

## 84. Yugoslavia

(a) ACT OF 23 AUGUST 1945<sup>1</sup> TO DEPRIVE OF YUGOSLAV NATIONALITY OFFICERS AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE FORMER YUGOSLAV ARMED FORCES WHO FAIL TO RETURN TO YUGOSLAVIA, AND MEMBERS OF MILITARY FORMATIONS WHO COLLABORATED WITH THE OCCUPYING FORCES AND FLED ABROAD.

*Article 1.* (1) All active and reserve officers and non-commissioned officers of the former Yugoslav armed forces who were captured or interned by the enemy and who refuse to return to Yugoslavia with other liberated Yugoslav prisoners and internees and who wilfully stay abroad shall lose Yugoslav nationality.

(2) All members and political leaders of the various anti-national military bodies who collaborated with the occupying forces (the so-called Yugoslav Home Army, Chetniks, Ustashi, Serbian National Guard, Militia etc.), and left the territory of Yugoslavia with the enemy, and fought with the enemy against the Yugoslav Army and against the allies of Yugoslavia, and are now abroad, and other members of those bodies who left the country previously, shall lose Yugoslav nationality.

*Article 2.* (1) If a person to whom article 1 applies, within two months after the official announcement that repatriation has been completed in the area where he is residing, makes a declaration before a Yugoslav diplomatic or military representative or before the authorized deputy of such representative to the effect that he is prepared to return to Yugoslavia, and surrenders himself to the Yugoslav authorities for repatriation, that person shall not lose Yugoslav nationality.

(2) If owing to illness, sojourn in hospital, distance or isolation, a person cannot within the prescribed time limit make a declaration to the effect that he will return to Yugoslavia, he may make the declaration after the expiry of the time limit, but shall then be required to produce evidence to justify his delay in making the declaration.

*Article 3.* Yugoslav diplomatic and military missions abroad shall enable persons referred to in article 1 to make declarations of willingness to return to their country within the prescribed time limit. They shall assemble such persons at special rallying points from which repatriation may be effected as rapidly as possible.

*Article 4.* Loss of nationality under article 1 and repatriation to Yugoslavia shall not bar proceedings against a person for any other offence which he may have committed against his country.

*Article 5.* The Federal Minister of the Interior shall give effect to this Act in agreement with the Minister of National Defense.

<sup>1</sup> *Sluzbeni List*, 28 August 1945, No. 64. Translation by the Secretariat of the United Nations.

(b) NATIONALITY ACT NO. 370/331 OF 1 JULY 1946 OF THE FEDERAL PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA.<sup>1</sup>

CHAPTER I. PRINCIPLES

*Article 1.* All citizens of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia possess a single Federal nationality.

Every national of a People's Republic shall at the same time be a national of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, and every national of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia shall ordinarily also be a national of one of the People's Republics.

A national of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia may be a national of only one People's Republic.

*Article 2.* A national of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia may not at the same time be a national of any other State.

Questions of nationality of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia shall be governed by the laws of the Republic and by international agreements.

CHAPTER II. ACQUISITION AND LOSS OF NATIONALITY

PART I. ACQUISITION OF NATIONALITY

*Article 3.* Nationality of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia may be acquired:

- (1) By descent;
- (2) By birth in the territory of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia;
- (3) By naturalization;
- (4) By virtue of an international agreement.

Nationality of the Federation and of a People's Republic shall be acquired together in the cases set forth hereunder except the case set forth in the third paragraph of article 11 of this Act.

1. *Descent*

*Article 4.* A child acquires Federal nationality by descent:

(1) If both his parents are nationals of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia;

(2) If one parent is a national of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia and the child was born of a marriage contracted before a competent authority of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia in accordance with the Marriage Act;

(3) If one parent is a national of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia and one parent lives permanently with the child or takes up permanent residence with the child before the child attains the age of eighteen years, or if the child is permanently resident or brought up in the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia;

(4) If the child was born abroad, and the parents live abroad with him, and one of the parents is a national of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, and that parent registers the child not later than five years from the date of the birth with the competent Yugoslav authority abroad as a national of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia. If the child is deemed by the law of the country in which he was born to be a national

<sup>1</sup> *Sluzbeni List*, No. 54, Vol. II, 5 July 1946. Translation by the Secretariat of the United Nations.

of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, he may acquire the nationality of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia without such registration.

The provisions of this article shall apply to the minor child of an alien mother if a national of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia is subsequently ascertained to be his father.

*Article 5.* If both parents are nationals of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia but nationals of different People's Republics, they shall determine by agreement the People's Republic of which their child shall be a national. In the absence of such agreement the child shall acquire the nationality of that People's Republic in which the parents were jointly domiciled at his birth or, if they had no joint domicile, then of that People's Republic with which they have the most important material or legal ties. If the parents live apart and there is no agreement concerning the People's Republic of which the child is to be a national, then if born in the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia he shall acquire the nationality of the People's Republic in which he was born, and if born abroad he shall acquire the nationality of the People's Republic of the parent with whom he lives.

### *2. Birth in the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia*

*Article 6.* A child whose parents are unknown and who was born or found in the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia shall be deemed to be a national of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, unless his parents are identified before he attains the age of fourteen years. He shall acquire the nationality of the People's Republic in which he was born or found.

The foregoing paragraph shall also apply to a child born in the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia to parents who are stateless or of unknown nationality.

### *3. Naturalization*

*Article 7.* An alien may on application acquire the nationality of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia by ordinary or special procedure.

*Article 8.* An alien may acquire the nationality of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia by ordinary procedure if:

- (1) He applies for naturalization; and
- (2) At the time when he applies he is not less than eighteen years of age and has full legal capacity; and
- (3) At the time when he applies he has been domiciled in the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia continuously for not less than five years, and ordinarily for two years thereof in that People's Republic the nationality of which he wishes to acquire; and
- (4) He holds a release from his previous nationality, or a promise that he will be released if he becomes a national of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia; and
- (5) He has shown himself by his conduct likely to be a loyal citizen of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia.

Condition (4) shall be deemed to be fulfilled if the applicant is stateless or if under the law of the State of which he is a national he loses his nationality by the act of naturalization. If the foreign State never grants release, or grants it only upon conditions which are materially impossible to fulfil, an express declaration by the applicant to the effect that he will renounce

his foreign nationality if he acquires the nationality of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia shall suffice.

*Article 9.* An applicant who belongs ethnically to one of the peoples of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia may be granted the nationality of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia irrespective of conditions (3) and (4) of article 8 of this Act.

With respect to the spouse of a national of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, condition (2), (3) or (4) of article 8 of this Act may be waived. Irrespective of those conditions a national of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia may also apply, after adoption, for the naturalization of a child under the age of fourteen years adopted by him.

*Article 10.* The Ministry of the Interior of a People's Republic may, with the prior approval of the Ministry of the Interior of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, grant nationality by the ordinary procedure under articles 8 and 9.

*Article 11.* A person who fulfils conditions (1) and (2) of article 8 of this Act may acquire the nationality of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia by special procedure if his naturalization would be of special benefit to the State.

Naturalization by special procedure shall be ordered by the Ministry of the Interior of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia.

An alien so naturalized shall also acquire the nationality of the People's Republic in which he is domiciled or, if he has no such domicile, then that of the People's Republic in which he was born. If he is not domiciled and was not born in the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, he shall acquire Federal nationality without the nationality of a People's Republic and may acquire the nationality of a People's Republic subsequently under articles 29-31 of this Act.

*Article 12.* A person to whom Yugoslav nationality is granted by naturalization shall take an oath of allegiance and loyalty. He shall not acquire the nationality of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia until the date on which he takes the oath.

An order granting naturalization shall expire if the person concerned fails to take the oath within three months from the date on which the order granting naturalization is notified.

*Article 13.* A child under the age of eighteen years acquires the nationality of his parents by naturalization if both parents so acquire the nationality of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia.

If only one parent acquires the nationality of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia by naturalization, such naturalization shall also extend to his children if he expressly so requests and if the children are living with him in the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia. If any such child is over the age of fourteen years his consent also shall be required.

## PART II. LOSS OF NATIONALITY

*Article 14.* The nationality of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia is lost:

- (1) By absence;
- (2) By deprivation;
- (3) By release;
- (4) By renunciation; or

(5) By virtue of an international agreement.

Loss of Federal nationality shall always entail loss of the nationality of a People's Republic.

#### 1. *Absence*

*Article 15.* If a person resides continuously outside the territory of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, and for fifteen years from his eighteenth birthday has performed no public duty towards the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, and for the past five years has not appeared before an authority of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia abroad or reported in writing to the Ministry of the Interior of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, then that person loses the nationality of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia by absence.

Such loss of nationality shall extend to all his children who were born abroad and have been permanently resident abroad and have not themselves performed any duty towards the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia or appeared or reported as provided in the foregoing paragraph.

The Ministry of the Interior of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia is empowered to make orders relating to loss of nationality under this article; any such order shall be subject to appeal at any time within two years from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia.

#### 2. *Deprivation*

*Article 16.* Any national belonging ethnically to a people whose State has waged war against the people of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia may be deprived of the nationality of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia if during or before and in connection with the war he failed in his duty as a national by disloyal action against the interests of the people and State of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia.

Similarly, a naturalized person who obtained naturalization by misrepresentation or who knowingly suppressed material facts, or who within five years from the date of his naturalization is sentenced by a court to a penalty for a dishonourable act or for an act against the interests of the people and the State, may be deprived of the nationality of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia.

A person may be deprived of the nationality of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia if, being abroad, he commits, or committed during the war, an act prejudicial to the interests of the people and State of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, or refuses to perform his civic duties.

*Article 17.* The Ministry of the Interior of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia is empowered to make orders to deprive persons of Yugoslav nationality under the first and second paragraphs of the foregoing article.

The deprivation of nationality under the third paragraph of the foregoing article shall be the subject of a court order as expressly provided by law, or of a resolution of the Presidium of the National Assembly of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia.

*Article 18.* If an order is made to deprive a person of Yugoslav nationality under the first paragraph of article 16 of this Act, that order shall also apply to his spouse and children unless they prove that they had no

connexion with him and that their own behaviour has been innocent, or that they belong ethnically to one of the peoples of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia.

If an order is made to deprive a person of Yugoslav nationality under the second paragraph of article 16 of this Act, that order shall also apply to his children under the age of eighteen years who acquired the nationality of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia through his naturalization.

### 3. Release

*Article 19.* Release from nationality may be granted if:

- (1) The applicant has applied for release;
- (2) At the time when he applied he had attained the age of eighteen years;
- (3) He has fulfilled his duties to the State and the public and social duties required by the public interest;
- (4) He has proved that he has been granted or will be granted the nationality of a foreign State.

The competent authority may if it sees fit grant such release subject to the condition that within a specified period the applicant shall produce evidence showing that he has been granted the nationality of a foreign State, and that otherwise the release shall become void.

A release shall also become void if the released person continues to be domiciled in the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia and fails to acquire the nationality of a foreign State within one year from the date of his release.

An application for release from the nationality of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia must be submitted in the prescribed manner.

A national of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia who is pronounced fit for military service by the recruiting authorities may not be released from Yugoslav nationality before he has performed his military service in a regular unit; in exceptional cases and subject to the prior approval of the Minister of National Defence, the condition stipulated in this paragraph may be waived.

*Article 20.* The Ministry of the Interior of a People's Republic is empowered to make orders to release persons from nationality, subject to the prior approval of the Ministry of the Interior of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia.

*Article 21.* A minor child shall lose the nationality of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia at the request of a parent who has been released from the nationality of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, if both his parents have lost the nationality of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia by release or if one only has lost and the other has never possessed that nationality. If the child is over the age of fourteen years his express consent shall be required for the change of nationality.

If the minor child does not acquire a new nationality, he shall retain the nationality of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia until he emigrates with his parents.

### 4. Renunciation

*Article 22.* A person who is a national by descent (article 4) of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia may before attaining the age of twenty-five years renounce the nationality of the Federal People's Republic

of Yugoslavia if he was born and is domiciled abroad and proves that he is a national of the State in which he was born or is domiciled.

A national of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia who does not belong ethnically to any people of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, and has emigrated therefrom and proves that he has acquired the nationality of a foreign State, and complies with conditions (2) and (3) of article 19 of this Act, may renounce the nationality of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia.

A declaration of renunciation under the first or second paragraph of this article shall be made to an authority of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia abroad or to the Ministry of the Interior of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia.

The provisions of article 21 of this Act shall apply as appropriate to minor children.

### PART III. RECOVERY OF NATIONALITY

*Article 23.* A person who lost the nationality of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia as a minor child by following the status of his parents under articles 21 and 22 of this Act may recover the said nationality if he resides continually in the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia and makes a special declaration within seven years from the date on which he attains the age of eighteen years. The declaration shall be subject to confirmation by order of the Ministry of the Interior of a People's Republic. The applicant recovers nationality as from the date of the declaration. He acquires the nationality of the People's Republic in which he is domiciled or was last resident.

In all other cases the recovery of the nationality of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia by a former national shall be governed by the provisions of part I of this chapter.

### PART IV. GENERAL PROVISIONS

*Article 24.* Disputes concerning the nationality of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia shall be settled in the first instance by the Ministry of the Interior of a People's Republic, against whose decision an appeal may be lodged within fourteen days with the Ministry of the Interior of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia. The appeal shall be referred to the Ministry of the Interior of the People's Republic.

A final order made under this article shall be communicated to the proper law officer.

*Article 25.* Every person who belongs ethnically to one of the peoples of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia and who was born or brought up and habitually resides in the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia shall be presumed to be a national of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia unless he is proved to possess the nationality of a foreign State, or to have lost the nationality of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, or to have claimed the nationality of a foreign State.

A person who has once benefited from the presumption of nationality of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia under the foregoing paragraph may not thereafter claim the nationality of any foreign State.

*Article 26.* The Minister of the Interior of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia shall prescribe the method of keeping records of federal

nationality and of nationality of the People's Republics and of issuing certificates of nationality, and the text of the oath referred to in article 12.

*Article 27.* Acquisition of nationality by naturalization and loss of nationality by absence, deprivation or release shall be published in the Official Gazette of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia and, with respect to nationality of People's Republics, in the Official Gazettes of the People's Republics.

### CHAPTER III. CHANGE OF NATIONALITY BETWEEN PEOPLE'S REPUBLICS

*Article 28.* A person who has the nationality of a People's Republic may acquire instead the nationality of another People's Republic.

*Article 29.* Any national of the Federation may apply for the nationality of a different People's Republic. Subject to the conditions of the next article, the application shall be considered on its merits.

*Article 30.* An application for the nationality of a People's Republic may not be rejected if the applicant:

- (1) Has attained the age of eighteen years;
- (2) Has not been deprived of political or civic rights and is not charged with an offence for which he could if convicted be deprived of such rights; and
- (3) At the time of the application has lived continuously for at least one year within the particular People's Republic.

The second paragraph of article 9 of this Act shall apply to an adopted person as appropriate.

*Article 31.* A person who changes his nationality to that of another People's Republic shall enjoy the same rights and privileges as the nationals thereof.

Such a change of nationality shall be notified to the People's Republic whose nationality is being relinquished.

*Article 32.* If parents acquire the nationality of a People's Republic in pursuance of articles 29 and 30 of this Act, their children under the age of eighteen years thereby also acquire that nationality in accordance with the provisions of article 13 of this Act.

*Article 33.* A People's Republic shall not deprive a national of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia of its nationality until he has acquired the nationality of another People's Republic.

*Article 34.* A dispute between two or more People's Republics concerning any person's nationality of a People's Republic which cannot be settled by agreement shall be decided by the Supreme Court of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia.

A national of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia whose nationality of a People's Republic cannot be determined shall, save in the cases referred to in the third paragraph of article 11 of this Act, be assigned to the nationality of that People's Republic in which he has lived continuously and voluntarily during the preceding two years; or, failing that, of the People's Republic in which he was born; or, if he was not born in the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, of the People's Republic in which he has lived for the longest period during the last ten years; or, if his nationality still cannot be determined, of the People's Republic in which he is when assigned to nationality.



The foregoing provisions shall apply only if it is in doubt of which People's Republic he is a national.

#### CHAPTER IV. TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

*Article 35.* All persons who were nationals of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia on 28 August 1945 according to the law then in force shall be deemed to be nationals of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia.

An alien woman who married a national of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia after 6 April 1941 does not acquire the nationality of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia by that marriage, but may acquire it by naturalization under the second paragraph of article 9 of this Act.

If a woman who is a national of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia married an alien after 6 April 1941 and before 28 August 1945 she may within one year from the date of the entry into force of this Act make a declaration to the effect that she wishes to retain the nationality of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia.

*Article 36.* All persons who have domiciliary rights or are members of communities in territories incorporated in the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia under international agreement, or who belong ethnically to one of the peoples of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia and live in its territory, and who have not emigrated from the territory of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia or opted for their previous nationality in pursuance of special legislative provisions, shall, unless an international agreement provides otherwise, acquire the nationality of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia by virtue of this Act.

*Article 37.* Nationals of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia shall be as from 28 August 1945 nationals of the People's Republic wherein is situated the place in which they have domiciliary rights or community membership or belong to a community.

A national of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia whose nationality of a People's Republic cannot be determined by reference to the preceding paragraph shall be assigned to a nationality in accordance with article 34 of this Act, with effect from 28 August 1945.

*Article 38.* Persons who did not become nationals of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia on 28 August 1945 but who would acquire or retain that nationality under the provisions of this Act may, within one year from the date of the entry into force of this Act or from the date on which they attain the age of eighteen years, apply for naturalization under article 9 of this Act.

Aliens of whatever national origin who took an active part in the struggle for national liberation of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia may likewise apply for naturalization notwithstanding conditions (2), (3) and (4) of article 8 of this Act.

This provision shall also apply to the children of partisans who have died or been killed.

*Article 39.* A person who has lost the nationality of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia by absence by virtue of article 28 of the Nationality Act of 21 October 1928 may recover the same by making a declaration within one year from the date of the entry into force of this Act. The

declaration shall be subject to confirmation by the Ministry of the Interior of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia. In such case the declarant shall be deemed to have acquired that nationality on the date on which the declaration is made.

*Article 40.* The time limits for the appearance required by article 15, and the period referred to in condition (3) of article 30 of this Act, shall be reckoned to run from 28 August 1945.

*Article 41.* The Minister of the Interior of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, in agreement with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, may make regulations necessary to give effect to this Act.

*Article 42.* This Act shall enter into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia.

(c) ACT NO. 757/2279 OF 2 DECEMBER 1947 TO AMEND AND SUPPLEMENT THE NATIONALITY ACT.<sup>1</sup>

*Article 1.* After article 36 of the Nationality Act of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia there shall be inserted the following three new articles 36 (a), 36 (b) and 36 (c):

"*Article 36 (a).* A person belonging ethnically to one of the peoples of Yugoslavia who has entered Yugoslavia as an immigrant from Italy since the world war of 1914-1918 and who attains the age of eighteen years before 30 June 1948 may before that date make a declaration to the effect that he opts for the nationality of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, provided that he is domiciled in the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia on the date when he makes the declaration.

"Any person who opts for the nationality of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia under these provisions shall become a national of the People's Republic in which he is domiciled. If he belongs ethnically to another People's Republic, he may when opting for the nationality of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia declare that he wishes to become a national of that other People's Republic.

"A declaration of option for the nationality of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia under this article shall be made by the declarant before the executive committee of the district, city or regional people's committee within whose jurisdiction he is domiciled on the date when he makes the declaration.

"*Article 36 (b).* A person belonging ethnically to one of the peoples of Yugoslavia who emigrated before 10 June 1940 from the territory incorporated in the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia under the Treaty of Peace with Italy shall enjoy the same rights as a person to whom the preceding article applies.

"Any person who has opted for the nationality of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia under this article shall become a national of that People's Republic to which he belongs ethnically or for whose nationality he opts in his declaration.

"A declaration of option of nationality shall be made by a person to whom this article applies to the nearest diplomatic or consular office of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia.

<sup>1</sup> *Sluzbeni List* No. 104, 6 December 1947. Translation by the Secretariat of the United Nations.

"Article 36 (c). A child under the age of eighteen years whose father or, if the father is dead, whose mother has opted for the nationality of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia under the provisions of articles 36 (a) or 36 (b) shall thereby also opt for that nationality.

"If a person opts for the nationality of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, his wife shall not be covered by his option.

"The provisions of articles 7-13 governing the acquisition of nationality by naturalization shall not apply to the acquisition of nationality under article 36 (a) or 36 (b)."

*Article 2.* After the first paragraph of article 37 there shall be inserted the following new second paragraph:

"Any national of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia who attains the age of eighteen years before 30 June 1948 and who does not wish to have the nationality of the People's Republic of which he is a national under the first paragraph of this article but that of another People's Republic shall become a national of that other People's Republic, with retrospective effect to 28 August 1945, if he makes a declaration to that effect by 30 June 1948 before the executive committee of the district, city or regional people's committee within whose jurisdiction he is domiciled or resident."

The second paragraph of article 37 shall become the third paragraph of that article. The words "the preceding paragraph" in that paragraph shall be replaced by the words "the first paragraph of this article".

(d) ACT NO. 871/1642 OF 1 DECEMBER 1948 TO AMEND AND SUPPLEMENT THE NATIONALITY ACT.<sup>1</sup>

*Article 1.* In article 35, after the first paragraph, there shall be inserted the following new second paragraph, reading as follows:

"Persons of German origin resident abroad who during or before the war failed in their duty as nationals by disloyal action against the interests of the people and State of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia shall not be deemed to be nationals of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia under the preceding paragraph."

The second paragraph of article 35 shall become the third paragraph, and the third paragraph shall become the fourth paragraph.

*Article 2.* After article 35 there shall be inserted the following new article 35 (a):

"The Minister of the Interior of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia may order a review of the nationality of any person to whom the first paragraph of article 35 of this Act applies and who was naturalized before the entry into force of this Act, and of the nationality of that person's spouse and children, and of the nationality of the wife and children of a stateless person.

"A person whose nationality has been ordered to be reviewed under the preceding paragraph and has been confirmed by the Minister of the Interior of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia shall be deemed to be a national of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia within the meaning of the first paragraph of article 35 of this Act."

<sup>1</sup> *Sluzbeni List*, Vol. IV, No. 105, 4 December 1948. Translation by the Secretariat of the United Nations.