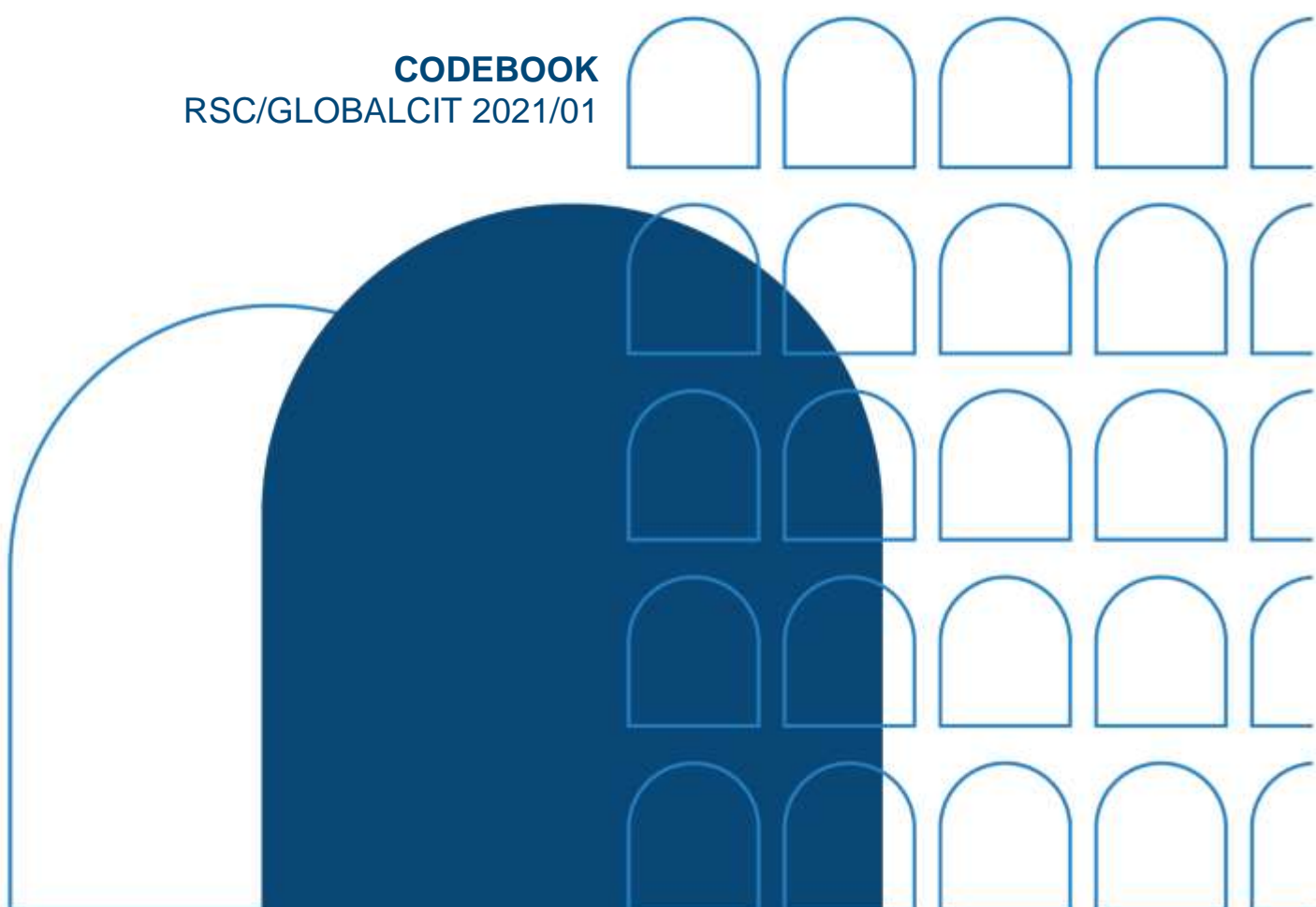


# Codebook: GLOBALCIT Citizenship Law Dataset

Version 1.0

Maarten Vink, Luuk van der Baaren,  
Rainer Bauböck, Iseult Honohan and  
Bronwen Manby

**CODEBOOK**  
RSC/GLOBALCIT 2021/01





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Global Citizenship Observatory (GLOBALCIT)

Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies

in collaboration with Edinburgh University Law School

## **Codebook: Modes of acquisition and loss of citizenship**

RSC/GLOBALCIT 2021/01

December 2021

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Published in December 2021 by the European University Institute.

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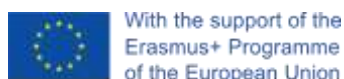
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For more information see: [www.globalcit.eu](http://www.globalcit.eu)

## *Preface v1.0*

The GLOBALCIT Citizenship Law Dataset is made available freely for non-commercial use by the general public and is not intended to be used for determining citizenship status in individual cases, for which it is recommended to seek professional advice. We ask users to acknowledge its source when using the data.

### *How to cite the current version of the Dataset:*

Vink, Maarten, Luuk van der Baaren, Rainer Bauböck, Iseult Honohan and Bronwen Manby (2021). GLOBALCIT Citizenship Law Dataset, v1.0. Global Citizenship Observatory. Retrieved from EUI Research Data, <https://hdl.handle.net/1814/73190>.

### *How to cite specific data files [indicate data file type that is used]:*

Vink, Maarten, Luuk van der Baaren, Rainer Bauböck, Iseult Honohan and Bronwen Manby (2021). GLOBALCIT Citizenship Law Dataset, v1.0, [Country-Year Data] [Country-Year-Mode Data [(Acquisition)] [(Loss)]]. Global Citizenship Observatory. Retrieved from EUI Research Data, <https://hdl.handle.net/1814/73190>.

### *How to cite this Codebook:*

Vink, Maarten, Luuk van der Baaren, Rainer Bauböck, Iseult Honohan and Bronwen Manby (2021). GLOBALCIT Citizenship Law Dataset, v1.0, Codebook. Global Citizenship Observatory. Retrieved from EUI Research Data, <https://hdl.handle.net/1814/73190>.

## *Acknowledgment*

The authors of the Dataset gratefully acknowledge the contributions by EUDO CITIZENSHIP / GLOBALCIT collaborators Olivier Vonk, Gerard-René de Groot and Sara Goodman to previous iterations of the databases on modes of acquisition and loss of citizenship, as well as research assistance by Mathias Thorkildsen and Mira Seyfettinoglu. We acknowledge the generous input and feedback from the GLOBALCIT regional coordinators Diego Acosta, Anna Dziedzic, Patricia Jerónimo, Bronwen Manby and Thomas McGee, and all GLOBALCIT country experts around the world, without whose knowledge and feedback this Dataset would not have been possible.

## *Funding*

The research for this Dataset has been made possible due to generous funding from the Global Governance Programme at the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, EUI; the British Academic (CITMODES project); and the European Research Council (MiLifeStatus project, grant agreement number 682626).

The authors.

Florence, 1 December 2021

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# Codebook: GLOBALCIT Citizenship Law Dataset

v1.0

Maarten Vink, Luuk van der Baaren, Rainer Bauböck,  
Iseult Honohan and Bronwen Manby

## 1. Introducing a new comparative dataset

### 1.1 Background

The [GLOBALCIT Citizenship Law Dataset](#) (hereafter ‘the Dataset’) integrates, systematizes and updates information previously included in two online GLOBALCIT databases: the Global Databases on Modes of Acquisition and Loss of Citizenship<sup>1</sup> (Vink and Vonk 2021). The Dataset includes information on the different ways in which citizenship can be acquired and lost around the world. The Dataset is organized around a comprehensive typology of modes of acquisition and loss of citizenship, which outlines, in a systematic way, the various ways in which citizenship can be acquired and lost. For each ‘mode of acquisition’ the typology outlines a standardized ‘target person’ which allows comparing rules applicable to similar groups across countries.

### 1.2 Relation to other GLOBALCIT datasets

The Dataset is descriptive in nature, as it categorises legal provisions on the acquisition of loss and citizenship and captures their main categorical distinctions. It therefore differs from the GLOBALCIT Citizenship Law Indicators (CITLAW) indicators, which aim to measure the degree of inclusiveness of provisions on an ordinal scale.<sup>2</sup> The GLOBALCIT Global Birthright Indicators take a similar ordinal approach towards provisions for acquisition of citizenship *iure sanguinis* and *iure soli* at birth.<sup>3</sup>

### 1.3 Data coverage

The Dataset covers information on laws in force in 190 states on 1 January 2020.

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<sup>1</sup> Vink, M. and Vonk, O. (2021), Global Databases on Modes of Acquisition and Loss of Citizenship (2013-2016 data), EUI Research Data, 2021, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, Global Citizenship Observatory (GLOBALCIT). Available at: <https://cadmus.eui.eu/handle/1814/72998>.

<sup>2</sup> Jeffers, K., Honohan, I., and Bauböck, R. (2017). How to measure the purposes of citizenship laws: explanatory report for the CITLAW indicators, Version 3.0. Global Citizenship Observatory. Available at [https://globalcit.eu/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/CITLAW\\_3.0.pdf](https://globalcit.eu/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/CITLAW_3.0.pdf).

<sup>3</sup> GLOBALCIT (2019). Global Birthright Indicators. San Domenico di Fiesole: European University Institute. Available at <https://globalcit.eu/databases/global-birthright-indicators/>.

## 1.4 Data file types

The Dataset includes two types of data files:

- *Country-Year file*: data file coding the presence and type of provision regulating the acquisition or loss of citizenship in a country in a particular year, row-ordered by country (ISO3) and year, and binary (`_bin`) and categorical (`_cat`) citizenship law variables in columns ('data\_v1.0\_country-year.csv', 191 rows with variable labels in first row).

- *Country-Year-Mode files*: data files coding the presence and type of provision regulating the acquisition resp. the loss of citizenship in a country in a particular year, row-ordered by country (ISO3), year and mode, and citizenship law variables with qualitative descriptions and quantitative codes in columns ('data\_v1.0\_country\_year\_mode\_acq.csv', 6461 rows with variable labels in first row; 'data\_v1.0\_country\_year\_mode\_loss.csv', 2851 rows with variable labels in first row).

The latter two Country-Year-Mode files are also searchable in online interactive databases through the GLOBALCIT website ([here](#) for citizenship acquisition and [here](#) for citizenship loss).

*Tip for opening .csv files*: When loading the csv file into a statistical software one must specify the encoding as UTF-8 and the delimiter as comma. In Microsoft Excel 2016 that would work the following way: Data -> Get External Data -> From Text; Choose the csv file, this opens the Text Import Wizard; Specify 'Delimited' and choose '65001: Unicode (UTF-8)' as File origin.<sup>4</sup>

## 1.5 Future updates

The Dataset will be updated periodically on the basis of the input of GLOBALCIT country experts and centrally collected information on changes in citizenship laws. In future iterations of the Dataset, we also aim to include back-coded information in order to provide a longitudinal dataset over time. Initially, we plan to do so for dual citizenship regulation (e.g. L01, L05<sup>5</sup>, A06b), as well as birthright-based modes of acquisition (A01-A05).

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<sup>4</sup> Tip on how to open csv files from: <https://www.v-dem.net/en/data/data/v-dem-dataset-v111/>.

<sup>5</sup> For modes L01 and L05, we will build on Vink, Maarten; De Groot, Gerard-Rene; Luk, Ngo Chun, 2015, "MACIMIDE Global Expatriate Dual Citizenship Dataset", <https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/TTMZ08>, Harvard Dataverse, V5 [2020].



## 2. Modes of acquisition and loss of citizenship: a comparative typology

### 2.1 Comparative typology

Citizenship laws often use different terms for similar rules. Comparing legal provisions on acquisition and loss of citizenship requires therefore a standardisation of terms and definitions. The Dataset is organised around a comprehensive typology of modes of acquisition and loss of citizenship, which outlines systematically 27 ways in which citizenship can be acquired and 15 ways in which citizenship can be lost.<sup>6</sup> For each mode of acquisition or loss of citizenship the typology outlines a standardised 'target person' which allows the comparison of rules applicable to similar groups across countries.

The similarities and differences of these rules across all countries covered in this Dataset are systematized by pre-defining, for each mode, a limited number of categories that indicate the main conditions according to which citizenship can be acquired or lost for each particular category. In addition, the Dataset includes standardized information on the procedure through which citizenship can be acquired or lost in each case, as well as qualitative information on the relevant legal basis for each provision and any relevant specifications provided to specify the application of a provision in a particular country.

In this way, the Dataset aims to strike a balance between comparability and idiosyncrasy: by, on the one hand, pre-defining comparable target groups, as well as the main conditions and procedures, for the acquisition and loss of citizenship; while on the other hand leaving room for country-specific information.

### 2.2 Terminology

The definitions of relevant terms used in this codebook and the dataset will in principle be in accordance with the GLOBALCIT Glossary on Citizenship and Electoral Rights.<sup>7</sup> However, the definitions in this glossary do not always reflect the uses of technical terms in the GLOBALCIT databases and publications, as the specific meaning of a term in a national context can deviate from these standardised definitions. Therefore, for uses specific to this dataset please consult the respective explanatory notes below in this codebook.

### 2.3 Modes of acquisition of citizenship

Mode ID	Short description	Target person	Focus
<b>Acquisition</b>			
A01a	Descent (born in country)	Person born to a citizen of a country (birth in that country)	Does the country permit a parent to confer his or her citizenship on a child born in the territory of the country of citizenship and, if so, under which conditions?
A01b	Descent (born abroad)	Person born to a citizen of a country (birth abroad)	Does the country permit a parent to confer his or her citizenship on a child born

<sup>6</sup> This methodology was first developed in: Waldrauch, H., "Methodology for comparing acquisition and loss of nationality", in: Bauböck, R., Ersbøll, E., Groenendijk, K., Waldrauch, H., *Acquisition and Loss of Nationality: Policies and trends in 15 EU Member States*, Vol. 1, Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press, 2006, p. 105 ff.

<sup>7</sup> GLOBALCIT, *Glossary on Citizenship and Electoral Rights*, San Domenico di Fiesole: European University Institute, 2020. Available at: <http://globalcit.eu/glossary/>.

			abroad and, if so, under which conditions?
A02a	Birth in country	Person born in a country (irrespective of the citizenship and birthplace of his/her parents)	Does the country provide for a child to acquire citizenship based on birth in the territory irrespective of the citizenship and birthplace of his/her parents and, if so, under which conditions?
A02b	Birth in country (two generations)	Person born in a country to a parent who was also born in that country	Does the country provide for a child to acquire citizenship based on birth in the territory if one parent was also born there, irrespective of his/her citizenship, and, if so, under which conditions?
A03a	Foundlings	Child found in a country of unknown parentage	Does the country have a safeguard that provides for the grant of citizenship to a child of unknown parentage found in the territory and, if so, under which conditions?
A03b	Otherwise stateless (born in country)	Person born in a country who would otherwise be stateless	Does the country have a safeguard that provides for the grant of citizenship to an otherwise stateless child and, if so, under which conditions?
A04	Establishment of parentage	Person born to a citizen of a country whose descent is established by recognition or judicial establishment of parentage	Does the country provide for the acquisition of citizenship if parentage is established after birth and, if so, under which conditions?
A05	Birth in country (acquisition after birth)	Person born in a country (acquisition after birth and irrespective of the citizenship and birthplace of his/her parents)	Does the country have a safeguard that provides for the grant of citizenship to an otherwise stateless child born in the country, and if so, under which conditions?
A06	Residence-based acquisition	Person with a certain period of residence in a country	Does the country provide for residence-based acquisition?
A06a	Residence-based acquisition – residence conditions	Person with a certain period of residence in a country	Which residence conditions does the country provide for residence-based acquisition?
A06b	Residence-based acquisition – renunciation condition	Person with a certain period of residence in a country	Does the country require renunciation or loss of other citizenships for residence-based acquisition?
A06c	Residence-based acquisition – language condition	Person with a certain period of residence in a country	Does the country require knowledge of a national language, and at what level of competence, for residence-based acquisition?

A06d	Residence-based acquisition – civic knowledge or cultural assimilation condition	Person with a certain period of residence in a country	Does the country require the demonstration of civic knowledge or cultural integration for residence-based acquisition?
A06e	Residence-based acquisition – criminal record condition	Person with a certain period of residence in a country	Does the country require the absence of certain crimes and/or offences or proof of moral character for residence-based acquisition?
A06f	Residence-based acquisition – economic resources condition	Person with a certain period of residence in a country	Does the country impose a requirement related to economic resources for residence-based acquisition, such as demonstrating income level, engagement in employment or the absence of welfare dependency?
A07	Residence during childhood	Person with a certain period of residence or schooling as a minor	Does the country provide for acquisition of citizenship by a person who as a minor has had a certain period of residence or schooling in the country and, if so, under which conditions?
A08	Marriage	Person who is the spouse or registered partner of a citizen	Does the country provide for acquisition of citizenship by the spouse or registered partner of a person who is already a citizen and, if so, under which conditions?
A09	Transfer to a child	Person whose parent is now a citizen of a country, but was not at the time of the person's birth	Does the country provide for acquisition of citizenship by the child of a person who has become a citizen (but the child did not do so at the same time) and, if so, under which conditions?
A10	Adoption or guardianship	Person who is adopted by a citizen	Does the country provide for acquisition of citizenship by a person who is adopted by a citizen, or cared for by a similar legal arrangement, and, if so, under which conditions?
A11	Transfer to other relatives	Person who is another relative of a citizen	Does the country provide for acquisition of citizenship by a relative other than the spouse or child of a person who is already a citizen and, if so, under which conditions?
A12a	Transfer from former citizen	Person who is the relative of a former citizen	Does the country provide for acquisition of citizenship by the spouse, child or grandchild of a former citizen and, if so, under which conditions?

A12b	Transfer from deceased citizen	Person who is the relative of a deceased citizen	Does the country provide for acquisition of citizenship by the spouse, child or grandchild of a deceased citizen and, if so, under which conditions?
A13	Spousal coacquisition	Person who is the spouse or registered partner of someone who acquires citizenship	Does the country provide for extending the acquisition of citizenship to the spouse or registered partner of a person who is acquiring citizenship and, if so, under which conditions?
A14	Child coacquisition	Person who is the child of someone who acquires citizenship	Does the country provide for extending the acquisition of citizenship to the child of a person who is acquiring citizenship and, if so, under which conditions?
A15*	Coacquisition by other relatives	Person who is another relative of someone who acquires citizenship	Does the country provide for extending the acquisition of citizenship to a relative other than the spouse, registered partner or child and, if so, under which conditions?
A16	Reacquisition	Person who at some point in the past was a citizen of a country and reacquires citizenship of that country	Does the country provide for reacquisition of citizenship by a former citizen, and, if so, under which conditions?
A17*	Restricted citizenship rights	Person whose citizenship rights are restricted	Does the country provide for acquisition of full citizenship by a person whose citizenship rights are restricted and, if so, under which conditions?
A18	Citizenship of a specific country	Person who possesses the citizenship of a specific country	Does the country provide for facilitated acquisition of citizenship (on easier terms than residence-based acquisition) by a person who is a citizen of a specific country and, if so, under which conditions?
A19	Cultural affinity	Person who has a cultural affinity	Does the country provide for facilitated acquisition of citizenship (on easier terms than residence-based acquisition) by a person who has an affinity to its culture, language, religion or ethnicity and, if so, under which conditions?
A20	Presumed citizens	Person who acted as a citizen of a country in good	Does the country provide for acquisition or recognition of

		faith and/or was presumed to be a citizen for some time	citizenship in case of a person who has acted as a citizen in good faith or was treated by the authorities as a citizen for some time and, if so, under which conditions?
A21	Very long residence	Person who has resided in a country for a very long time	Does the country provide for facilitated acquisition of citizenship (on easier terms than residence-based acquisition) by a person who has resided in the country for a very long time and, if so, under which conditions?
A22	Refugees	Person who is a recognised refugee	Does the country provide specific conditions for the acquisition of citizenship by a refugee in its territory (different from those for residence-based acquisition) and, if so, under which conditions?
A23	Stateless persons	Person who is stateless or of undetermined citizenship	Does the country provide specific conditions for the acquisition of citizenship by a person in its territory who is stateless or of undetermined citizenship (different from those for residence-based acquisition) and, if so, under which conditions?
A24	Special achievements	Person who has special achievements	Does the country provide for acquisition of citizenship by a person who has special achievements and, if so, under which conditions?
A25	Public service	Person who is in the public service	Does the country provide for acquisition of citizenship by a person who is in the public service (including military service) and, if so, under which conditions?
A26	Investments	Person who has financial assets or invests money	Does the country provide for acquisition of citizenship by a person who makes a specific payment or invests a substantial sum of money in the country and, if so, under which conditions?
A27*	Other reasons	Person who acquires citizenship for other reasons	Does the country provide for acquisition of citizenship for other reasons and, if so, under which conditions?

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\* Modes A15 and A17 were included in previous iterations of the GLOBALCIT modes database but are no longer included in this Dataset as the number of countries where these modes are applied is negligible. Mode A27 is not included as it lists only idiosyncratic country-specific provisions that cannot be compared across countries.

## 2.4 Modes of loss of citizenship

Mode ID	Short description	Target person	Focus
L01	Voluntary renunciation	Person who voluntarily renounces the citizenship of his/her country	Does the country provide for a citizen to voluntarily renounce his/her citizenship and, if so, under which conditions?
L02	Residence abroad	Person who resides outside the country of which he/she is a citizen	Does the country provide for involuntary loss of citizenship because of residence abroad and, if so, under which conditions?
L03	Service in foreign army	Person who renders military service to a foreign country	Does the country provide for involuntary loss of citizenship by a person who renders military service to a foreign country and, if so, under which conditions?
L04	Other service to a foreign country	Person who renders other services to a foreign country	Does the country provide for involuntary loss of citizenship by a person who renders (non-military) services to a foreign country and, if so, under which conditions?
L05	Acquisition of foreign citizenship	Person who acquires a foreign citizenship	Does the country provide for involuntary loss of citizenship by a person who acquires a foreign citizenship and, if so, under which conditions?
L06	Non-renunciation of foreign citizenship (acquisition by birth)	Person who acquired citizenship of his/her country by birth and retains a foreign citizenship	Does the country provide for involuntary loss of citizenship by a person who acquired citizenship at birth and does not renounce another citizenship also acquired at birth and, if so, under which conditions?
L07	Disloyalty or treason	Person who is disloyal to the country of which he/she is a citizen	Does the country provide for involuntary loss of citizenship by a person who is disloyal to the country, whose conduct is considered treasonous or whose loss of citizenship is otherwise considered to be in the interest of the country and, if so, under which conditions?

L08	Other offences	Person who commits other (criminal) offences	Does the country provide for involuntary loss of citizenship by a person who commits (criminal) offences (other than those covered in L07) and, if so, under which conditions?
L09	Fraudulent acquisition	Person who has acquired citizenship by fraud	Does the country provide for involuntary loss of citizenship by a person who has acquired citizenship or been recognised as a citizen as a result of fraud or misrepresentation and, if so, under which conditions?
L10	Non-renunciation foreign citizenship (acquisition otherwise than at birth)	Person who retains a foreign citizenship	Does the country provide for involuntary loss of citizenship by a person who acquired or retained citizenship on the condition that he or she renounced another citizenship and it is discovered that the person retains a foreign citizenship and, if so, under which conditions?
L11	Loss of citizenship by parent	Person whose parent loses citizenship of a country	Does the country provide for involuntary loss of citizenship by a person one or both of whose parents lose citizenship of the country and, if so, under which conditions?
L12	Loss of citizenship by extension to a spouse	Person whose spouse or registered partner loses citizenship of a country	Does the country provide for involuntary loss of citizenship by a person whose spouse or registered partner loses citizenship of the country and, if so, under which conditions?
L13a	Annulment of parentage	Person whose descent from a citizen is annulled	Does the country provide for involuntary loss of citizenship by a person whose descent from a citizen is annulled and, if so, under which conditions?
L13b	Adoption or guardianship	Person who is adopted by or in legal guardianship of a citizen of another country	Does the country provide for involuntary loss of citizenship by a person who is adopted by or in legal guardianship of a citizen of another country and, if so, under which conditions?
L14	Establishment of foreign citizenship	Person who acquired citizenship on the basis of a safeguard against statelessness and whose foreign citizenship is later established	Does the country provide for involuntary loss of citizenship by a person who acquired citizenship as a foundling, on the basis of apparent status as a citizen, or as a presumptively stateless person if possession

			of a foreign citizenship is established and, if so, under which conditions?
L15*	Loss for other reasons	Person who loses citizenship of his/her country for other reasons	Does the country provide for involuntary loss of citizenship for other reasons and, if so, under which conditions?

\*Mode L15 was included in previous iterations of the GLOBALCIT modes database but is no longer included as it lists only idiosyncratic country-specific provisions that cannot be compared across countries.

## 2.5 Data sources

The dataset is primarily based on datasheets provided by GLOBALCIT country experts that provide a concise representation of relevant legislative provisions for each mode of acquisition and loss and indicate whether changes took place within a particular timeframe. If no GLOBALCIT country expert has been assigned for a particular country, data are primarily retrieved from available GLOBALCIT sources, including country reports and (translations of) national legislation available in the GLOBALCIT repository. In addition, external sources can be deployed if this is deemed necessary, e.g. national legislation or official translations thereof available from governmental sources or other reliable sources. The collected data are subsequently converted to a standardised format and, if necessary, completed with further country-specific information or clarifications. For each mode, only the main legislative provisions are coded; procedural conditions included in subsidiary legislation (e.g. fees), procedural guidelines or policy practices are not taken into account.



### 3. Coding

#### 3.1 Coding approach

##### 3.1.1 Conditions

A provision is coded under a particular mode of acquisition or loss if the provision falls within the scope of that particular mode. The scope of each mode is outlined in the summary table presented in section 2.3 as well as in the more detailed description of each mode presented in section 3.2 and 3.3.

We identify recurring conditions applied for different modes of acquisition or loss and present these in a standardised way in mutually exclusive categories in order to enhance the clarity of the database and facilitate comparison.

Each mode is coded in a binary way for the country concerned ('1' if the mode is applicable and '0' if the mode is not applicable). In addition, if the mode is in effect (coded 1 in the binary scheme), it is also coded according to categories that record the conditions applied by that country. The number of categories varies by mode, according to the standardised list of conditions that we have established for the dataset. While binary coding enables users to see in which countries a particular mode is either applicable or not, categorical coding enables users to retrieve a more specific subset of countries. Based on our categorical coding, users of the dataset will be able to develop their own groupings of countries if they are interested in particular distinctions between countries (e.g. singling out gender discrimination).

In order to provide space for further clarifications and conditions that are not covered by this typology, a conditions section is also included, corresponding to the information previously included in the online databases on modes of acquisition and loss of citizenship. To ensure coding consistency and comprehensiveness, the explanatory section of each mode clarifies which specifications should be included at minimum for each category.

##### 3.1.2 Procedures

We pre-define nine standard procedures for the administrative processes by which citizenship is acquired or lost and also code each mode according to these standard procedures. It is important to note that the terms used for our procedures can deviate from the terminology used in domestic legislation since the dataset aims to group together functionally equivalent modes of acquisition and respective acquisition and loss procedures. For example, a provision that grants an entitlement to citizenship would be recorded in our dataset under 'application (entitlement)' where there is no or limited discretion for the authorities to refuse the grant of citizenship, regardless of how the procedure is defined in national legislation.

The dataset is based on the substantive requirements as set out in law. In practice, the implementation of the law may vary significantly from these formal requirements (e.g. because of discriminatory practices). The dataset also does not record all procedural requirements such as the applicable fees, which can be hard to ascertain and frequently changed.

#### ***Procedures – acquisition of citizenship***

##### *Attribution (automatic)*

Any ex lege acquisition of citizenship, i.e. acquisition of citizenship by operation of law that does not require some form of expression of intent (application, declaration, opting for

citizenship or similar action) by the target person or his or her legal agent in order to acquire citizenship.

*Application (entitlement)*

Acquisition of citizenship by a declaration of intent or another unilateral act by a person to become a citizen. This procedure is generally characterised by a facilitated procedure and conditions; voluntary (in contrast to automatic) acquisition, and the need for an oral or written declaration (by the person or by his/her legal representative) addressed to the relevant public authorities (often referred to as 'declaration') or another unilateral act by the person opting for citizenship. In these cases, there is generally no discretion to refuse the acquisition of citizenship. This means that this category also covers those procedures in which an individual or his or her legal representative initiates a procedure during which the public authorities have to assess criteria for granting citizenship, but have no or very limited discretion to refuse the grant of citizenship (eg in those cases where only an act of registration suffices or there is an entitlement to naturalise once an individual fulfils the conditions). In some countries, acquisition of citizenship in this manner is regarded as a unilateral act ('option') by the person concerned with immediate effect when the declaration is lodged (unlike acquisition based on a decision by the authorities without immediate effect).

*Application (discretionary)*

Acquisition of citizenship that comes into effect through an act of registration with the public authorities by the person or his or her legal representative where there is limited, but some discretion to refuse the acquisition of citizenship (unlike acquisition that depends on a discretionary decision by the authorities). Registration procedures are generally characterised by a facilitated procedure and (substantially) facilitated conditions, voluntary (in contrast to automatic) acquisition, and a unilateral act by the person opting for citizenship. Those cases where the unilateral act of registration suffices and there is no generally no discretion to refuse the acquisition of citizenship are categorized under 'application (entitlement)' procedures.

*Grant (discretionary)*

Any acquisition of citizenship that requires an application by a person or his or her legal representative as well as an act of granting citizenship by a public authority. This application procedure includes, but is not limited to, what is often referred to as 'naturalisation' in national legislation. In these cases, a person is not entitled to citizenship, and there is generally wider discretion to refuse the acquisition of citizenship.

*Attribution (non-automatic)*

Any acquisition of citizenship based on a decision by public authorities without involving the consent and/or an expression of will by the person concerned or his/her legal representative.

***Procedures – loss of citizenship***

*Renunciation*

Any loss of citizenship that becomes effective by a declaration or application by a person or his or her legal agent addressed to the relevant authorities concerning his or her intention or desire to give up the citizenship in question, without requiring the approval of a public authority.

*Release*

Loss of citizenship that requires an application from a person or his or her legal agent and becomes effective through the approval of a public authority.

**Lapse**

Any ex lege mode of loss of citizenship, i.e. automatic loss of citizenship by operation of law that requires neither explicit expression of intent (application, declaration, opting for citizenship or similar modalities) by the person or his or her legal agent to renounce citizenship, nor a decision or act by a public authority.

**Withdrawal**

Any mode of non-automatic loss of citizenship based on a decision by a public authority to deprive the person of his or her nationality. The simple issue of an official notice informing the person of the fact that he or she has lost citizenship ex lege does not count as a decision by the public authority. Where possible, the specifications will include information on whether withdrawal is by decision of the executive branch or by court order.

**Nullification**

The act of a public authority pronouncing the acquisition of citizenship null and void because it is established at a later date (ex post facto) that conditions required for the acquisition were in fact not met at the time of application or declaration by the person in question or at the time of decision by the responsible authority (whichever is applicable).

**3.2 Modes of acquisition of citizenship****3.2.1a Descent (born in country)**

Mode_id	Mode_descr
A01a	Descent (born in country)

**Scope:** This mode refers to the acquisition of citizenship by a person who is born in a country to a parent who is a citizen of that country, commonly known as *ius sanguinis*. Acquisition of citizenship on the basis of descent from a grandparent who is a citizen of a country is covered by mode A11.

When coding applicable provisions in a country for this mode, we assume a situation where both the biological mother and the father\* are known at the time of the birth of the child. 'Generally applicable provision' (category 1 below) in this mode means that the child acquires citizenship if either the mother or the father is a citizen, whether the child is born in or out of wedlock. In the case of children born out of wedlock, we categorise acquisition as unconditional even if it is subject to a procedure to establish the paternity of a citizen father (typically: inclusion of the father's name in the birth register entry for the child). Details about the nature of gender discrimination are provided in the specifications.

'Dual citizenship restriction' (category 2) means that restrictions or further requirements apply in case the child can acquire more than one citizenship at birth (e.g. consent of both parents is required in case one of the parents is a citizen of another country).

If citizenship can in principle only be acquired through the father, the country will be coded in category 4, even if additional wedlock restriction applies or if a supplementary provision applies on the basis of which citizenship can under certain circumstances be acquired through the mother (e.g. if the father of the child is unknown).

If acquisition of citizenship is restricted to a particular group (e.g. ethnicity, race or religion) the country will be coded in category 5, even if other conditions also apply.

\*In some countries, citizenship can also be acquired ‘by descent’ from the female spouse or cohabiting partner of the biological mother. We do not include this distinction in our dataset.

A01a_cat	A01a_cat_descr	A01a_bin	A01a_bin_descr
1	Generally applicable provision	1	Descent-based acquisition of citizenship (born in country)
2	Dual citizenship restriction	1	Descent-based acquisition of citizenship (born in country)
3	Wedlock restriction	1	Descent-based acquisition of citizenship (born in country)
4	Gender restriction: only if the father is a citizen (wedlock condition/ supplementary provision may apply)	1	Descent-based acquisition of citizenship (born in country)
5	Group restriction: only if citizen parent is member of a particular group	1	Descent-based acquisition of citizenship (born in country)
0	No provision	0	Descent-based acquisition of citizenship (born in country)

### 3.2.1b Descent (born abroad)

Mode_id	Mode_descr
A01b	Descent (born abroad)

**Scope:** This mode refers to the acquisition of citizenship by a person who is born abroad to a parent who is a citizen of that country, commonly known as *ius sanguinis*. Acquisition of citizenship on the basis of descent from a grandparent who is a citizen of a country is covered by mode A11.

When coding applicable provisions for this mode, we assume a situation where both the biological mother and the father\* are known at the time of the birth of the child. ‘Generally applicable provision’ (category 1) means that the child acquires citizenship if either the mother or the father is a citizen, whether the child is born in or out of wedlock. In the case of children born out of wedlock, we categorise the provision as generally applicable even if it is subject to a procedure to establish the paternity of a citizen father (typically for a child born abroad: inclusion of the father’s name in the birth register entry for the child in the country of birth and transcription of that record into the records of the country of desired citizenship). If additional procedures exist to apply for the acquisition of citizenship, beyond the establishment of paternity, this will be coded as such. For relevant provisions on the acquisition of citizenship through the establishment of paternity that does not take place around the child’s birth, see also mode A04.

‘Generational transmission restriction’ (category 2) refers to countries that have imposed a generational cap to limit the transmission of citizenship by descent in the case of birth abroad or similar restrictions. This means that acquisition of citizenship can be dependent on the birthplace or place of residence of the child or parent, on the mode under which the relevant parent acquired citizenship (e.g. that parent must be citizen otherwise than by descent, which comprises all categories of citizens except persons who were born abroad and acquired citizenship by descent (i.e. under mode A01b)), or that additional administrative procedural requirements are in place.

'Dual citizenship restriction' (category 3) means that restrictions or further requirements apply in case the child can acquire more than one citizenship at birth (e.g. consent of both parents is required in case one of the parents is a citizen of another country).

'Wedlock restriction' (category 4) means that citizenship can in principle only be acquired if the child is born in wedlock. If a supplementary provision exists on the basis of which citizenship can be acquired if the child is born out of wedlock (e.g. for a child born out of wedlock from a citizen mother), this is still coded as a wedlock restriction. If acquisition of citizenship is subject to a procedure to establish the paternity of a citizen father in case the child is born out of wedlock (typically: inclusion of the father's name in the birth register entry for the child), this is not coded as a wedlock restriction.

If citizenship can in principle only be acquired through the father, the country will be coded in category 5, even if additional wedlock restriction applies or if a supplementary provision applies on the basis of which citizenship can under certain circumstances be acquired through the mother (e.g. if the father of the child is unknown).

If acquisition of citizenship is restricted to a particular group (e.g. ethnicity, race or religion), the country will be coded in category 6, even if other conditions also apply.

\*In some countries, citizenship can also be acquired 'by descent' from the female spouse or cohabiting partner of the biological mother. We do not include this distinction in our dataset.

A01b_cat	A01b_cat_descr	A01b_bin	A01b_bin_descr
1	Generally applicable provision	1	Descent-based acquisition of citizenship (born abroad)
2	Dual citizenship restriction	1	Descent-based acquisition of citizenship (born abroad)
3	Wedlock restriction	1	Descent-based acquisition of citizenship (born abroad)
4	Gender restriction: only if the father is a citizen (wedlock condition/ supplementary provision may apply)	1	Descent-based acquisition of citizenship (born abroad)
5	Group restriction: only if citizen parent is member of a particular group	1	Descent-based acquisition of citizenship (born abroad)
6	Generational transmission restriction: conditional on birthplace/place of residence /mode under which parent acquired citizenship	1	Descent-based acquisition of citizenship (born abroad)
0	No provision	0	Descent-based acquisition of citizenship (born abroad)

### 3.2.2a Birth in country

Mode_id	Mode_descr
A02a	Birth in country

**Scope:** This mode refers to the acquisition of citizenship by a person born in a country (irrespective of the citizenship and birthplace of his/her parents), commonly known as *ius soli*. If citizenship cannot be acquired at birth by person born in a country (e.g. age and/or residence requirements apply), the provision is coded under mode A05.

‘Generally applicable provision’ (category 1) means that that the child acquires citizenship based on birth in the territory without further conditions in law (even if birth registration may need to be carried out in practice).

Note that provisions specifically aimed at preventing statelessness for children born on the territory who would otherwise be stateless are included under A03b. The citizenship of foundlings (unknown parentage) is covered by mode A03a.

If acquisition of citizenship is restricted to a particular group (e.g. ethnicity, race or religion), the country will be coded in category 3, even if other conditions also apply.

A02a_cat	A02a_cat_desc	A02a_bin	A02a_bin_descr
1	Generally applicable provision	1	Citizenship due to birth in country
2	Parental residence restriction	1	Citizenship due to birth in country
3	Group restriction: only if parent is member of a particular group	1	Citizenship due to birth in country
0	No provision	0	Citizenship due to birth in country

### 3.2.2b Birth in country (two generations)

Mode_id	Mode_descr
A02b	Birth in country (two generations)

**Scope:** This mode refers to the acquisition of citizenship by a person born in a country to a parent who was also born in that country (irrespective of the citizenship of the parent), commonly known as *double ius soli*. If citizenship cannot be acquired at birth by person born in a country (e.g. age and/or residence requirements apply), the provision is coded under mode A05.

‘Generally applicable provision’ (category 1) means that that the child acquires citizenship if either the mother or the father was also born in the country (even if birth registration or other evidence of place of birth may be required in practice).

Note that provisions specifically aimed at preventing statelessness for children born on the territory who would otherwise be stateless are included under A03b. The citizenship of foundlings (unknown parentage) is covered by mode A03a.

If acquisition of citizenship is restricted to a particular group (e.g. ethnicity, race or religion), this condition will prevail over other applicable conditions (and coded in category 4).

A02b_cat	A02b_cat_desc	A02b_bin	A02b_bin_descr
1	Generally applicable provision	1	Citizenship due to birth in country (2 generations)
2	Gender restriction: only if the father is also born in country	1	Citizenship due to birth in country (2 generations)

3	Parental residence restriction	1	Citizenship due to birth in country (2 generations)
4	Group restriction: only if parent is member of a particular group	1	Citizenship due to birth in country (2 generations)
0	No provision	0	Citizenship due to birth in country (2 generations)

## 3.2.3a Foundlings

Mode_id	Mode_descr
A03a	Foundlings

**Scope:** This mode refers to the acquisition of citizenship by a child of unknown parentage found in a country.

‘Generally applicable provision’ (category 1) means that the presumption is absolute in law, without restrictions related to the apparent age of the child when found, even though in practice administrative procedures might be required to confirm that the child is a foundling. If an explicit age limit is mentioned or if it is stated that the foundling must be ‘newborn’ or ‘infant’, this is coded as ‘age restriction’ (category 2).

If acquisition of citizenship is restricted to a particular group (e.g. ethnicity, race or religion), this condition will prevail over other applicable conditions (and coded in category 3).

A03a_cat	A03a_cat_descr	A03a_bin	A03a_bin_descr
1	Generally applicable provision	1	Citizenship for child found in country
2	Age restriction	1	Citizenship for child found in country
3	Group restriction: only if person is (apparent) member of a particular group	1	Citizenship for child found in country
0	No provision	0	Citizenship for child found in country

## 3.2.3b Otherwise stateless (born in country)

Mode_id	Mode_descr
A03b	Otherwise stateless (born in country)

**Scope:** This mode refers to the acquisition of citizenship by a person born in a country who would otherwise be stateless. Provisions are categorised based on age requirements and parental citizenship status requirements. Provisions for persons born outside the country who would otherwise be stateless are covered by mode A01b, while general provisions on acquisition by stateless persons without requirements on location of birth are covered by mode A23.

‘Generally applicable provision’ (category 1) means that the child acquires citizenship if he or she does not acquire citizenship from either parent at birth. This could be the case even if both have a citizenship (for example, because of restrictions on transmission of citizenship to children born outside a country of citizenship, or gender discrimination) or if both parents are stateless.

If the provision is limited to children whose parents are stateless, this is coded as category 3. Usually the requirement is for both parents to be stateless, but there may be cases where

citizenship is acquired if only one parent is stateless (for example, in case of birth out of wedlock and/or an unknown father); this is mentioned in the conditions section. If the provision requires that the parents be registered with the status of stateless person (or equivalent status in that country) at the time of the child's birth, this is mentioned in the conditions section.

A stateless person is defined in international law as a person who is not considered as a national by any state under the operation of its law. However, whether a person is recognised as stateless for the purposes of acquisition of citizenship under A03b depends on domestic legislation and policy practice in each particular state.

If the provision also refers to persons born in the country whose parents are of unknown citizenship, this is mentioned in the conditions section.

A03b_cat	A03b_cat_desc	A03b_bin	A03b_bin_descr
1	Generally applicable provision	1	Citizenship for otherwise stateless person born in country
2	Age and/or residence restriction	1	Citizenship for otherwise stateless person born in country
3	Parental status restriction: only if one or both parents are stateless (additional residence requirement may apply)	1	Citizenship for otherwise stateless person born in country
0	No provision	0	Citizenship for otherwise stateless person born in country

### 3.2.4 Establishment of parentage

Mode_id	Mode_descr
A04	Establishment of parentage

**Scope:** This mode refers to the acquisition of citizenship by a person born to a citizen of a country whose descent is established by recognition or judicial establishment of maternity/paternity. Provisions are categorised based on whether there are no further conditions besides recognition, legitimation or establishment of parentage or whether age requirements, parental marriage requirements, and other requirements apply.

If a child is born out of wedlock, procedures may exist to establish the paternity of a citizen father (typically: inclusion of the father's name on the birth register entry of the country of birth and, if born outside the country, transcription into the records of the country of desired citizenship); these provisions are coded under A01a/A01b. If additional procedures exist to acquire citizenship, beyond the establishment of paternity around the moment of birth, we code such provisions under A04.

Provisions for acquisition of citizenship through establishment of maternity are rarer and typically relate to children born out of wedlock, children of a stateless mother, surrogacy arrangements and co-maternity. If any of the conditions or restrictions in category 2 is applicable, the provision will be coded as such. Further conditions can be outlined in the conditions section.

A04_cat	A04_cat_desc	A04_bin	A04_bin_descr
1	Generally applicable provision (no further conditions besides	1	Citizenship for person whose parentage is established



	recognition/legitimation/establishment of parentage)		
2	Other restrictions (age, marriage or other conditions apply)	1	Citizenship for person whose parentage is established
0	No provision	0	Citizenship for person whose parentage is established

## 3.2.5 Birth in country (acquisition after birth)

Mode_id	Mode_descr
A05	Birth in country (acquisition after birth)

**Scope:** This mode refers to the acquisition of citizenship by a person born in a country (acquisition after birth and irrespective of the citizenship of his/her parents). Provisions are categorised on the basis of age restrictions and residence requirements.

If acquisition of citizenship is restricted to a particular group (e.g. ethnicity, race or religion), this condition will prevail over other applicable conditions (and coded in category 3).

A05_cat	A05_cat_descr	A05_bin	A05_bin_descr
1	Generally applicable provision (before age of majority)	1	Citizenship acquired after birth by person who is born in country
2	Age restriction: person can only acquire citizenship after reaching the age of majority	1	Citizenship acquired after birth by person who is born in country
3	Group restriction: only if person is member of a particular group, race or religion	1	Citizenship acquired after birth by person who is born in country
0	No provision	0	Citizenship acquired after birth by person who is born in country

### 3.2.6 Residence-based acquisition

Mode_id	Mode_descr
A06	residence-based acquisition

**Scope:** The term ‘residence-based acquisition’ refers to the acquisition of citizenship by a procedure in which the key requirement is a period of residence in the country, which is generally applicable to any resident.

Due to the complex nature of conditions for residence-based acquisition, they are presented in six subcategories; residence conditions (A06a), renunciation conditions (A06b), language conditions (A06c), civic knowledge and cultural integration conditions (A06d), criminal record conditions (A06e) and economic resources conditions (A06f).

If there is (additionally or instead) a form of residence-based acquisition that is restricted to a specific group of persons based on existing citizenship, race, religion, language or ethnic characteristics, this is coded under A18 (citizens of specific countries) or A19 (cultural affinity-based acquisition). Residence-based acquisition under mode A06 also excludes acquisition based on marriage (A08/A13), or specific provisions for acquisition by refugees (A22) or stateless persons (A23). If there are provisions for residence-based acquisition based on special achievements or financial assets or investments or if residence-based acquisition is in general only possible under such exceptional circumstances, this is coded under A24 or A26.

We use the category ‘not applicable’ for countries where there is no residence-based acquisition.

A06_cat	A06_cat_descr	A06_bin	A06_bin_descr
1	Generally applicable provision	1	Residence-based acquisition
0	No provision	0	No residence-based acquisition

#### 3.2.6a Residence-based acquisition – residence conditions

Mode_id	Mode_lbl	Mode_descr
A06a	Number of years	Residence-based acquisition – residence conditions

**Scope:** Residence conditions are composed of three main components - length of residence, residence status and permissible interruptions. This category focuses on length of residence, defined as the nominal years of residence mentioned in the citizenship law. It must be noted that this approach has its limitations, as additional conditions related to residence that are not coded can significantly impact the scope of the residence condition.

Conditions related to residence status (e.g. the requirement to hold a permanent residence permit at the moment of residence-based acquisition or throughout the required residence period) or permissible interruptions (e.g. the duration of permitted absences or the requirement that residence must be ‘habitual’ or ‘continuous’) are indicated in the conditions section (as far as this information is available).

Other conditions related to residence (e.g. the requirement that residence must be ‘legal’ or whether a period of irregular residence can also count towards residence-based acquisition) can also be listed in the conditions section. It must be noted that such further conditions are not in all cases enshrined in citizenship law or subsidiary regulations. These will therefore be recorded only if they are reported as such by GLOBALCIT Country Experts.

Countries will be categorised on the basis of the length of the nominal period residence of required residence measured in years, i.e. less than five years, five years, six to ten years, and more than ten years. Next to that, the exact number of years is noted under 'A06a\_years'.

A06a_cat	A06a_cat_desc	A06a_years	A06a_years_desc
1	Less than 5 years of residence required	[Number of years]	Nominal number of years of residence required for residence-based acquisition
2	5 years of residence required	[Number of years]	Nominal number of years of residence required for residence-based acquisition
3	6-10 years of residence required	[Number of years]	Nominal number of years of residence required for residence-based acquisition
4	More than 10 years of residence required	[Number of years]	Nominal number of years of residence required for residence-based acquisition
99	No provision for residence-based acquisition	99	No residence-based acquisition

### 3.2.6b Residence-based acquisition – renunciation condition

Mode_id	Mode_descr
A06b	residence-based acquisition – renunciation condition

**Scope:** A renunciation condition entails that a foreigner has to renounce or lose his/her original citizenship or citizenships in order to naturalise. A distinction is made among renunciation conditions on the basis of the onerousness of the requirements.

A provision is coded under Category 1 if the renunciation of the original citizenship is required by law, but no proof of renunciation is required, or there is no corresponding provision for automatic loss of the acquired citizenship for those who have not renounced their original citizenship. These corresponding loss provisions are currently coded under mode L10 (non-renunciation foreign citizenship) or mode L09 (fraudulent acquisition). If this is the case, the provision coded as '0' in the binary coding scheme, as the scope of the provision is very narrow.

Category 2, referring to 'major exceptions', includes exceptions for citizens of certain states, exceptions for spouses and registered partners of citizens, and exceptions for persons of a certain ethnicity or origin. Category 3 is used where the law requires renunciation without major substantive exceptions (e.g. only the exceptions that are commonly required by international law, in particular for refugees or for citizens of countries that do not allow the renunciation of citizenship).

A very small number of countries allows its citizens to hold a second citizenship, but not a third or a fourth. If this is the case, this is not coded as a renunciation provision, as this means that dual citizenship is tolerated..

We do not code (for now) exceptions having to do with individual circumstances, such as excessive costs of renunciation, because we currently do not have sufficiently precise and comparable information on this for all countries (we may include this in future questionnaires focused on more detailed conditions for residence-based acquisition).

Exceptions that are generally applicable to several modes are listed in the conditions section and are also included under the respective other modes of acquisition (e.g. A08 for spousal transfer; A18 for citizens from specific countries; A26 for investor citizenship; etc).

A06b_cat	A06b_cat_desc	A06b_bin	A06b_bin_descr
0	No requirement	0	residence-based acquisition and renunciation requirement
1	Nominal requirement without apparent consequences	0	residence-based acquisition and renunciation requirement
2	Requirement with major exceptions	1	residence-based acquisition and renunciation requirement
3	Generally applicable requirement (no major exceptions)	1	residence-based acquisition and renunciation requirement
99	No provision for residence-based acquisition	99	No residence-based acquisition

### 3.2.6c Residence-based acquisition – language condition

Mode_id	Mode_descr
A06c	residence-based acquisition – language condition

**Scope:** A language condition entails that a foreign national is required to read, speak and/or understand a national language. If the citizenship legislation indicates that assimilation is required, we assume that this also requires a certain degree of knowledge of a national language and code this under category 1. A distinction is made between language conditions which require a language certification or the passing of a language test and language conditions without such requirements. Information on the standardised level of competence (where available) can be included in the conditions section.

We do not include information on fees for tests or preparatory courses.

A06c_cat	A06c_cat_desc	A06c_bin	A06c_bin_descr
0	No requirement	0	residence-based acquisition and language condition
1	General assimilation requirement without specification	1	residence-based acquisition and language condition
2	Language requirement without certification or test	1	residence-based acquisition and language condition
3	Language requirement with certification or test	1	residence-based acquisition and language condition
99	No provision for residence-based acquisition	99	No residence-based acquisition

### 3.2.6d Residence-based acquisition – civic knowledge and cultural assimilation conditions

Mode_id	Mode_descr
A06d	residence-based acquisition – civic knowledge or cultural assimilation condition

**Scope:** For conditions relating to a foreign national's civic knowledge or civic assimilation, a distinction is made between conditions which require certification and/or a residence-based acquisition test and conditions without such requirements. The requirements for certification or a test can be further specified in the conditions section. If only an oath of loyalty is required, this is not considered to be a civic knowledge or cultural assimilation condition, but it is mentioned in the conditions section of A06 as well as A06d.

A06d_cat	A06d_cat_desc	A06d_bin	A06d_bin_descr
0	No requirement	0	residence-based acquisition and assimilation condition
1	Requirement without certification or test	1	residence-based acquisition and assimilation condition
2	Requirement with certification or test	1	residence-based acquisition and assimilation condition
99	No provision for residence-based acquisition	99	No residence-based acquisition

### 3.2.6e Residence-based acquisition – criminal record

Mode_id	Mode_descr
A06e	residence-based acquisition – criminal record condition

**Scope:** Conditions relating to good character or a clean criminal record are differentiated according to whether particular offences or conduct are specified or there is a more general requirement of good moral character. If the citizenship legislation expressly indicates that only crimes or other offences committed during a certain period before the application to naturalise are taken into account, this will be further specified in the conditions section. The relevant crimes and other offences or criteria for good moral character can also be further specified in the conditions section.

A06e_cat	A06e_cat_desc	A06e_bin	A06e_bin_descr
0	No requirement	0	residence-based acquisition and criminal record condition
1	Exclusion for certain specified crimes, offences or character queries	1	residence-based acquisition and criminal record condition
2	Exclusion for certain specified crimes, offences or character queries and general moral character condition applies	1	residence-based acquisition and criminal record condition
3	General requirement without specification (good moral character)	1	residence-based acquisition and criminal record condition
99	No provision for residence-based acquisition	99	No residence-based acquisition

### 3.2.6f Residence-based acquisition – economic resources

Mode_id	Mode_descr
A06f	residence-based acquisition – economic resources condition

**Scope:** This condition relates to a general requirement for a certain level of income, engagement in employment, or the absence of (current, past or potential) welfare dependency (including requirements related to health). These requirements can be further specified in the conditions section. Provisions for the residence-based acquisition through the payment or investment of an exceptional sum of money is captured in mode A26.

A06f_cat	A06f_cat_descr	A06f_bin	A06f_bin_descr
0	No requirement	0	residence-based acquisition and economic resources condition
1	Requirement (conditions not further specified in database)	1	residence-based acquisition and economic resources condition
99	No provision for residence-based acquisition	99	No residence-based acquisition

### 3.2.7 Residence during childhood

Mode_id	Mode_descr
A07	Residence during childhood

**Scope:** This mode relates to acquisition based on either a certain period of residence during childhood or a certain period of schooling in the country, or a combination of both. Other requirements for the residence period and/or the schooling period can be further specified in the conditions section.

A07_cat	A07_cat_descr	A07_bin	A07_bin_descr
1	Generally applicable provision (based on period of residence or schooling in country)	1	Residence during childhood
2	Requirement of period of residence in country	1	Residence during childhood
3	Requirement of period of schooling in country	1	Residence during childhood
0	No provision	0	Residence during childhood

### 3.2.8 Marriage

Mode_id	Mode_descr
A08	Acquisition based on marriage or partnership

**Scope:** This mode refers to the acquisition of citizenship by a person who is the spouse or registered partner of a citizen of that particular country. The specifications will record whether male and female spouses and/or registered partners can acquire citizenship under equal conditions or not, or whether either only male or only female spouses can acquire citizenship on this ground. Requirements can be further specified in the conditions section. Whether these provisions also cover same sex marriages or same sex partnerships depends in principle on a country's marriage law or civil partnership law. If a provision makes explicit reference to same sex marriage or same sex partnership, this will be included in the conditions section.

If acquisition of citizenship is restricted to a particular group (e.g. ethnicity, race or religion), this condition will prevail over other applicable conditions (and coded in category 7).

A08_cat	A08_cat_desc	A08_bin	A08_bin_descr
1	Generally applicable provision (no residence requirement)	1	Acquisition based on marriage or partnership
2	Generally applicable provision (with residence requirement)	1	Acquisition based on marriage or partnership
3	Gender restriction: only for female spouse of male citizen (no residence requirement)	1	Acquisition based on marriage or partnership
4	Gender restriction: only for female spouse of male citizen (with residence requirement)	1	Acquisition based on marriage or partnership
5	Gender restriction: only for male spouse of female citizen	1	Acquisition based on marriage or partnership
6	Gender differentiation (residence requirement differs by gender)	1	Acquisition based on marriage or partnership
7	Group restriction: only if spouse of a citizen is member of a particular group	1	Acquisition based on marriage or partnership
0	No provision	0	No acquisition based on marriage or partnership

## 3.2.9 Transfer to a child

Mode_id	Mode_desc
A09	Child transfer

**Scope:** The term ‘transfer to a child’ refers to the acquisition of citizenship by a person whose parents are now citizens of a country but were not at the time of the person’s birth. The categories record whether the person must be a minor at the moment of application or if a person can also acquire citizenship on this ground after reaching the age of majority. Requirements can be further specified in the conditions section.

A09_cat	A09_cat_desc	A09_bin	A09_bin_descr
1	Generally applicable provision (child can be minor or adult)	1	Citizenship transfer to child of citizen
2	Age restriction: only if child is a minor	1	Citizenship transfer to child of citizen
0	No provision	0	No citizenship transfer to child of citizen

## 3.2.10 Adoption or guardianship

Mode_id	Mode_desc
A10	Adoption or guardianship

**Scope:** This mode refers to the acquisition of citizenship by a person who is adopted by a citizen. The categories indicate whether the person must be a minor and/or fulfil another age-related limitation at the moment of application. Requirements can be further specified in the conditions section (e.g. differential conditions on the basis of age).

This mode covers not only full legal adoption but acquisition based on other forms of legal guardianship, including the *kafala* system in Islamic law. The specifications will record the nature of the legal status in national law (adoption, guardianship, kafala etc).

A10_cat	A10_cat_desc	A10_bin	A10_bin_descr
1	Generally applicable provision (adopted child can be minor or adult)	1	Citizenship transfer to adopted child of citizen

2	Age restriction: only if adopted child is a minor	1	Citizenship transfer to adopted child of citizen
0	No provision for transfer to adopted child of citizen	0	No citizenship transfer to adopted child of citizen

### 3.2.11 Transfer to other relatives

Mode_id	Mode_descr
A11	Relative of a citizen (other)

**Scope:** This mode refers to the acquisition of citizenship by a person who is a relative of a current citizen, other than a child, adopted child or a spouse/registered partner. Relatives that may be included under this mode are typically the parent, grandparent or grandchild of a citizen. Where states provide for automatic acquisition at birth by the grandchild of a citizen, this is recorded here (rather than under mode A01).

The categories distinguish between a generally applicable provision and generational restrictions. Further requirements as well as the inclusion of other relatives can be further specified in the conditions section.

A11_cat	A11_cat_descr	A11_bin	A11_bin_descr
1	Generally applicable provision (applies to relatives in ascending and descending line)	1	Citizenship acquisition for relative of a citizen (other)
2	Generational restriction: only if person is a parent of a citizen	1	Citizenship acquisition for relative of a citizen (other)
3	Generational restriction: only if person is a grandchild of a citizen	1	Citizenship acquisition for relative of a citizen (other)
0	No provision	0	No citizenship acquisition for relative of a citizen (other)

### 3.2.12a Transfer from a former citizen

Mode_id	Mode_descr
A12a	Relatives of former citizens

**Scope:** This mode refers to the acquisition of citizenship by a person who is the spouse, child or grandchild of a former citizen (that is the person lost or was deprived of citizenship while living). Requirements can be further specified in the conditions section.

Acquisition by transfer from a deceased citizen is Mode A12b.

A12a_cat	A12a_cat_descr	A12a_bin	A12a_bin_descr
1	Provision exists (conditions not further specified in database)	1	Citizenship acquisition for descendant of a former citizen
0	No provision	0	Citizenship acquisition for descendant of a former citizen

### 3.2.12b Transfer from a deceased citizen

Mode_id	Mode_descr
A12b	Relatives of deceased citizens



**Scope:** This mode refers to the acquisition of citizenship by a person who is the relative of a deceased citizen, including a child, grandchild or spouse. The first category encompasses all three options. Separate categories are established for acquisition of citizenship by a child, spouse, or grandchild. Requirements can be further specified in the conditions section.

A12b_cat	A12b_cat_desc	A12b_bin	A12b_bin_descr
1	Generally applicable provision (applies to descendant or spouse)	1	Citizenship acquisition for relative of a deceased citizen
2	Generational restriction: only applies to child or grandchild	1	Citizenship acquisition for relative of a deceased citizen
3	Spousal restriction: only applies to spouse	1	Citizenship acquisition for relative of a deceased citizen
0	No provision	0	No acquisition for descendant of a deceased citizen

### 3.2.13 Spousal coacquisition

Mode_id	Mode_descr
A13	Spousal coacquisition

**Scope:** This mode refers to the acquisition of citizenship by a person who is the spouse or registered partner of someone who acquires citizenship of a country; that is, who acquires citizenship as a dependant of a person who is the primary applicant, at the same time as the primary application is granted. Provisions are categorised on the basis of gender-related restrictions and residence requirements. It can be indicated in the conditions section whether the provision is also applicable to a registered partner. Requirements can be further specified in the conditions section.

A13_cat	A13_cat_desc	A13_bin	A13_bin_descr
1	Generally applicable provision (without residence requirement)	1	Citizenship acquisition by extension for spouse
2	Generally applicable provision (with residence requirement)	1	Citizenship acquisition by extension for spouse
3	Gender restriction: only applies to female spouses (without residence requirement)	1	Citizenship acquisition by extension for spouse
4	Gender restriction: only applies to female spouses (with residence requirement)	1	Citizenship acquisition by extension for spouse
0	No provision	0	No citizenship acquisition by extension for spouse

### 3.2.14 Child coacquisition

Mode_id	Mode_descr
A14	Child extension

**Scope:** This mode refers to the acquisition of citizenship by a person who is the child of someone who acquires citizenship of a country; that is, who acquires citizenship as a dependant of a person who is the primary applicant, at the same time as the primary application is granted. Provisions are categorised on the basis of age requirements. Requirements can be further specified in the conditions section.

A14_cat	A14_cat_desc	A14_bin	A14_bin_descr
1	Generally applicable provision (child can be minor or adult)	1	Citizenship acquisition by extension for child
2	Age restriction: only if child is minor	1	Citizenship acquisition by extension for child
0	No provision	0	No extension of citizenship acquisition to child.

[mode A15, previously used to cover regulations on the extension of citizenship acquisition to other relatives of foreign citizens who acquire the citizenship of a country, is no longer covered by this Dataset, see comment under table 2.3, p. 6]

### 3.2.16 Reacquisition

Mode_id	Mode_descr
A16	Reacquisition

**Scope:** This mode refers to the acquisition of citizenship by a person who at some point in the past was a citizen of a country and reacquires citizenship of that country. The conditions for reacquisition are categorised according to the restrictions that are placed on this possibility. The most common restriction relate to the grounds on which citizenship was lost (e.g. excluding persons who were deprived of citizenship based on a decision by the competent authorities, or restricted to persons who voluntarily renounced citizenship or lost their citizenship under a legal provision that has since been changed – most commonly a prohibition on dual nationality). Requirements can be further specified in the conditions section.

A16_cat	A16_cat_desc	A16_bin	A16_bin_descr
1	Generally applicable provision	1	Citizenship reacquisition
2	Mode restriction: only if citizenship was lost on particular grounds	1	Citizenship reacquisition
0	No provision	0	No provision for reacquisition of citizenship

[mode A17, previously used to cover regulations on the acquisition of restricted citizenship by special citizens, is no longer covered by this Dataset, see comment under table 2.3, p. 6]

### 3.2.18 Citizens of specific countries

Mode_id	Mode_descr
A18	Citizens of specific countries

**Scope:** This mode refers to the acquisition of citizenship by a person who possesses the citizenship of a specific country or group of countries. Requirements can be further specified in the conditions section. It will also be specified whether the provision is unilateral in nature or based on a treaty provision or both.

A18_cat	A18_cat_desc	A18_bin	A18_bin_desc
1	Provision exists (without residence requirement)	1	Acquisition of citizenship for citizens of specific countries
2	Provision exists (with residence requirement)	1	Acquisition of citizenship for citizens of specific countries
0	No provision	0	No acquisition of citizenship for citizens of specific countries

### 3.2.19 Cultural affinity

Mode_id	Mode_desc
A19	Cultural affinity

**Scope:** This mode refers to the acquisition of citizenship by a person who has a cultural affinity to a country. Cultural affinity is defined as a person's origin, belonging to an ethnic, cultural or language group, race or religion.

In a number of countries that provide for this mode of acquisition, it is not possible to obtain citizenship through residence-based acquisition (A06). This could mean that residence-based acquisition is *restricted* to persons who have cultural affinity to the country. In other countries, residence-based acquisition is *facilitated* for this group compared with those who acquire citizenship through residence-based acquisition. In order to see whether this is the case, the entry for a particular country under this mode can be compared with the entry under A06.

Requirements can be further specified in the conditions section.

A19_cat	A19_cat_desc	A19_bin	A19_bin_desc
1	Provision exists (conditions not further specified in database)	1	Acquisition of citizenship for persons with cultural affinity
0	No provision	0	No acquisition of citizenship based on cultural affinity

### 3.2.20 Presumed citizen

Mode_id	Mode_desc
A20	Presumed citizen

**Scope:** This mode refers to the acquisition of citizenship by a person who acted as a citizen of a country in good faith and/or was treated or presumed to be a citizen for some time by the authorities (*possession d'état* or apparent status). Requirements can be further specified in the conditions section.

A20_cat	A20_cat_desc	A20_bin	A20_bin_descr
1	Provision exists (conditions not further specified in database)	1	Acquisition of citizenship for presumed citizens
0	No provision	0	No acquisition of citizenship for presumed citizens

## 3.2.21 Very long residence

Mode_id	Mode_descr
A21	Very long residence

**Scope:** This mode refers to the (facilitated) acquisition of citizenship by a person who has resided in a country for a very long time. This mode is restricted to *facilitated* acquisition of nationality on the basis of residence for a long period of time, compared with the residence requirement for residence-based acquisition (A06a). Even if regular residence-based acquisition requires a lengthy period of residence, this is still coded under A06. Requirements can be further specified in the conditions section.

A21_cat	A21_cat_desc	A21_bin	A21_bin_descr
1	Provision exists (conditions not further specified in database)	1	Acquisition of citizenship based on very long residence
0	No provision	0	No acquisition of citizenship based on very long residence

## 3.2.22 Refugees

Mode_id	Mode_ibl	Mode_descr
A22	Ref	Refugees

**Scope:** This mode refers to the acquisition of citizenship by a person who is a recognised refugee. A recognised refugee is defined for the purposes of this dataset as a person to whom the status of refugee has been conferred by the country under consideration.

Although the requirements of provisions for refugees are not systematically coded, further information can be found in the conditions section. In a number of countries that are covered in this category, acquisition of citizenship is *facilitated* for recognised refugees compared with those who acquire citizenship through residence-based acquisition (A06). However, it is also possible that residence-based acquisition is *impeded* for recognised refugees compared with those who acquire citizenship through residence-based acquisition. In these rare cases, this is specified in the conditions section. .

Requirements (including regular requirements for residence-based acquisition that might be applicable for this category of persons and whether residence as an asylum seeker counts towards a required residence period) can be further specified in the conditions section.

A22_cat	A22_cat_desc	A22_bin	A22_bin_descr
1	Provision exists (conditions not further specified in database)	1	Acquisition of citizenship for refugees
0	No provision	0	No specific provision for citizenship acquisition by refugees

## 3.2.23 Stateless persons

Mode_id	Mode_descr
A23	Stateless persons

**Scope:** This mode refers to the acquisition of citizenship by a person who is stateless.

A stateless person is defined in international law as a person who is not considered as a national by any state under the operation of its internal law. Whether a person is recognised as stateless for the purposes of acquisition of citizenship under A23 depends on domestic legislation and policy practice in each particular state. The conditions applied can be recorded in the conditions section.

If acquisition of citizenship is by a stateless person born in the country this is coded under A03b.

If there are additional requirements, such as that a parent is or was a citizen, this is recorded as category 2. Requirements can be further specified in the conditions section.

A23_cat	A23_cat_desc	A23_bin	A23_bin_descr
1	Generally applicable provision	1	Acquisition of citizenship for stateless persons
2	Additional conditions apply (e.g. citizenship status of parent)	1	Acquisition of citizenship for stateless persons
0	No provision	0	No specific provision for citizenship acquisition by stateless persons

## 3.2.24 Special achievements

Mode_id	Mode_descr
A24	Special achievements

**Scope:** This mode refers to the acquisition of citizenship by a person on the basis of his/her (actual or expected) special achievements, contributions or services to a country.

The achievements covered are in fields such as sports, culture, science or business that are considered as special by the respective state. The grant of citizenship to a person on the grounds of special achievements (A24) is distinguished from the grant of citizenship on the grounds of economic contributions or assets (A26). In the former case, citizenship can be granted on the basis of *general* economic merits; in the latter, a *concrete* economic contribution or level of assets is required. Requirements can be further specified in the conditions section.

In a small number of countries where this mode of acquisition exists, it is not possible to obtain citizenship through residence-based acquisition (A06). This could mean that residence-based acquisition is *restricted* to persons who have made special achievements and/or services. In these cases, residence-based acquisition provisions are only coded under A24. In other countries, acquisition of citizenship is *facilitated* for this group, if compared with those who acquire citizenship through residence-based acquisition. In order to see whether this is the case, the entry for a particular country under A24 can be compared with the entry under A06.

A24_cat	A24_cat_desc	A24_bin	A24_bin_descr
1	Provision exists (conditions not further specified in database)	1	Acquisition of citizenship for special achievements
0	No provision	0	No acquisition of citizenship for special achievements

### 3.2.25 Public service

Mode_id	Mode_descr
A25	Public service

**Scope:** This mode refers to the acquisition of citizenship by a person who is in the public service of a country (including military service). A distinction is made between military service and other forms of public service. Requirements can be further specified in the conditions section.

A25_cat	A25_cat_descr	A25_bin	A25_bin_descr
1	Generally applicable provision (applicable to military and public service)	1	Acquisition of citizenship for public service
2	Restriction: only for military service	1	Acquisition of citizenship for public service
3	Other restriction: only for public service	1	Acquisition of citizenship for public service
0	No provision	0	No acquisition of citizenship for public service

### 3.2.26 Investments

Mode_id	Mode_descr
A26	Financial contributions or investments

**Scope:** This mode refers to the acquisition of citizenship by a person who has makes a specific payment or invests money in a country ('citizenship by investment').

The grant of citizenship to a person on the grounds of special achievements in the fields of sports, culture, science or business (A24) is distinguished from the grant of citizenship on the grounds of economic contributions (including purchasing citizenship) or investments (A26). In the former case, citizenship can be granted on the basis of *general* economic merits; in the latter, a *concrete* economic contribution or level of investments is required. Requirements can be further specified in the conditions section.

A26_cat	A26_cat_descr	A26_bin	A26_bin_descr
1	Provision exists (conditions not further specified in database)	1	Acquisition of citizenship for financial assets or investment
0	No provision	0	No acquisition of citizenship for financial assets or investment

### 3.3 Modes of loss of citizenship

Provisions on loss of citizenship commonly distinguish between those who have acquired citizenship at birth, and those who have acquired citizenship after birth, based on residence-based acquisition or another mode. In each case, the modes of loss include a category allowing for this distinction to be made, where relevant, and the specifications will describe the distinctions made.

#### 3.3.1 Renunciation

Mode_id	Mode_descr
L01	Voluntary renunciation

**Scope:** This mode refers to the loss of citizenship by a person who voluntarily renounces the citizenship of his/her country. Provisions are categorised based on whether renunciation can be refused and whether the conditions differ for persons who have acquired citizenship on a certain ground (e.g. that different requirements are in place for citizens by birth and other categories of citizens). If the provision does not apply to citizens by birth (e.g. if only citizens who acquired citizenship by residence-based acquisition can renounce citizenship), the provision coded as '0' in the binary coding scheme, as the scope of the provision is very narrow.

For L01, it will be stated in the specifications whether loss can result in statelessness (that is, whether it is a condition that the person show he/she has or will certainly acquire another citizenship). For all other modes, this will be stated in the specifications in case this information is provided by the country expert.

L01_cat	L01_cat_descr	L01_bin	L01_bin_descr
1	Generally applicable provision (citizenship can be renounced)	1	Loss of citizenship by voluntary renunciation
2	Generally applicable provision (permission required)	1	Loss of citizenship by voluntary renunciation
3	Renunciation procedure depends on how citizenship was acquired	1	Loss of citizenship by voluntary renunciation
4	Renunciation only possible if citizenship is acquired other than by birth	0	Loss of citizenship by voluntary renunciation
0	No provision	0	No voluntary renunciation of citizenship

### 3.3.2 Residence abroad

Mode_id	Mode_descr
L02	Residence abroad

**Scope:** This mode refers to the involuntary loss of citizenship by a person who resides outside the country of which he/she is a citizen. Provisions are categorised based on whether the loss provision is applicable to all categories of citizens or only to citizens who acquired citizenship on a particular ground (e.g. whether at birth or through residence-based acquisition or another form of acquisition after birth). Exceptions for diplomats or persons stationed abroad in public service are not taken into account, as such exceptions are usually very narrow in scope.

L02_cat	L02_cat_desc	L02_bin	L02_bin_descr
1	Generally applicable provision	1	Loss of citizenship for residence abroad
2	Loss only applies to certain categories of citizens	1	Loss of citizenship for residence abroad
0	No provision	0	No loss of citizenship for residence abroad

### 3.3.3 Service in foreign army

Mode_id	Mode_descr
L03	Service in foreign army

**Scope:** This mode refers to the involuntary loss of citizenship by a person who renders military service to a foreign country or armed group. Provisions are categorised based on whether the loss provision is applicable to all categories of citizens or only to citizens who acquired citizenship on a particular ground (e.g. whether at birth or through residence-based acquisition or another form of acquisition after birth).

‘Generally applicable provision’ (category 1) means that rendering military service to a foreign country or group is a sufficient reason for loss without exemption for certain categories of citizens (except for those performing such service with permission or on behalf of their country of citizenship).

L03_cat	L03_cat_desc	L03_bin	L03_bin_descr
1	Generally applicable provision	1	Loss of citizenship for rendering military service abroad
2	Loss only applies to certain categories of citizens	1	Loss of citizenship for rendering military service abroad
0	No provision	0	No loss of citizenship for rendering military service abroad



## 3.3.4 Other service to a foreign country

Mode_id	Mode_descr
L04	Other service to a foreign country

**Scope:** This mode refers to the involuntary loss of citizenship by a person who renders non-military services to a foreign country (except for those performing such service with permission or on behalf of their country of citizenship). Provisions are categorised based on whether the loss provision is applicable to all categories of citizens or only to citizens who acquired citizenship on a particular ground (e.g. whether at birth or through residence-based acquisition or another form of acquisition after birth).

L04_cat	L04_cat_descr	L04_bin	L04_bin_descr
1	Generally applicable provision	1	Loss of citizenship for service to foreign country
2	Loss only applies to certain categories of citizens	1	Loss of citizenship for service to foreign country
0	No provision	0	No loss of citizenship for service to foreign country

## 3.3.5 Acquisition of foreign citizenship

Mode_id	Mode_descr
L05	Acquisition of foreign citizenship

**Scope:** This mode refers to the involuntary loss of citizenship by a person who acquires a foreign citizenship. Provisions are categorised based on whether exceptions are in place and whether the loss provision is applicable to all categories of citizens (e.g. if persons acquiring citizenship in particular countries are exempted from the loss provision) or only to citizens who acquired citizenship on a particular ground (e.g. if citizens who acquired citizenship at birth are exempted from the loss provision). Provisions are also categorised on whether citizenship is automatically lost (lapse) or whether citizenship is lost upon withdrawal. If the provision does generally not apply to citizens by birth (e.g. if only citizens who have acquired citizenship by residence-based acquisition can lose citizenship on this ground), the provision coded as '0' in the binary coding scheme, as the scope of the provision is very narrow. The conditions section will record the reasons for which exceptions are granted or the countries with which dual citizenship is permitted.

L05_cat	L05_cat_descr	L05_bin	L05_bin_descr
1	Generally applicable provision (lapse)	1	Loss of citizenship for acquisition of foreign citizenship
2	Generally applicable provision but with exceptions (lapse)	1	Loss of citizenship for acquisition of foreign citizenship
3	Loss only applies to naturalised citizens/citizens other than by birth (lapse)	0	No loss of citizenship for acquisition of foreign citizenship
4	Generally applicable provision (withdrawal)	1	Loss of citizenship for acquisition of foreign citizenship
5	Generally applicable provision but with exceptions (withdrawal)	1	Loss of citizenship for acquisition of foreign citizenship

6	Loss only applies to naturalised citizens/citizens other than by birth (withdrawal)	0	No loss of citizenship for acquisition of foreign citizenship
0	No provision	0	No loss of citizenship for acquisition of foreign citizenship

### 3.3.6 Non-renunciation of foreign citizenship (acquisition at birth)

Mode_id	Mode_descr
L06	Non-renunciation of foreign citizenship (acquisition at birth)

**Scope:** This mode refers to the involuntary loss of citizenship by a person who acquired citizenship of his/her country automatically at birth and also acquired a foreign citizenship at birth. Countries that do not permit dual citizenship may require formal renunciation of the foreign citizenship, either while a child or on reaching adulthood. The conditions section will record the requirements for proof of renunciation of the other citizenship, where known (e.g. consular confirmation, simple declaration, or allowances made in case renunciation of the other citizenship is not permitted in law or possible in fact).

Loss by a person who acquired citizenship by residence-based acquisition or another mode of acquisition after birth and retains another citizenship in violation of conditions provided in law are coded under mode L10.

L06_cat	L06_cat_desc	L06_bin	L06_bin_descr
1	Generally applicable provision	1	Loss of citizenship for non-renunciation of foreign citizenship (birth)
0	No provision	0	No loss of citizenship for non-renunciation of foreign citizenship (birth)

### 3.3.7 Disloyalty

Mode_id	Mode_descr
L07	Disloyalty

**Scope:** This mode refers to the involuntary loss of citizenship by a person who is considered disloyal to the country of which he/she is a citizen. The mode covers any behaviour or offence that is based on a concept of disloyalty or harm to the interests or security of the state, including offences such as treason. As the provisions covered by this mode are too diverse to capture systematically, the categories are generic and make limited distinctions. Provisions are categorised based on whether the loss provision applies to all categories of citizens or only to citizens who acquired citizenship on a particular ground (e.g. whether at birth or through residence-based acquisition or another form of acquisition after birth). Further distinctions (such as the specific crimes, or whether deprivation can be made by the executive alone, or must follow a court conviction for a relevant offence, or is subject to court or other independent authorisation) will be provided in the specifications, where known.

L07_cat	L07_cat_desc	L07_bin	L07_bin_descr
1	Generally applicable provision	1	Loss of citizenship for disloyalty
2	Loss only applies to certain categories of citizens	1	Loss of citizenship for disloyalty

0	No provision	0	No loss of citizenship for disloyalty
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## 3.3.8 Other offences

Mode_id	Mode_descr
L08	Other offences

**Scope:** This mode refers to the involuntary loss of citizenship by a person who commits other ordinary criminal offences, different from those covered by L07 (i.e. crimes against the state, such as acts of disloyalty, treason, or terrorism). Provisions are categorised based on whether the loss provision is applicable to who acquired citizenship on a particular ground (e.g. whether at birth or through residence-based acquisition or another form of acquisition after birth).

L08_cat	L08_cat_descr	L08_bin	L08_bin_descr
1	Generally applicable provision	1	Loss of citizenship for offence
2	Loss only applies to certain categories of citizens	1	Loss of citizenship for offence
0	No provision	0	No loss of citizenship for offence

## 3.3.9 Fraudulent acquisition

Mode_id	Mode_descr
L09	Fraudulent acquisition

**Scope:** This mode refers to the involuntary loss of citizenship by a person who has acquired citizenship as a result of fraud or misrepresentation (whether attributable to the person him or herself or the parent or legal representative). Provisions are categorised based on whether the loss provision is applicable to all categories of citizens or only to citizens who acquired citizenship on a particular mode (e.g. whether at birth or through residence-based acquisition or another form of acquisition after birth). The specifications will record which modes of acquisition are affected.

L09_cat	L09_cat_descr	L09_bin	L09_bin_descr
1	Generally applicable provision	1	Loss of citizenship for fraudulent acquisition
2	Loss only applies to certain categories of citizens	1	Loss of citizenship for fraudulent acquisition
0	No provision	0	No loss of citizenship for fraudulent acquisition

## 3.3.10 Non-renunciation of foreign citizenship (acquisition otherwise than at birth)

Mode_id	Mode_descr
L10	Non-renunciation foreign citizenship (acquisition otherwise than at birth)

**Scope:** This mode refers to the involuntary loss of citizenship by a person who acquired citizenship of his/her country by residence-based acquisition or another mode of acquisition after birth and who retains a foreign citizenship in violation of conditions provided in law. The specifications will record which modes of acquisition are affected.

Loss of citizenship by a person who acquired two citizenships at birth and retains another citizenship in violation of conditions provided in law are coded under mode L06.

L10_cat	L10_cat_desc	L10_bin	L10_bin_desc
1	Generally applicable provision	1	Loss of citizenship by non-renunciation (otherwise than at birth)
2	Loss only applies to certain categories of citizens	1	Loss of citizenship by non-renunciation (otherwise than at birth)
0	No provision	0	No loss of citizenship by non-renunciation (otherwise than at birth)

### 3.3.11 Loss of citizenship by parent

Mode_id	Mode_desc
L11	Loss of citizenship by parent

**Scope:** This mode refers to the involuntary loss of citizenship by a child one or both of whose parents lose citizenship of a country. Provisions are categorised based on whether loss can be prevented or exemptions can be granted and whether the loss provision is only applicable if a parent loses citizenship on particular grounds.

L11_cat	L11_cat_desc	L11_bin	L11_bin_desc
1	Generally applicable provision	1	Loss of citizenship by extension from parent
2	Generally applicable provision but exceptions apply	1	Loss of citizenship by extension from parent
3	Only applies if citizenship of parent is lost on particular grounds	1	Loss of citizenship by extension from parent
4	Only applies if citizenship of parent is lost on particular grounds and exceptions apply	1	Loss of citizenship by extension from parent
0	No provision	0	No loss of citizenship by parent

### 3.3.12 Loss of citizenship by extension to a spouse

Mode_id	Mode_desc
L12	Loss of citizenship by spouse

**Scope:** This mode refers to the involuntary loss of citizenship by a person whose spouse or registered partner loses citizenship of a country. Provisions are categorised based on gender-related restrictions.

L12_cat	L12_cat_desc	L12_bin	L12_bin_desc
1	Generally applicable provision	1	Loss of citizenship by extension from spouse
2	Only applies to female spouse if citizenship lost by male citizen	1	Loss of citizenship by extension from spouse
0	No provision	0	No loss of citizenship by extension from spouse

## 3.3.13a Annulment of parentage

Mode_id	Mode_descr
L13a	Annulment of parentage

**Scope:** This mode refers to the involuntary loss of citizenship by a child whose descent from a citizen is annulled. Provisions are categorised based on whether an age condition or time limitation is applicable to the loss provision or not.

L13a_cat	L13a_cat_descr	L13a_bin	L13a_bin_descr
1	Generally applicable provision	1	Loss of citizenship for annulment of parentage
2	Provision includes age condition/time restriction	1	Loss of citizenship for annulment of parentage
0	No provision	0	No loss of citizenship for annulment of parentage

## 3.3.13b Adoption or guardianship

Mode_id	Mode_descr
L13b	Adoption

**Scope:** This mode refers to the involuntary loss of citizenship by a person who is formally adopted by a citizen of another country or in a legal guardianship of a citizen of another country. See A10 for further comment on the legal nature of adoption or guardianship.

L13b_cat	L13b_cat_descr	L13b_bin	L13b_bin_descr
1	Generally applicable provision	1	Loss of citizenship by adoption
2	Loss applies only to person adopted by two foreign citizens	1	Loss of citizenship by adoption
0	No provision	0	No loss of citizenship by adoption

## 3.3.14 Establishment of foreign citizenship

Mode_id	Mode_descr
L14	Establishment of foreign citizenship

**Scope:** This mode refers to the involuntary loss of citizenship by a person who acquired citizenship of his/her country as a foundling (A03a), as an otherwise stateless person born in the country (A03b), or as a presumed citizen (A20). Provisions are categorised on their applicability to foundlings, or to those who acquired on the basis that they were otherwise stateless persons, or both.

L14_cat	L14_cat_descr	L14_bin	L14_bin_descr
1	Loss applies to person who has acquired citizenship as foundling	1	Loss of citizenship by establishment of foreign citizenship
2	Loss applies to person who has acquired citizenship as stateless person	1	Loss of citizenship by establishment of foreign citizenship
3	Loss applies to person who has acquired citizenship as foundling or stateless person	1	Loss of citizenship by establishment of foreign citizenship
0	No provision	0	No loss of citizenship by establishment of foreign citizenship

### 3.4 Combined indicators – dual citizenship acceptance

Variable_id	Variable_descr
dualcit_comb	Dual citizenship acceptance (overall)

**Scope:** This variable covers the regulation of dual citizenship acceptance in countries' legislation regulating the acquisition of citizenship after birth (incoming acquisition as coded in mode A06b\_cat) and consequences of the voluntary acquisition of another citizenship by a citizen of the country (outgoing acquisition as coded in mode L05\_cat). It does not cover the acceptance of dual citizenship in acquisitions at birth (iure sanguinis or iure soli).

With regard to dual citizenship acceptance for incoming acquisition, this variable is coded as 1 if there is a mode of residence-based citizenship acquisition ('ordinary naturalisation') and there is no effective renunciation requirement (i.e. no requirement, or a requirement without a corresponding loss of citizenship provision in case the renunciation requirement is not met). With regard to outgoing dual citizenship, only the rules for the majority population are coded; i.e. if loss of citizenship only applies to those citizens who have acquired citizenship other than by birth, this is coded as 1 (dual citizenship acceptance, for the majority population).

Category	Category description	mode (source)	category (source)
0	Dual citizenship neither accepted for incoming acquisition, nor for outgoing acquisition	A06b_cat	2, 3, 99
		L05_cat	1, 2, 4, 5
1	Dual citizenship only accepted for outgoing acquisition	A06b_cat	2, 3, 99
		L05_cat	0, 3, 6
2	Dual citizenship only accepted for incoming acquisition	A06b_cat	0, 1
		L05_cat	1, 2, 4, 5
3	Dual citizenship accepted for incoming acquisition and outgoing acquisition	A06b_cat	0, 1
		L05_cat	0, 3, 6

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RSC/GLOBALCIT 2021/01

