

(2) For privates, corporals or sergeants of troops in the infantry, national guard or police, as the case may be;

(3) For persons who are under indictment for an offence punishable by imprisonment.

Article 41. A person shall cease to be a Paraguayan citizen if:

(1) He commits fraudulent bankruptcy;

(2) He accepts subsidies and pensions from or uses decorations granted by a foreign Government without the permission of the Executive;

(3) He makes directly, or participates in, any attempt against the independence and security of the Republic; or

(4) He is naturalized in a foreign country.

A person who ceases to be a citizen for any of the causes mentioned, with the exception of that expressed in clause (4), may be reinstated in his citizenship by the Chamber of Representatives.

Article 42. An alien may obtain a certificate of naturalization from a court of the Republic on proving that he has resided in Paraguay for five consecutive years, or that he possesses immovable and other property, or that he practises a science, art or industry. A certificate of naturalization shall be revoked if the person in question is absent from the country for two consecutive years. A person may, after holding a naturalization certificate for two years, hold any public office except that of President of the Republic, Minister, Councillor of State, representative, member of the Supreme Court of Justice, or Commander in Chief of the Army or Navy.

Article 43. The Chamber of Representatives, on the motion of the Executive, may grant honorary citizenship to an alien who has rendered outstanding services to the Republic.

62. Peru

(a) CONSTITUTION OF 29 MARCH 1933¹ (AS AMENDED
26 SEPTEMBER 1940).

TITLE I. THE STATE, TERRITORY AND NATIONALITY

Article 4. A person is a Peruvian national if he was born in the territory of the Republic or, irrespective of his birthplace, if his father or his mother is a Peruvian national and he is domiciled in the Republic or registered in the civil register or in the appropriate consulate. A minor who resides in the national territory and whose parents are unknown shall be presumed to have been born in Peru.

Article 5. An alien of full age may be naturalized if he has been domiciled in the Republic for more than two consecutive years and renounces his previous nationality. Naturalization shall be granted in accordance with statute, and shall affect only the person to whom it is granted.

A person born in Spanish territory who obtains Peruvian naturalization according to the statutory procedure and requirements and to the provisions of any treaty that may be concluded subject to reciprocity with the Spanish Republic shall not lose his nationality of origin.

¹ Translation by the Secretariat of the United Nations.

Article 6. An alien woman who marries a Peruvian national shall acquire her husband's nationality. A Peruvian woman who marries an alien shall retain Peruvian nationality unless she expressly renounces it.

Article 7. A person shall cease to be a Peruvian national if he:

- (1) Enters the armed forces of a foreign Power without the permission of the Congress, or accepts an appointment in the service of another State;
- (2) Acquires a foreign nationality otherwise than in a case subject to reciprocity governed by article 5, second paragraph.

(b) NATURALIZATION ACT NO. 9148 OF 13 JUNE 1940. ¹

Article 1. The Executive, through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, shall grant naturalization to an alien who fulfils the conditions stipulated in article 5 of the Political Constitution of the Republic.

Article 2. Naturalization shall be granted only to an alien who can read and write Spanish, is engaged in an employment, industry or profession, is of good repute and behaviour, and has not been declared to be under a disability. The Government may reject an application for naturalization without stating a reason, if in its opinion the public interest requires that the application should be rejected.

Article 3. Naturalization shall confer the same rights and duties as nationality by birth, subject to the limitations and exceptions laid down in special enactments.

Article 4. Naturalization shall take effect from the date of issue of the naturalization certificate; nevertheless, a naturalized person shall not qualify as a Peruvian national for the benefits of the legislation relating to social provision for salaried and wage-earning employees or of the legislation relating to education until after he has been resident in Peru for four years.

Article 5. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs shall, through the diplomatic channel, notify each naturalization to the State of origin of the naturalized person.

Article 6. A person who adopts Peruvian nationality may not renounce the same, or register at foreign legations or consulates, so long as he continues to reside in the Republic.

Article 7. If a naturalized person makes use of his previous nationality, his naturalization shall be revoked.

(c) SUPREME DECREE OF 23 JANUARY 1942 CONCERNING THE RECOVERY OF PERUVIAN NATIONALITY. ¹

Article 1. If a person has ceased to be a Peruvian national by virtue of the aforesaid Constitutional Article and Supreme Resolution and wishes to recover Peruvian nationality, he shall apply to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs through the Department of Naturalization, Aliens and Immigration, which shall collect and transmit to the head of the Law Office of the Ministry for his information such reports and facts as it deems necessary

¹ Translation by the Secretariat of the United Nations.

to establish the reasons for which the applicant lost Peruvian nationality and wishes to recover the same.

Article 2. On completion of the procedure prescribed by article 1 of this Decree, the appropriate Supreme Resolution shall be issued. If the applicant recovers Peruvian nationality, his position under Act No. 1569 shall be notified.

(d) SUPREME DECREE OF 11 JULY 1942 CONCERNING PERSONS BORN IN PERU OF ALIEN PARENTAGE AND REGISTERED AT THEIR PARENTS' NATIONAL CONSULATES.¹

Article 1. A person who was born in Peru may not acquire a foreign nationality so long as he remains in the territory of the Republic.

Article 2. The registration of a person who was born in Peru with a foreign embassy, legation or consulate shall not, except as provided in a treaty or convention, be evidence of nationality in Peru.

Article 3. A Peruvian national who was naturalized abroad and subsequently acquires domicile in Peru, may recover Peruvian nationality by submitting to the appropriate naturalization procedure and paying the prescribed fee.

Article 4. A person who was born in Peru and is registered with his parents' national embassy, legation or consulate; the alien wife of a Peruvian national; the Peruvian wife of an alien; and in general any person possessing the status of a Peruvian national may apply for a certificate attesting his status. The application shall be supported by the relevant documents and necessary particulars and shall be granted or rejected by Ministerial Resolution, which shall if favourable order the issue of a certificate of nationality, to be signed by the Minister and stamped as prescribed by the Decree of 22 January 1942.

63. The Philippines

(a) CONSTITUTION OF 8 FEBRUARY 1935 AS AMENDED.

ARTICLE IV. CITIZENSHIP

Section 1. The following are citizens of the Philippines:

(1) Those who are citizens of the Philippine Islands at the time of the adoption of this Constitution.

(2) Those born in the Philippine Islands of foreign parents who, before the adoption of this Constitution, had been elected to public office in the Philippine Islands.

(3) Those whose fathers are citizens of the Philippines.

(4) Those whose mothers are citizens of the Philippines and, upon reaching the age of majority, elect Philippine citizenship.

(5) Those who are naturalized in accordance with law.

Section 2. Philippine citizenship may be lost or reacquired in the manner provided by law.

¹ Translation by the Secretariat of the United Nations.