

1946, No. 20: The British Nationality and Status of Aliens (in New Zealand) Amendment Act, 1946.

(b) ACT NO. 18 OF 4 SEPTEMBER 1950. AN ACT TO AMEND THE INFANTS ACT, 1908.

. . .

“21. (2) (e)

“The order of adoption shall not affect the nationality or citizenship of the adopted child.”

. . .

57. Nicaragua

CONSTITUTION ¹ OF 1 NOVEMBER 1950.

TITLE I. NATIONALITY

. . .

Article 17. Nicaraguan nationality is acquired by birth or by naturalization.

Article 18. The following persons are Nicaraguan nationals by birth:

(1) Any person born in the territory of Nicaragua, except the children of aliens in the service of their Governments;

(2) A person born abroad of a Nicaraguan father or mother, if according to the law of the place of birth that person possesses Nicaraguan nationality, or, being authorized by the said law to opt, opts for Nicaraguan nationality while abroad or on taking up residence in Nicaragua. That person shall be a Nicaraguan national even if the Constitution or any legislative provision requires birth in the national territory;

(3) Children found in Nicaragua whose parents are unknown;

(4) A person whose country of origin is one of the other Republics of Central America, if he resides in Nicaragua, and by a declaration made before the competent authorities expresses the wish to be a Nicaraguan national, provided that the country of origin grants reciprocal treatment to Nicaragua.

Article 19. The following persons are Nicaraguan nationals by naturalization:

(1) A person who is a national by birth of Spain or one of the countries of America and who, after renouncing his nationality, has resided in Nicaragua for more than two years. Departures from the terms of this clause shall be permissible by reciprocal arrangement.

(2) An alien who is married to a Nicaraguan woman and who, after five years' residence in the country, obtains a naturalization certificate, provided that he has first renounced his nationality; in the case of an alien not married to a Nicaraguan woman ten years' residence shall be required, subject likewise to renunciation of his nationality.

(3) An alien woman married to a Nicaraguan national, provided that she resides in Nicaragua and expresses the wish to acquire Nicaraguan nationality;

(4) An immigrant who is a member of a selected group admitted into Nicaragua by the Government for agricultural or industrial purposes,

¹ Translation by the Secretariat of the United Nations.

provided that he has been resident in Nicaragua for at least one year. Regulations governing the application of this provision shall be enacted by statute.

Article 20. Neither marriage nor the dissolution of marriage shall affect the nationality of the spouses or that of their children.

Article 21. Nicaraguan nationality is lost:

(1) By voluntary naturalization in a foreign country other than a Central American country. A Nicaraguan national who loses his nationality by virtue of this provision recovers it if at any time he should return to Nicaragua;

(2) By cancellation of the certificate of naturalization;

(3) In the case of a Nicaraguan national by naturalization, by voluntary absence for more than five consecutive years, unless he can produce evidence of his continuous connection with the country.

If any person who acquired Nicaraguan nationality by naturalization advocates political doctrines which are incompatible with the ideal of the Fatherland, or affect its national sovereignty, or tend to destroy the Republican system of Government, he shall lose Nicaraguan nationality and shall not be able to recover it.

Article 22. All matters relating to naturalization and the mode of acquiring, losing or recovering Nicaraguan nationality shall be regulated by statute.

58. Norway

NATIONALITY ACT NO. 3 OF 8 DECEMBER 1950.¹

CHAPTER I. ACQUISITION OF NATIONALITY

Article 1. A person is a Norwegian national by birth if he was born:

1. In wedlock and his father was at the time a Norwegian national;

2. In wedlock in Norway to a Norwegian mother, if the father was not at the time a national of any State or if that person did not acquire at birth the nationality of the father;

3. Out of wedlock to a woman who is a Norwegian national.

A foundling child found in Norway shall, in the absence of proof to the contrary, be deemed to be a Norwegian national.

Article 2. A child born out of wedlock to a Norwegian father and an alien mother shall, if under the age of eighteen years and unmarried, acquire Norwegian nationality on the marriage of his parents to one another.

Article 3. An alien who was born in Norway and who has resided in Norway continuously may acquire Norwegian nationality by submitting to the county governor, after attaining the age of twenty-one but before attaining the age of twenty-three years, a written declaration to the effect that he wishes to become a Norwegian national. If he is not a national of any country or can prove that he will lose his foreign nationality on acquiring Norwegian nationality he may make the aforesaid declaration upon attaining the age of eighteen years.

If Norway is at war, no enemy national or stateless person lately an enemy national may acquire Norwegian nationality under this article.

Article 4. A person who acquired Norwegian nationality at birth and who, after residing continuously in Norway until the age of eighteen years,

¹ Translation by the Secretariat of the United Nations.