute;

(3) He has in the place of his residence his own dwelling or lodging; and

(4) He is able to support himself and his family in that place.

Prior to naturalization, the local authorities of the place of his residence, and in so far as these do not form an independent poor law authority, the poor law authority shall be consulted concerning the applicant's fulfilment of the conditions stipulated in subsections 2 to 4 above.

Section 9 (repealed). A person may not be naturalized in a federal State until after the Imperial Chancellor has satisfied himself that none of the other States has raised an objection to that person's naturalization; if a State objects, the Federal Council shall give its ruling. An objection, to be admissible, shall be supported by evidence showing that the naturalization of the applicant would imperil the welfare of the Empire or of a State.

The foregoing provisions shall not apply

(1) To persons who were formerly citizens of the State in which the application is made, to their children and grand-children or to persons who have been adopted by a citizen of the State, unless the applicant is a citizen of a foreign country;

(2) To an alien who was born in the German Empire, provided that he has been continuously resident in the State in which application is made up to the end of his twenty-first year and that he applies for naturalization within two years after that time.

Section 10 (repealed). If the marriage of a woman who was a German citizen at the time of her marriage to an alien is dissolved by her husband's death or by divorce, then the federal State in which she takes up residence shall naturalize her, provided that she fulfils the conditions stipulated in section 8, subsections 1 and 2. The authorities of her place of residence shall be consulted concerning her fulfilment of the conditions stipulated in the said subsection 2.

Section 11 (repealed). If a person who was formerly a German citizen lost that citizenship during his minority by release, then, if he makes an application he shall be naturalized by the State in which he has taken up his residence, provided that he fulfils the conditions stipulated in section 8, first subsection, and that the application is made within two years after he attains his majority. The provisions of section 8, second subsection, shall apply.

Section 12 (repealed). If an alien who has actively served for at least one year in the same way as a German citizen in the army or navy makes an application he shall be naturalized by the State in which he has taken up his residence, provided that he fulfils the conditions stipulated in section 8, first subsection, and that his naturalization would not imperil the welfare of the Empire or of a federal State. The provisions of section 8, second subsection, and of section 9, first subsection, shall apply.

Section 13. If a person who was formerly a German citizen has not taken up his residence in Germany, he may on making an application

be naturalized by the State of which he was formerly a citizen, provided that he fulfils the conditions stipulated in section 8, subsections 1 and 2; this provision shall also apply to a person descended from or adopted by a person who was formerly a German citizen. Prior to the naturalization a report shall be made to the Imperial Chancellor; if the Chancellor raises objections, the person in question shall not be naturalized.

Section 14 (largely inapplicable). An appointment made or confirmed by the Government or by the central or higher administrative authorities of a State to a position in the direct or indirect service of the State, in the service of a municipality or municipal association, in the public school service or in the service of a religious society recognized by one of the federal States, shall, in the case of a German citizen, constitute admission to citizenship and in the case of an alien naturalization, except in so far as the instrument of appointment or confirmation otherwise provides.

This provision shall not apply to a person appointed as officer or official in the military or civilian reserve.

Section 15 (subsequently amended). If an alien who has his official residence in a federal State is appointed to the imperial service, he shall be deemed *ipso facto* to have been naturalized in that State, except in so far as the instrument of appointment otherwise provides.

If the appointee has his official residence abroad and receives a salary from the imperial treasury, he shall be naturalized by the federal State in which he makes application therefor; if he receives no salary from the imperial treasury, he may be naturalized with the consent of the Imperial Chancellor.

Section 16 (subsequently amended). The admission to citizenship or naturalization becomes effective upon the issue of the appropriate certificate by the higher administrative authorities or upon the issue of a certificate of appointment within the meaning of the provisions of section 14 or of section 15, first subsection.

The admission to citizenship or naturalization extends, except in so far as the certificate otherwise stipulates, to the wife and to those children for whom the person admitted or naturalized acts as legal representative by virtue of parental authority, but not to daughters who are or have been married.

Section 17 (subsequently amended). A person shall cease to be a citizen of a federal State if:

- (1) He is released from citizenship (sections 18 to 24);
- (2) He acquires a foreign citizenship (section 25);
- (3) He fails to perform his military duty (sections 26 and 29);
- (4) He is declared by the authorities to have ceased to be a citizen (sections 27 to 29);
- (5) Being a person born out of wedlock, he is legitimated by a citizen of another federal State or by an alien by a procedure which is effective in German law; and
- (6) Being a woman, she marries a citizen of another federal State or an alien.

Section 18 (inapplicable). An application shall not be entertained for the release of a married woman from citizenship unless the application is made by the husband, and, if he is a German citizen, unless he applies for his own release at the same time. The application requires the wife's assent.

Section 19. If a person is under parental authority or guardianship, then an application for his release from citizenship shall not be entertained unless made by the legal representative and with the consent of the German court having jurisdiction in guardianship matters. The State attorney's office shall be entitled to appeal against the decision of the court; and subsequent appeals against the decision of the appeal court shall not be subject to any restriction.

The consent of the court having jurisdiction in guardianship matters shall not be necessary if the father or mother applies for release for himself (herself) and simultaneously, by virtue of his (her) parental authority, for the child and if the applicant is responsible for the custody of the child. If the duties of a special adviser to the mother (co-guardian) extend to the care of the child, the application of the mother for the child's release requires the consent of the special adviser.

Section 20 (inapplicable). If a person is released from citizenship in one federal State the release shall operate as a release from citizenship in every other federal State, unless he reserves citizenship in another State by a declaration made before the competent authorities of the State granting the release. The reservation shall be noted in the instrument of release.

Section 21 (inapplicable). A person who possesses citizenship in another federal State and who reserves this citizenship in accordance with section 20 shall be entitled to a release.

Section 22 (largely inapplicable). If section 21 does not apply, the release shall not be granted:

(1) To a person liable to military service concerning whose liability to service a decision has not been made, unless he produces a certificate from the recruiting commission to the effect that in the opinion of the commission the release is not being applied for with a view to evading the performance of active service;

(2) To a member of the active army, of the active navy or of the active colonial troops;

(3) To a member of the reserve of the class defined in section 56, subsections 2 to 4, of the Imperial Military Act, unless he has obtained the consent of the military authorities;

(4) To any other member of the reserve after he has been called up for active service;

(5) To any official or officer, or any member of the reserve, before he has been discharged from the service.

In time of peace, the release may not be refused on grounds other than those enumerated above. The right is reserved to the Emperor to issue special decrees in time of war or when there is danger of war.

Section 23. The release becomes effective upon the issue of an instrument of release by the higher administrative authorities of the home State. The instrument in question shall not be issued to any person who is under arrest or whose arrest or imprisonment has been ordered by the judicial or police authorities.

If the release is to extend at the same time to the wife or the children of the applicant, these persons shall be mentioned by name in the instrument of release.

Section 24. If on the expiry of one year after the issue of an instrument of release the person concerned maintains his residence or domicile in Germany, the release shall be deemed to be inoperative.

(Inapplicable) This provision shall not apply if the person concerned reserved citizenship in another federal State under section 20.

Section 25. If a German citizen who has neither his residence nor his domicile in Germany acquires a foreign citizenship, he shall thereupon cease to be a German citizen, provided that the foreign citizenship is acquired as a result of his own application, or on the application of the husband or legal representative; but, in the case of a married woman or of a person having a legal representative, only if the conditions exist under which release may be applied for pursuant to sections 18 and 19.

A person shall not cease to be a German citizen if before acquiring the foreign citizenship on his application he had obtained the written consent of the competent authorities of his home State to retain his citizenship. Before this consent is given the German consul shall be consulted.

The Imperial Chancellor may order, with the consent of the Federal Council, that a person who desires to acquire citizenship in a specified foreign country shall not be granted the consent referred to in the second subsection.

Section 26 (repealed). A German citizen liable to military service who has neither his residence nor his domicile in Germany shall cease to be a German citizen on the completion of his thirty-first year, if he has not before then obtained a final decision concerning his liability to service or a deferment beyond that time.

A German citizen who is a deserter and who has neither his residence nor his domicile in Germany shall cease to be a German citizen on the expiry of two years after the publication of the decision declaring him to be a deserter (section 360 of the Military Criminal Court Ordinance). This provision shall not apply to members of the reserve, of the national guard or of the second reserve, who have been declared to be deserters because they failed to comply with a call-up for service, unless they were called up after an order to prepare for war or an order for mobilization had been issued.

If a person has ceased to be a German citizen by virtue of the foregoing provisions he may not be naturalized by a federal State until after the military authorities have been consulted. If he can produce sufficient evidence exonerating him from liability, the federal State of which he was formerly a citizen shall not deny him naturalization.

Section 27 (inapplicable). A German citizen who is resident abroad may be declared to have ceased to be a German citizen by a decision of the central authorities of his home State, if in case of war or danger of war he fails to comply with an order of the Emperor to return.

If he is a citizen of several federal States, he shall cease to be a citizen of each of them by virtue of such a decision.

Section 28 (inapplicable). If a German citizen enters the service of a foreign country without the permission of his Government he may be declared to have ceased to be a German citizen by a decision of the central authorities of his home State, if he fails to comply with an order to relinquish his foreign appointment.

If he is a citizen of several federal States, he shall cease to be a citizen of each of them by virtue of such a decision.

Section 29 (inapplicable). If pursuant to section 26, first and second subsections, or to sections 27 and 28 a person ceases to be a German

citizen, or pursuant to the second sentence of section 26, third subsection, is renaturalized, then his wife and his children (in so far as he acts as their legal representative by virtue of parental authority) shall likewise cease to be German citizens or be renaturalized, if she or they (as the case may be) are living with him in his home. This section shall not apply to daughters who are or have been married.

Section 30 (obsolete). A person who was formerly a German citizen and who was released from German citizenship before the entry into force of this Act but also would, by virtue of the operation of section 24, first subsection, be deemed not to have been released shall, on application, be naturalized by the State in which he has taken up his residence, provided that he retained his residence in Germany since the time specified in the said subsection, that he fulfils the conditions stipulated in section 8, first subsection, and that he lodges his application within one year after the entry into force of this Act. The provisions of section 8, second subsection, shall apply.

Section 31 (repealed). If a person who was formerly a German citizen ceased to be a German citizen before the entry into force of this Act by reason of ten years' residence abroad by the operation of section 21 of the Act governing the acquisition and loss of federal and State citizenship of 1 June 1870 (*Bundes-Gesetzbl.*, p. 355), he shall, if not a citizen of any State, be naturalized by the State in which he has taken up residence.

The foregoing provision shall also apply in the case of any person who was formerly a citizen of a federal State, or of a State incorporated in such a State, if he had ceased, by virtue of the law of that State, to be a citizen of that State by reason of residence outside his home State before the entry into force of the Act of 1 June 1870.

Section 32 (obsolete). A German citizen liable to military service who on the date of the entry into force of this Act has neither his residence nor his domicile in Germany and prior to that date had completed his twenty-ninth, but not yet his forty-third, year, shall cease to be a German citizen on the expiry of two years, if he has not within that time-limit obtained a final decision concerning his liability to military service.

A German citizen who is a deserter within the meaning of section 26, second subsection, and who on the date of the entry into force of this Act has neither his residence nor his domicile in Germany and prior to that date had not completed his forty-third year, shall cease to be a German citizen on the expiry of two years, if within that time-limit he does not report to the military authorities.

The provisions of section 2, third subsection, and of section 39 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

PART III. DIRECT IMPERIAL CITIZENSHIP

Section 33 (partly inapplicable). Direct imperial citizenship may be granted:

- (1) To an alien who has taken up his residence in a colony or to a native of a colony;
- (2) To a person who was formerly a German citizen and who has not taken up his residence in Germany; this provision shall also apply to a person descended from or adopted by a person who was formerly a German citizen.

Section 34 (partly inapplicable). Direct imperial citizenship shall, on application, be granted to an alien who holds an appointment in the imperial service and has his official residence abroad, if he receives a salary from the imperial treasury; it may be granted to him if he does not receive such a salary.

Section 35 (partly inapplicable). The provisions of this Act which relate to citizenship of a federal State, with the exception of the provisions of section 4, second subsection; section 8, second subsection; section 10, second sentence; section 11, second sentence; section 12, second sentence, and sections 14 and 21, shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to direct imperial citizenship, subject to the proviso that any reference to the central authorities of a federal State shall be construed as if it were a reference to the Imperial Chancellor or the authorities designated by him.

PART IV. FINAL PROVISIONS

Section 36. Treaties concluded by the federal States with foreign countries before the entry into force of this Act shall remain unaffected.

Section 37. Any reference made in imperial or State statutes to the provisions of the Act of 1 June 1870 concerning the acquisition and loss of federal and State citizenship or of the Act of 20 December 1875 concerning the naturalization of aliens in the imperial service, shall be construed as a reference to the corresponding provisions of this Act.

Section 38. Certificates of admission to citizenship or of naturalization in the cases provided for in sections 7, 10, 11, 12, 30 and 31 and in the first clause of section 34, shall be issued free of charge. Similarly, instruments of release issued under section 21 shall also be free of charge.

A charge of not more than three marks for both the stamping and preparation of instruments of release issued otherwise than under section 21 may be made.

Section 39 (subsequently amended). The Federal Council shall enact regulations relating to instruments or certificates of admission, naturalization and release and to documents which constitute evidence of citizenship.

The central State authorities shall determine which authorities are to be regarded as the higher administrative authorities or as military authorities for the purposes of this Act.

Section 40. An appeal shall lie against the refusal of an application for assumption under section 7, for naturalization under sections 10, 11 and 15; section 26, third subsection; sections 30 and 31 and section 32, third subsection, or of an application for release under sections 21 and 22.

The competence of authorities and procedure shall be determined in accordance with State law, and, so far as no provisions exist in the State legislation, in accordance with sections 20 and 21 of the Industrial Ordinance (*Gewerbe-Ordnung*).

Section 41. This Act shall enter into force on 1 January 1914, simultaneously with an Act to amend the Imperial Military Act and to amend the Military Service (Revision) Act of 11 February 1888.

(b) ORDINANCE OF 5 FEBRUARY 1934 CONCERNING
GERMAN NATIONALITY.

Under article 5 of the Act of 30 January 1934 concerning the Reorganization of the State (RGBl. I, page 75) it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. (1) Nationality in respect of the German *Länder* is abolished.
(2) There shall henceforth be only one German nationality.

Section 2. Any decision taken by the Governments of the *Länder* under the legislation concerning nationality shall be taken for and on behalf of the State.

Section 3. German nationality shall not be granted without the consent of the Reich Minister of the Interior. Section 9 of the Nationality Act of 22 July 1913 (RGBl., page 583) is hereby repealed.

Section 4. (1) Should it be important, for the purposes of the appropriate legislation, to determine the *Land* to which a German national belongs, the deciding factor shall be his *Land* of residence.

(2) In the absence of the said deciding factor the following factors shall apply in order of precedence as shown:

1. Previous *Land* nationality;
2. Last place of residence in Germany;
3. Previous *Land* nationality of the ascendants of the person concerned;
4. The last place of residence in Germany of the ascendants of the person concerned.

(3) In case of doubt the decision of the Reich Commissioner of the Interior shall be final.

Section 5. This Ordinance shall enter into force on the day after its promulgation. During the period between this date and the date of entry into force of the Act of 30 January 1934 concerning the Reorganization of the State, the provisions hitherto in force shall apply.

(c) ACT OF 15 MAY 1935 TO AMEND THE NATIONALITY ACT.

Section 1. German nationality shall be granted at the discretion of the naturalization authorities. There is no entitlement to naturalization.

Section 2. Sections 10, 11, 12, 26 (subsection 3, paragraph 2), 31 and 32 (subsection 3), of the Nationality Act of 22 July 1913 are hereby repealed. The same applies to sections 15 (subsection 2) and 34 in so far as they confer entitlement to naturalization.

Section 3. This Act shall enter into force on the day of its promulgation.

(d) MEMORANDUM OF 5 OCTOBER 1953 BY THE PERMANENT OBSERVER OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ON THE CHANGES MADE IN THE NATIONALITY ACT OF 22 JULY 1913 BY ARTICLE 3, PARAGRAPH 2, OF THE BASIC LAW (CONSTITUTION OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY) CONCERNING MARRIED WOMEN.¹

Under the Nationality Act of 22 July 1913 (*Reichs- und Staatsangehörigkeitsgesetz*) married women were treated differently in some respects from men,

¹ Bonn Constitution, article 3, paragraph 2: "Men and women shall have equal rights."

as far as acquisition and loss of German nationality are concerned. Article 3, paragraph 2, of the Bonn Constitution (*Grundgesetz für die Bundesrepublik Deutschland*) which became effective on 24 May 1949, enunciated the principle that men and women shall have equal rights.

This did not mean, however, that any legislative provision in conflict with article 3, paragraph 2 of the Bonn Constitution was deprived of its effectiveness immediately. Article 117, paragraph 1, laid down that any such provision should remain in force until it was adjusted to article 3, paragraph 2, but not beyond 31 March 1953.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany made preparations to have the Parliament pass legislation to make the adjustments contemplated in article 117, paragraph 1, before April 1, 1953. This could not, however, be accomplished; therefore, all provisions containing a discrimination of women became ineffective automatically on 1 April 1953.

The appropriate Governmental authorities are continuing their efforts to introduce adjusting legislation in order to clarify the legal situation and to remove any doubts as to which provisions must be considered as having ceased to be operative. For the guidance of the authorities dealing with questions of nationality, the Ministry of the Interior recently issued the following recommendations regarding the Nationality Act of 22 July 1913:

- (1) s. 3, No. 3: Will cease to be operative as from 1 April 1953.
- (2) s. 6: Will cease to be operative as from 1 April 1953.
- (3) s. 17, No. 6: Will cease to be operative as from 1 April 1953.
- (4) s. 16, No. 2: As from 1 April 1953, the wife has to make the application herself; a simultaneous application by the husband is no longer required.
- (5) s. 18, also in connexion with s. 25, No. 1: Same as s. 16, No. 2.
- (6) s. 23, No. 2: Will cease to be operative as from 1 April 1953.
- (7) s. 19, also in connexion with s. 25, No. 1: With regard to applications for the release and naturalization of minors the parent other than the one filing the application shall be heard; it is not necessary, however, that this parent agree to the filing of the application.

As will be gathered from the foregoing, the most important changes are that a German woman no longer loses her German nationality by marriage to an alien or a stateless person, and that an alien woman no longer acquires German nationality by marriage to a German national.

30. Greece

- (a) ACT NO. 391 OF 29 OCTOBER 1856¹ AS AMENDED BY THE LEGISLATIVE DECREE OF 13 SEPTEMBER 1926, WHICH WAS CONFIRMED BY THE ORDER OF 12 AUGUST 1927.

BOOK I. CONCERNING PERSONS

SECTION I. THE ENJOYMENT, LOSS AND RECOVERY OF CIVIL RIGHTS

Chapter I. The enjoyment of civil rights

Article 14. A person is a Greek national if:

- (a) At the time of that person's birth his father was a Greek national;

¹ Translation by the Secretariat of the United Nations.