

Article 19. The Council of Ministers may, with the approval of His Majesty, cancel a certificate of naturalization granted to any person if:

- (1) He has committed or attempted to commit any act deemed to endanger the security and safety of the State,
- (2) He has lost Jordanian nationality through disclosure of a misrepresentation in the evidence on the strength of which he was granted a certificate of naturalization.

Article 20. A Jordanian who loses Jordanian nationality shall not be thereby exempted from any obligation incurred by him as a result of any act done by him before he lost Jordanian nationality.

Article 21. The Council of Ministers may make regulations for giving effect to the provisions of this Act and for the collection of fees payable thereunder, and may make orders relating to the form and registration of:

- (1) Certificates of naturalization;
- (2) Declarations of option for nationality;
- (3) Acquisition and renunciation of Jordanian nationality.

CHAPTER VI. REPEALS

Article 22. Any Ottoman or Jordanian or Palestinian enactment published before this Law in the Official Gazette shall, in so far as it conflicts with the provisions hereof, be repealed.

Article 23. The Prime Minister and the Ministers shall give effect to this Law.

45. Korea ¹

(a) NATIONALITY LAW NO. 16 OF 20 DECEMBER 1948.

Article 1. The purpose of this law is to lay down the conditions for acquiring the nationality of the Republic of Korea.

Article 2. The following persons shall be deemed to be nationals of the Republic of Korea:

1. A person whose father is a national of the Republic of Korea at the time of his birth;
2. A person whose father was a national of the Republic of Korea at the time of the latter's death if he had died prior to the former's birth;
3. A person whose father is unknown or stateless and whose mother is a national of the Republic of Korea;
4. A person born in the Republic of Korea provided that his parents are unknown or stateless.

An infant found in the Republic of Korea shall be deemed to have been born in the Republic of Korea.

Article 3. An alien who is a person as laid down below shall acquire the nationality of the Republic of Korea:

1. The wife of a national of the Republic of Korea;
2. A person recognized by his father or mother who is a national of the Republic of Korea;
3. A naturalized person.

¹ Texts based on the English translation received from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea.

Article 4. If an alien desires to acquire the nationality of the Republic of Korea, he must satisfy the following conditions:

1. He must be a minor in accordance with the law of his State ;
2. If a woman she must not be the wife of an alien ;
3. Whichever of his parents was the first to recognize him must be a national of the Republic of Korea ;
4. If he was recognized simultaneously by both parents his father must be a national of the Republic of Korea.

Article 5. Any alien may apply to the Minister of Justice for the grant of naturalization, provided that he satisfies the following conditions:

1. He must have resided continuously in the Republic of Korea for not less than five years ;
2. He must be over the age of twenty years ;
3. He must be of good character ;
4. He must have sufficient resources to maintain himself independently or be able to earn his livelihood ;
5. He must not have a nationality or forfeit his old nationality by acquiring the nationality of the Republic of Korea.

Article 6. Even if an alien fails to satisfy the condition set forth under no. 1 of the preceding article he may be naturalized, provided that he resided continuously in the Republic of Korea for not less than three years, subject to any of the following conditions, namely:

1. That his father or mother was a national of the Republic of Korea ;
2. That his wife is a national of the Republic of Korea ;
3. That he was born in the Republic of Korea and his father or mother was born in the Republic of Korea.

Article 7. An alien who fails to satisfy the conditions laid down under nos. 1, 2 and 4 of article 5 may be naturalized, provided that he resides in the Republic of Korea and fulfils any of the conditions laid down below:

1. That his father is a national of the Republic of Korea ;
2. That he has rendered great services to the Republic of Korea ;
3. That if a woman, she has not acquired the nationality of the Republic of Korea but is the wife of a person who has acquired that nationality.

If the Minister of Justice approves naturalization as provided under no. 2, the matter shall be subject to the approval of the President.

Article 8. The wife of a person who has acquired the nationality of the Republic of Korea shall acquire that nationality also unless otherwise provided by the law of her country.

The rule laid down in the paragraph last preceding shall apply in the case of the son of a person who has acquired the nationality of the Republic of Korea if he is a minor pursuant to the law of his country.

Article 9. The wife of an alien shall not be naturalized except together with her husband.

Article 10. It shall not be lawful for a naturalized person or the wife or son of a naturalized person to assume the offices specified below:

1. President, Vice-President,
2. Minister of State,
3. Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Minister Extraordinary and Envoy Plenipotentiary,
4. Officer in Supreme Command of the national military forces, the Chief of Staff.

The rule laid down in the preceding paragraph shall apply to a person who acquires the nationality of the Republic of Korea in accordance with no. 1 of article 3, or article 8.

Article 11. Naturalization shall be announced to the public in the Official Gazette.

Naturalization shall not come into force unless it has been announced.

Article 12. A national of the Republic of Korea shall forfeit the nationality of the Republic of Korea if:

1. He is married to an alien and acquires the nationality of the spouse;
2. He is adopted by an alien and acquires the nationality of such alien;
3. If having acquired the nationality of the Republic of Korea by marriage, he acquires the nationality of a foreign state by annulment of marriage or divorce;
4. If he voluntarily acquires the nationality of a foreign state;
5. If he had dual nationality but lost the nationality of the Republic of Korea with the approval of the Minister of Justice;
6. If he is under age and a national of the Republic of Korea, is recognized by an alien and thus acquires the nationality of a foreign state, except where such person is adopted by or being a woman is married to a national of the Republic of Korea.

Article 13. Where the wife or minor son of a man who has forfeited the nationality of the Republic of Korea acquire his nationality, they shall forfeit the nationality of the Republic of Korea.

Article 14. The nationality of the Republic of Korea may be restored to any person who has forfeited that nationality in accordance with the two preceding articles, provided that he has a place of residence in the Republic of Korea.

The rule laid down in article 8 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the case mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Article 15. The procedure concerning naturalization, the loss of nationality and its restoration shall be determined by an Order of the President.

Article 16. If a person has forfeited the nationality of the Republic of Korea he shall within one year from the date of the forfeiture transfer to a national of the Republic of Korea all rights which cannot be enjoyed by a person who is not a national of the Republic of Korea.

In the event of failure to comply with the preceding rule, the rights shall be forfeited automatically.

(b) PRESIDENTIAL ORDER NO. 567 OF 18 NOVEMBER 1951 GOVERNING
THE NATIONALITY LAW.

Article 1. Any person who desires naturalization shall apply to the Minister of Justice; he shall file an application for naturalization together with the requisite documents certifying the existence of the conditions required for naturalization.

If the person desiring naturalization is married and has minor children, he shall mention this in the application and attach documents certifying the family relation.

Article 2. If a person desires permission as provided under no. 5 of Article 12 of the Nationality Law, he shall submit to the Minister of Justice an

application for loss of nationality together with documents certifying his dual nationality.

Article 3. If a person has forfeited the nationality of the Republic of Korea he shall make a report thereon to the Minister of Justice attaching documents certifying the reasons for losing such nationality,.

Article 4. If a person desires restoration of the nationality of the Republic of Korea he shall submit an application to the Minister of Justice and attach thereto the following documents:

1. A document certifying the reasons for the loss of nationality;
2. A document certifying that he is resident in the Republic of Korea;
3. If the person desires restoration of his nationality to his wife and minor children this shall be mentioned in the application and documents certifying the relation shall be attached.

Article 5. If the Minister of Justice approves the grant of naturalization, the restoration of nationality or the loss of nationality as mentioned in Article 2, or if he receives a report on loss of nationality, he shall announce such matters to the public in the Official Gazette and duly notify the applicant of approval of naturalization, restoration of nationality and loss of nationality.

46. Laos

LOI N° 138 SUR L'ACQUISITION OU LA PERTE DE LA NATIONALITÉ LAOTIENNE ¹ DU 6 AVRIL 1953.

Article 1. La nationalité laotienne s'acquiert en principe par la filiation paternelle.

Article 2. Les enfants légitimes nés d'un père laotien ou les enfants naturels reconnus par leur père laotien, qu'ils soient nés au Laos ou à l'étranger, ont la nationalité laotienne.

L'enfant naturel reconnu par sa mère laotienne a la nationalité laotienne. L'enfant né au Laos de parents inconnus sera laotien, sauf s'il réclame à sa majorité une autre nationalité justifiée par les présomptions de sa naissance.

Article 3. La femme laotienne qui épousera un étranger conservera la nationalité laotienne à moins qu'elle ne déclare expressément, au moment de la célébration du mariage, vouloir acquérir la nationalité de son mari, en conformité des dispositions de la loi nationale de ce dernier.

Lorsque la femme laotienne a conservé la nationalité laotienne, les enfants auront un droit d'option pour l'une ou l'autre nationalité dans l'année qui suivra leur majorité.

Article 4. L'étrangère qui épousera un Laotien suivra la condition de son mari, sauf si son statut personnel lui permet de conserver sa nationalité d'origine et qu'elle fasse usage de ce droit au moment du mariage. Dans ce dernier cas les enfants pourront opter pour la nationalité de leur mère dans l'année qui suivra leur majorité.

Article 5. Les individus remplissant les conditions prévues aux articles 3 et 4 pour exercer un droit d'option et qui lors de la mise en vigueur de la présente loi sont âgés de plus de dix-huit ans et sont domiciliés au Laos depuis leur majorité sont de nationalité laotienne à moins qu'ils

¹ Ordonnance royale n° 104 du 19 avril 1953.