

Breaking the chains

Second Citizenship
for those with
a criminal record

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Foreword

This report is aimed at immigration lawyers looking to facilitate second citizenship or residence for clients carrying heavy past criminal sentences. All the options put forward are strictly legal.

We have listed all the possible second citizenship options in the world for individuals carrying heavy past criminal sentences. All these options use citizenship "by exceptional contribution" clauses that many countries possess in their Nationality laws. The two-dozen countries we have listed do not require the applicant to show a police record or report past crimes. Furthermore, these two-dozen countries only comprise those in the sphere of possibility.

We view the options in regard to legal residence in countries that do not require the applicant to show a police report or to report past crimes. We have researched dozens of countries and their residence programs in order to create this report. Unlike citizenship, residence is a straightforward process.

We have also listed all the passports enabling unlimited stay or one-year residency in certain countries.

About the information in this report :

All information present in this report is taken from legal text and official sources. The research for this report was undertaken from the month of August 2016 until October 2016.

Citizenship

First and foremost, it is important to understand that this report does not state that any of the countries we have compiled will give you citizenship even if you apply under the legal grounds we put forward. We simply explain the legal grounds on which you can apply for citizenship by exception without having previously resided in the country and having a criminal record. We cannot state as a fact that any of them will grant you citizenship.

To be clear, every country in the world asks for a police record or requires the individual to announce his previous criminal sentences during a normal naturalization process. No country will naturalize you in a regular proceeding without wanting to know your criminal history. Some countries are more lenient than others; some might even accept small prison sentences or require a certain amount of time to have gone by since the criminal activity. Basically, there are no traditional legal ways into second citizenship for individuals with heavy past sentences. But there are exceptional ways to get naturalized in a few dozen countries.

We cannot express a cost associated with those proceedings. Citizenship by investment scheme can range from \$30,000 to the millions. If we were to estimate, we would say that a contribution ranging from \$100,000 – \$500,000 should enable citizenship by exceptional contribution in most of our listed countries. In some cases it could be less; in others, more. Nevertheless, it is really a case-by-case scenario, and estimating the amount and the nature of the contribution remains speculative until advances are made by lawyers on the ground.

To understand why many countries would allow a foreigner to be given citizenship even if he previously committed serious crimes, you need to go back to times when those countries were fighting civil wars or for their independence. Many of the exceptional measures we list apply to those who rendered exceptional services to the country or the side they were fighting for. To put this in a simple context, during WWII, resistance movements would fight the occupation, and many of them could end up in jail for various crimes. Some of them were foreigners that helped and supported the cause of the resistance movement. After the end of the occupation, many of those foreigners were celebrated as heroes of the resistance and those laws were put in place for them to obtain citizenship because they provided exceptional service to the nation. Today those definitions have widened and provide for past, present or future contributions. Those dispositions are present in many countries; even France has them, meaning it is technically possible for a foreigner that was sentenced for serious crimes abroad to be naturalized because of their exceptional contribution or special interest to the nation.

In this report, we try to stay in the realm of the possible and even then there is no established route towards any of those second citizenships. The dispositions are in the law, but there are not regulations for them, so they are left open to interpretation: what is an exceptional contribution? What is a special interest? They could tell you one day that a \$250K donation to an orphanage is enough, and another asks for \$10 million in investment in the country. Government

changes and minister changes are all factors that can affect this; you never know what you are going to get. As well, it is important to find the right representation on the ground. Some law firms hold strong ties with the government and have better access to assessing what would be considered an exceptional contribution. It is usually more prudent to pursue more than one option, hoping that at least one pays off. You might have to be willing to go for more than one additional nationality. The list of countries we have gathered are credible options for second citizenship, some more than others. None are high in Quality of Life indexes, but some of them are reasonable places to live. Be aware that although all of them can technically be obtained even if you had a severe criminal conviction in the past, some of them can be lost if you keep breaking the law. Some countries on our list will deprive you of your citizenship if they come to know of present crimes. Of course, they might never find out until they get an extradition request or through diplomatic ties, and perhaps no one back home knows of your second citizenship. The legal process of taking away your citizenship might even take time, but some countries might decide to dump you without using the legal process or have the right to deprive you without contestation. Our most highly rated countries are those that can't deprive you of your citizenship.

Any naturalization that requires approval from numerous individuals becomes harder. Those that require approval from a National Assembly or Senate are not the options one should necessarily go after. Nevertheless, the higher up the approval comes from, the harder it is to get.

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The Ranking



RANK

From Very Good to Bad, it is the ranking based on the likeliness of obtaining citizenship by exceptional contribution and the ability to keep it without being legally deprived of it.



COMMENT

A summary of the status, about the possibility of obtaining citizenship and being deprived.



CRIME

The crime requirement to apply for exceptional naturalization or the regular crime requirement if relevant.

EXCEPTION

Description of the article used as grounds to citizenship by exceptional contribution.

Figure 1 The Second-Citizenship Ranking

| COUNTRY | RANK | COMMENTS | GOVERNMENT BODY | CRIME NORMAL | CRIME EXCEPTION | EXCEPTION | DEPRIVE | OTHERS |
|---------------------|---------|--|---|--|-----------------|---|---|--|
| Albania | V. High | Offer a passport with access to Europe visa-free | Ministry of the Interior | not to be penally prosecuted in his own country or in the Republic of Albania for penal crimes charged with more than 3 years of imprisonment. Exceptions to this rule are made only for those cases when it is proved that he/she has been charged for political reasons. | | Foreigners who are 18 years old, may acquire the Albanian citizenship even if they do not comply with the requirements of this Law,(with the exception of alineas 6) if the Republic of Albania has a scientific, economic, cultural or national interest. | No one can be arbitrary deprived of the Albanian citizenship. | |
| Suriname | V. High | One of our top choice | the Minister in charge of affairs of nationality | If the petitioner belongs to a different country, he may be required to produce evidence that the laws of that country do not form any legal impediment against his naturalization in Suriname | | Naturalization can also be granted for reasons of national interest. In this case, Article 8 shall not apply. | None related to crime | |
| Sao Tome & Principe | V. High | One of top choice | granted by decree of the government, in the opinion of the Ministry of Justice | they shall offer guarantees of civil and moral integration in Santomean society | | "2. The requirements of paragraphs a) to e) may be waived in relation to foreigners who have rendered outstanding services to the country or when higher so state interests so require. 3. At the time of naturalization the nationality may also be granted Santomean to smaller foreign children, if it so requests, can the interested come to require it later until a year after reaching the age." | "What having acquired citizenship under Article 10 practice that attempt acts against the sovereignty of the state." | Acquisition of citizenship can be opposed by opposition within 1 year, but not for naturalization. |
| Malawi | High | Even a small prison sentence thereafter can lead to your citizenship being revoked | the Minister of Internal affairs and Public Security | that he is of good character | | Notwithstanding any other provisions in this Act contained the Minister may, in such special circumstances as he in his discretion thinks fit, confer upon any person citizenship of Malawi, and thereupon that person shall become a citizen of Malawi. | "(c)has, within seven years after becoming naturalized, been sentenced in any country to imprisonment for a term of not less than twelve months" | |
| South Sudan | High | Can be lost if a crime is committed in the next five years | the President of the Republic upon the recommendation of the Minister of Interior | "he is of good morals and was not previously convicted of a crime against honour or honesty." | | Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in this Act, the President of the Republic may, upon the recommendation of the Minister, grant Sudanese nationality by naturalization to any alien. | "before the expiry of five years from the date of his naturalization he was sentenced in any country to imprisonment for a term of not less than one year for an offence involving obscene conduct." | |
| Zambia | High | Can be easily taken back by the president | The President | is of good character; | | "13. (1) The President may as a token of honour cause to be registered as a citizen any person who in his opinion has done signal honour or rendered distinguished service to Zambia. President's power to cause persons to be registered as citizens (2) The President may cause to be registered as a citizen any person not otherwise entitled to or eligible for citizenship of Zambia with respect to whom special circumstances exist which, in the opinion of the President, warrant such registration. | (1) A person to whom the provisions of section thirteen apply may be deprived of his citizenship of Zambia if, at any time, the President decides that his continued citizenship of Zambia is not conducive to the public good. | |

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| COUNTRY | RANK | COMMENTS | GOVERNMENT BODY | CRIME NORMAL | CRIME EXCEPTION | EXCEPTION | DEPRIVE | OTHERS |
|--------------------------|--------|--|---|--|---|--|--|---|
| Central African Republic | Medium | Requires an investigation | Ministry of Interior | None for citizenship, but required for a resident permit. | | An alien who has rendered outstanding services to the Central African Republic or the his naturalization louse Central African Republic exceptional interest. | <p>"The individual who has acquired the Central African quality may, by order, be deprived of nationality Central:</p> <p>1 If convicted for an act constituting a crime or offense against the internal security or Exterior of the state;</p> <p>2 If convicted for an act constituting a crime or offense against the institution;</p> <p>3 If he comes to the benefit of a foreign state for acts incompatible with Central African quality and harmful to the interests of the Central African Republic;</p> <p>4 If he was sentenced in the Central African Republic or abroad for an act by the Central African Crime Act that resulted in a sentence of at least five years imprisonment. Article 53. The forfeiture is incurred only if the charges against the applicant and referred to in Article 52 have products within the period of ten years from the date of acquisition of Central African citizenship. It can only be imposed within two years from the commission said facts. Article 54. Forfeiture can be extended to the spouse and minor children of the person, provided they are of foreign origin It can however be extended to minor children if she is also the spouse."</p> | "Central naturalization is granted by decree after investigation. No naturalization decree can not occur before the completion of a 1-year period subsequent to filing the application. No one can be naturalized if he has in the territory of the Central African Republic's residence at the time of the signing of the decree of naturalization." |
| Algeria | Medium | Could be deprived very easily | The request is addressed to the Minister of Justice | to be of good character and have not been any ignominious sentence | | Can also be naturalized notwithstanding the conditions laid down in Article 10 above, the foreigner whose naturalization is of exceptional interest for Algeria. | <p>"1 - If she is convicted of an act constituting a crime or offense against the fundamental interests of Algeria.</p> <p>2 - If she is condemned, in Algeria or abroad, for an act constituting a crime, a sentence of more than five (5) years imprisonment.</p> <p>3 - If it has done for the benefit of a foreign party, acts incompatible with the quality of Algerian or prejudicial to the interests of the Algerian state. The forfeiture is incurred only if the charges against the applicant occurred during a period of ten (10) years from the date of acquisition of Algerian nationality. It can only be imposed within five (5) years from the date of those facts. "</p> | |
| Armenia | Medium | You will most probably get refused if there is a belief that you are presently of bad character. | by the decree of the President | None, but required to obtain initial residence | The petition to be accepted into the citizenship of the Republic of Armenia can be rejected, if the applicant violates by his/her activities state and social security, public order, protection of the public health and traditions or rights, freedoms, dignity and good reputation of the others. The rejection decision need not be justified | The citizenship of the Republic of Armenia can be granted without the keeping the provisions points 1, 2 and 3 of section 1 as well as section 2 of this article to the persons who have provided exceptional services to the Republic of Armenia | None related to crime | |
| Bangladesh | Medium | Ambiguous in its lack of definition for "government" and "special order" | The Government (ambiguous) | Police certificate for registering as resident | | Provided that the Government may, by general or special order, exempt any person or class of persons from obtaining a certificate of domicile required under this sub-section. Registration granted under the preceding sub-section shall include, besides the person himself, his wife, if any, unless his marriage with her has been dissolved, and any minor child of his dependent whether wholly or partially upon him. | (c) has within five years of being naturalised been sentenced in any country to imprisonment for a term of not less than twelve months. | |

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| COUNTRY | RANK | COMMENTS | GOVERNMENT BODY | CRIME NORMAL | CRIME EXCEPTION | EXCEPTION | DEPRIVE | OTHERS |
|------------|--------|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| Georgia | Medium | Rests on the definition of "has committed international crime against peace or humanity" | The President | a) has committed international crime against peace or humanity; b) has taken part in a crime against the State foreseen in the Georgian legislation | a) has committed international crime against peace or humanity; b) has taken part in a crime against the State foreseen in the Georgian legislation | Special criteria for acceptance into citizenship of Georgia The President of Georgia, by way of exception, has the right to grant nationality to a person not meeting the criteria provided in items "a", "b", "c", "d" of article 26 of the present law if: a) the person has performed outstanding services for Georgia or mankind in scientific or social activities or has a profession or qualifications, which are of interest to Georgia; b) granting of citizenship is in the interest of Georgia. | None related to crime | |
| Montenegro | Medium | Very easy to lose. | the Government on proposal of the competent State Administration Authority, with the opinion of the State Administration Authority competent for the affairs of citizenship. | has not been irrevocably sentenced in Montenegro or a foreign state to a prison term longer than one year and for a criminal offence prosecuted "ex officio" or legal consequences of such sentence are ceased. If criminal proceedings have been initiated for a criminal offence under Paragraph 1 item 5 of this paragraph, the procedure shall be suspended until a legally binding decree has been taken in the criminal proceedings. | | Notwithstanding the conditions under Article 8 of the present Act a person over 18 years of age may exceptionally obtain Montenegrin citizenship through naturalization if this is to the benefit of the state for scientific, economic, cultural, economic, sports national or similar reasons. | <p>*4) is irrevocably sentenced for the criminal offence against humanity and other interests protected by the International Law;</p> <p>5) is irrevocably sentenced for planning, organizing, financing or any other manner of assisting to or committing of terrorist acts or providing of shelter to organizers, perpetrators or participants in terrorist activities.</p> <p>6) is a member of the organization with the activities aiming against security and defense of Montenegro;</p> <p>8) his/her attitude is seriously harmful to the interests of Montenegro.</p> | |
| Namibia | Medium | Citizenship can be deprived by the Minister if you fell under the category of "Prohibited Immigrant" at anytime in the past. | The President | "he or she is of good character; is or was confined in a prison, reformatory or mental institution or other place of detention established by or under any law;" | PROHIBITED IMMIGRANT (immigration law): (f) such person (not having received a free pardon) has been convicted (whether before or after the commencement of this Act) (i) in Namibia, of any offence specified in Schedule I; or (ii) in any other country, of any offence which is substantially similar to any offence specified in that Schedule and, by reason of the circumstances of such offence, is regarded by the Minister to be an undesirable inhabitant of, or visitor to, Namibia; (g) such person, from information received from any government through official or diplomatic channels, is regarded by the Minister to be an undesirable inhabitant of, or visitor to, Namibia; (h) such person, in terms of any other provision of this Act, may be dealt with as a prohibited immigrant or is not in terms of any such provision otherwise entitled to be or to remain in Namibia. | <p>*6. (1) When, in the opinion of the President, any person who is not a Namibian citizen has rendered any distinguished service to Namibia, the President may grant such person honorary citizenship of Namibia.</p> <p>(2) A person to whom honorary citizenship is granted in terms of subsection (1) shall become an honorary citizen of Namibia on such date as the President may determine.</p> <p>(3) The grant of honorary citizenship shall not -</p> <p>(a) render the honorary citizen liable to military service or any other obligation as a citizen of Namibia; or (b) entitle the honorary citizen to be registered as a voter; or</p> <p>(c) entitle the spouse, child or any other family relation of the honorary citizen to become a Namibian citizen.</p> | <p>"(c) has been sentenced in any foreign country to imprisonment for a period of not less than twelve months without an option of a fine; or</p> <p>(d) if in Namibia has been convicted of an offence referred to in the Second Schedule of this Act and sentenced in respect of that conviction to imprisonment of not less than twelve months without the option of a fine; or</p> <p>(e) was, immediately before he or she was registered as a Namibian citizen as such -</p> <p>(i) a prohibited immigrant in terms of any law"</p> | Prohibited Immigrant can be exempted by the Minister of Home Affairs |
| Angola | Low | Might require a significant investment | The People's Assembly and/or the Government | demonstrate that one is morally and civically integrated into Angolan society | conviction for crime punishable by the maximum prison sentence of more than 8 years, in accordance with Angolan law. | 2. The People's Assembly can grant nationality to a foreigner who has rendered valuable services to the Country or demonstrates exceptional qualities, professional, scientific or artistic. 3. The Government can grant nationality to a foreigner who has rendered valuable services to the Country or demonstrates exceptional qualities, professional, scientific or artistic. | a) they are convicted of crime against external state security; b) they do military service in a foreign State. c) they obtained the nationality through misrepresentation or any other fraudulent means, or misleading the authorities concerned. | <p>"The bases to opposition to acquisition or reacquisition of Angolan nationality are as follows:</p> <p>a) complete lack of any effective link with Angolan society;</p> <p>b) conviction for crime punishable by the maximum prison sentence of more than 8 years, in accordance with Angolan law;</p> <p>c) conviction for crime against internal or external Angolan State security;</p> <p>d) holding public office in a foreign State without authorization from the People's Assembly;</p> <p>e) doing military service in a foreign State."</p> |

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| COUNTRY | RANK | COMMENTS | GOVERNMENT BODY | CRIME NORMAL | CRIME EXCEPTION | EXCEPTION | DEPRIVE | OTHERS |
|-------------|------|---|---|---|---|---|--|---|
| Somalia | Low | Requires many approvals | The granting of honorary citizenship shall be made by decree of the President of the Republic on the proposal of the Prime Minister, having heard the Council of Ministers. | he is of good civil and moral conduct | | Honorary Somali citizenship may be granted to any person who has rendered exceptional services to the Somali Republic. The granting of honorary citizenship shall be made by decree of the President of the Republic on the proposal of the Prime Minister, having heard the Council of Ministers. The granting of honorary citizenship shall not be subject to the procedures and conditions established in the preceding articles. The granting of honorary citizenship shall not include the enjoyment of political rights or the obligation to render military service. It shall not extend to the members of the family of the person to whom honorary citizenship has been granted. | where the person concerned has been sentenced to imprisonment for a term not less than five years for a crime against the personality of the Somali State. | |
| Seychelles | Low | One can become citizen by investment of 1M USD with requirements (11 year residence & sentence of less than a year), becoming one without those requirement if possible would probably be very expensive. | The President | has not been sentenced to a term of imprisonment of 1 year or more for an offence punishable under any law of Seychelles. | | Where the President is of opinion that a person has done signal honour or rendered distinguished service to Seychelles, or the person is otherwise meritorious, the President may, notwithstanding anything in section 9A, with the consent of that person, cause the person to be registered as a citizen | "(b) acts against the security of the state including terrorism, espionage, piracy, joining anon-Seychellois armed forces without the prior written permission of the Minister; (c) has been convicted in any country for an offence involving terrorism, piracy, illegal arms dealing, breaching the United Nations embargos, drugs trafficking, trafficking in persons, organised crime, crimes against humanity or belonging to an extremist group; | 9 (A) : The Minister shall, in consultation with the President, constitute a Citizenship Eligibility Committee for the purpose of establishing the eligibility and fitness of applicants for citizenship under this Act |
| Indonesia | Low | Parliament approval is tricky and might require very large investment | by the Government with the approval of Parliament | have never been penalize because of having committed an offence which harms the Republic of Indonesia | | Naturalization may also be granted for the interest of the State or because of services rendered to the State, by the Government with the approval of Parliament. | None related to crime | |
| Timor Leste | Low | Requires Parliament approval and less than an 8-year sentence. | The National Parliament | "To meet moral and civic standards for integration into the East Timorese society" | "Conviction for a criminal offence carrying a prison sentence of more than eight (8) years according to law | Naturalisation by high and relevant services The National Parliament may grant East Timorese citizenship to a person who has rendered high and relevant services to the Nation. | is definitely convicted for a criminal offence against the external security of the East Timorese State | |
| Nicaragua | Low | Naturalization for investor exist already, after 2 years of permanent residency. To bypass this path might require significant investment. | The National Assembly | Police record required | | The National Assembly may grant nationality to foreigners who have distinguished themselves through extraordinary service rendered to Nicaragua. | None related to crime | |
| Paraguay | Low | Requires the Congress | Congress | good conduct, defined in law | | Only the Congress may grant honorary citizenship to foreigners who have rendered outstanding services to the Republic. | No natural Paraguayan shall be deprived of his nationality | |

Legal Text

Africa

ALGERIA

Code de la Nationalité Algérienne Chap. 3

Naturalization

Art. 10. - The foreigner who so request, may acquire Algerian nationality, provided:

- 1 * to have his residence in Algeria for seven (7) years of age on the day of application;
- 2 * to have his residence in Algeria at the time of signing the decree granting naturalization;
- 3 * to be major;
- 4 * to be of good character and have not been any ignominious sentence;
- 5 * to prove sufficient means of subsistence;
- 6 * to be healthy in body and mind;
7. justify its assimilation into the Algerian community.

The request is addressed to the Minister of Justice who can always reject the conditions of Article 26 below.

Exemptions

Art. 11. - Can be naturalized, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 10 above, the foreigner who has rendered outstanding services to Algeria or whose infirmity or illness was contracted in the service or in the interest from Algeria.

Can also be naturalized notwithstanding the conditions laid down in Article 10 above, the foreigner whose naturalization is of exceptional interest for Algeria.

Art. 22. - Any person who acquired Algerian nationality

may be forfeited:

- 1 - If she is convicted of an act constituting a crime or offense against the fundamental interests of Algeria.
- 2 - If she is condemned, in Algeria or abroad, for an act constituting a crime, a sentence of more than five (5) years imprisonment.
- 3 - If it has done for the benefit of a foreign party, acts incompatible with the quality of Algerian or prejudicial to the interests of the Algerian state.

The forfeiture is incurred only if the charges against the applicant occurred during a period of ten (10) years from the date of acquisition of Algerian nationality.

It can only be imposed within five (5) years from the date of those facts.

ANGOLA

Law No. 1/05 of July 1 Nationality Law chap. 3

ARTICLE 13. (Acquisition of nationality by naturalization)

1. It is within the power of the Ministry of Justice to grant Angolan nationality to foreigners who want it and who, at the time of application, satisfy cumulatively the following requirements: a) be of age in accordance with Angolan law as well as with the "State law of origin". b) must have been living continuously in Angola for at least ten years; c) demonstrate that one is morally and civically integrated into Angolan society; d) be in a position to look after themselves and ensure their livelihood.
2. The People's Assembly can grant nationality to a foreigner who has rendered valuable services to the Country or demonstrates exceptional qualities, professional, scientific or artistic.
3. The Government can grant

nationality to a foreigner who has rendered valuable services to the Country or demonstrates exceptional qualities, professional, scientific or artistic.

4. The Angolan nationality by naturalization envisaged in paragraph No.1, shall be granted at the request of the one concerned through procedures based on established regulations.

CHAPTER IV Loss and reacquisition of nationality

ARTICLE 15. (Loss of nationality) 2. Those who have obtained Angolan nationality by naturalization shall lose same if: a) they are convicted of crime against external state security. b) they do military service in a foreign State. c) they obtained the nationality through misrepresentation or any other fraudulent means, or misleading the authorities concerned. d) the acquisition of nationality by marriage performed in a fraudulent, illegal or bad faith way.

CHAPTER V

Opposition to acquisition or reacquisition of nationality

ARTICLE 17. (Basis)

The bases to opposition to acquisition or reacquisition of Angolan nationality are as follows:

- a) complete lack of any effective link with Angolan society.
- b) conviction for crime punishable by the maximum prison sentence of more than 8 years, in accordance with Angolan law.
- c) conviction for crime against internal or external Angolan State security.
- d) holding public office in a foreign State without authorization from the People's Assembly.

e) doing military service in a foreign State.

ARTICLE 18. (Legitimacy)

1. The opposition is carried out by the Prosecuting Counsel by having recourse to the People's Supreme Court, within a period of six months counting from the date of expression of desire to acquire or reacquire the nationality.
2. It shall be obligatory for all the authorities and optional for all citizens to notify the Prosecuting Counsel of the facts referred to in the previous article.

CENTRAL AFRICA

Law No. 1961.212 of 20 April 1961 on code Central African nationality chap. 1 § 3 para.1

Article 26.

Central naturalization is granted by decree after investigation.

No naturalization decree can not occur before the completion of a period of one year subsequent to the filing of the application.

No one can be naturalized if he has in the territory of the Central African Republic's residence at the time of the signing of the decree of naturalization.

(As amended by Ordinance No. 1966-1964 of 30 August 1966 amending the Act 1961/212 of 20 April 1961 on the Code of Nationality)

Article 29.

Can be naturalized without any qualifying period:

- 5 An alien who has rendered outstanding services to the Central African Republic and that his naturalization to the

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Central African Republic exceptional interest.

CHAPTER 2.

The effects of the acquisition of Central African nationality

Article 40.

The individual who acquired Central African nationality shall from the date of the acquisition of all the rights attached to the quality of Central subject of disability under Article 41 of this Code or special laws.

Article 41.

The naturalized foreigner is subject to the following disabilities:

- 1 For a period of three years from the naturalization decree, he can not be an elector when the quality of CAR is necessary for registration in the electoral lists;
- 2 For a period of five years from the naturalization decree, it can be invested functions or elective office for the exercise of which the quality of CAR is required;
- 3 For a period of three years from the naturalization decree, he may be appointed to public office remunerated by the State, or registered with a bar owner named a ministerial office.

Article 42.

The naturalized who visited the Central African Republic exceptional services or that his naturalization to the Central African Republic exceptional interest, can be found in whole or in part disabilities under Article 41 by the naturalization decree.

Article 43.

Central gets right along with her parents, provided that filiation is established by act of civil status or judgment, the minor child whose father or mother in the death of one of them, acquires Central African nationality.

Article 50.

The Central behaves in fact, as the national of a foreign country may automatically if it also has the nationality of that country, be declared by decree losing the Central quality.

He was released, in which case his allegiance to the Central African Republic on the date of the decree.

The measure taken against him can be extended to the spouse and minor children if they themselves have foreign nationality. She may, however, be extended to minor children if she is also the spouse.

CHAPTER 2 From forfeiture of the Central African nationality

Article 52.

The individual who has acquired the Central quality may, by order, be deprived of the Central African nationality:

- 1 If convicted for an act constituting a crime or offense against the internal or external security of the state;
- 2 If convicted for an act constituting a crime or offense against the institutions;
- 3 If he comes to the benefit of a foreign state for acts incompatible with the quality of Central and harmful to the interests of the Central African Republic;
- 4 If he was sentenced in the Central African Republic or abroad for an act held by the Central Crime Act that resulted in a sentence of at least five years' imprisonment.

Article 53.

The forfeiture is incurred only if the charges against the applicant and referred to in Article 52 have occurred within the period of ten years from the date of acquisition of the Central African nationality. It can only be imposed within two years from the commission of such facts.

Article 54.

Forfeiture can be extended to the spouse and children interested in the minors, provided they are of foreign origin. It can however be extended to minor children if she is also the spouse.

CHAPTER 1 The nationality declarations, registration and decrees opposed to the acquisition of Central African nationality.

Article 55.

All decrees concerning nationality are taken in the Council of Ministers.

Any statement to:

- 1 to acquire Central African nationality;
- 2 to decline the acquisition of Central African nationality;
- 3 to repudiate the Central African nationality; as provided by law, is taken before a justice of the jurisdiction in which the declarant resides.

Article 56.

Where the declarant is abroad the declaration is made before the diplomatic and consular agents CAR

Article 57.

Any declaration of nationality, subscribed in accordance with the preceding articles, must be, to be valid, registered at the Ministry of Interior.

Article 58.

If the person does not meet the conditions required by law, the Minister of Interior shall refuse to register the declaration. The refusal shall be notified with reasons to the declarant

Article 59.

When the government opposes, according to Article 24, the acquisition of Central African nationality, he is ruled by Decree report of the Minister of Interior. The declarant, duly warned, has the ability to produce parts and memories. The decree must be made up to six months after the declaration.

Article 60.

If, on the expiry of six months after the date on which the statement was taken out, it has occurred or a decision for refusal of registration nor a decree declaring the opposition of the Government, the Minister of Interior must deliver to the declarant at his request, a copy of his statement with reference to the registration made.

Article 61.

The validity of a registered declaration may be contested by the prosecution and any person interested in the latter case, the prosecution must always be set cause.

MALAWI

MALAWI GOVERNMENT CITIZENSHIP ACT (CHAPTER 15:01) Part IV

19. Conferment of citizenship in special circumstances. Notwithstanding any other provisions in this Act contained the Minister may, in such special circumstances as he in his discretion thinks fit, confer upon any person citizenship of Malawi, and thereupon



Sao Tome & Principe is tropical paradise of the coast of Africa

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that person shall become a citizen of Malawi.

25. Deprivation of citizenship in other cases

(1) Subject to this section, the Minister may by order deprive of his citizenship any citizen of Malawi, other than a citizen of Malawi by birth or descent, if he is satisfied that such citizenship was acquired, wholly or partially, by means of or as a result of fraud, false representation or the concealment of any material fact. (2) Subject to this section, the Minister may by order deprive of his citizenship any citizen of Malawi other than a citizen of Malawi by birth or descent, if he is satisfied that that citizen - (a) has shown himself by act or speech to be disloyal or disaffected towards the Government of Malawi; (b) has, during any war in which Malawi was engaged, unlawfully traded or communicated with any enemy or been engaged in or associated with any business that was to his knowledge carried on in such a manner as to assist an enemy in that war; or (c) has, within seven years after becoming naturalized, been sentenced in any country to imprisonment for a term of not less than twelve months; or (d) has been ordinarily resident outside Malawi for a continuous period of seven years and during that period has not registered annually in the prescribed manner with a Malawi diplomatic or consular office abroad, or has not notified the Minister in writing of his intention to retain his citizenship of Malawi. (3) The Minister shall not deprive a person of citizenship under this section unless he is satisfied that it is not conducive to the public good that that person should continue to be a citizen of Malawi. (4) Before making an order under this section, the Minister shall give the person against whom the order is proposed to be made notice in writing informing him of the ground on which it is proposed to make, and of his right to, an inquiry under this section; and, if that person applies for an inquiry, the Minister shall refer the case to a committee of inquiry consisting of a chairman, being a person possessing judicial experience, appointed by the Minister and of such other members appointed by the Minister as he thinks proper.

NAMIBIA

Namibian Citizenship Act, 1990 part II
HONORARY CITIZENSHIP

6. (1) When, in the opinion of the President, any person who is not a Namibian citizen has rendered any

distinguished service to Namibia, the President may grant such person honorary citizenship of Namibia.

(2) A person to whom honorary citizenship is granted in terms of subsection (1) shall become an honorary citizen of Namibia on such date as the President may determine.

(3) The grant of honorary citizenship shall not -

(a) render the honorary citizen liable to military service or any other obligation as a citizen of Namibia; or (b) entitle the honorary citizen to be registered as a voter; or (c) entitle the spouse, child or any other family relation of the honorary citizen to become a Namibian citizen.

(4) The Minister shall not deprive a person of his or her citizenship by order made in terms of subsection (1) - (a) if, by reason of the order, the person would be rendered stateless; or

(b) unless the Minister is satisfied that it is not conducive to the public interest that the person should continue to be a Namibian citizen.

(5) Before making an order under this section, the Minister may, if he or she deems it necessary, refer the matter to an enquiry as hereinafter provided, and if the order is proposed to be made on any of the grounds specified in subsection (2) or paragraph (a), (b) or (e) (ii) of subsection (3), the Minister shall give the person in respect of whom the order is proposed to be made, notice in writing addressed to such person's last known place of residence, informing such person of the grounds on which the order is proposed to be made and giving such person an opportunity of requesting that the matter be referred to an enquiry, and if the person concerned so requests within a period of 30 days of the date of the notice, the Minister shall refer the matter to an enquiry within 21 days from the date of such request as hereinafter provided.

(6) Any person in respect of whom an order is proposed to be made shall, if he or she is in Namibia, be entitled to appear personally or by any legal representative on his or her behalf, or, if he or she is outside Namibia by any legal representative on his or her behalf, at any enquiry, held under subsection (5).

(7) An enquiry under subsection (5) shall be held by a person, appointed for that purpose by the President (hereinafter referred to as the Commissioner), who is or has been a judge of the Supreme Court or the High Court.

SAO TOME & PRINCIPE

Law 6/90 Law of Nationality chap. 3

Article 10

2. The requirements of paragraphs a) to e) may be waived in relation to foreigners who have rendered outstanding services to the country or when higher so state interests so require

Lose Santomean nationality:

d) What having acquired citizenship under Article 10 practice attempted acts against the sovereignty of the state.

SEYCHELLES

Laws of Seychelles Chapter 30 Citizenship Act part II
Citizenship for distinguished service or under special circumstances

5. (1) Where the President is of opinion that a person has done signal honour or rendered distinguished service to Seychelles, or the person is otherwise meritorious, the President may, notwithstanding anything in section 9A, with the consent of that person, cause the person to be registered as a citizen.

Subsection (1) amended by Act 11 of 2013 with effect from 2 December 2013

(2) The President may cause to be registered as a citizen any person, not otherwise entitled to or eligible for citizenship, with respect of whom special circumstances exist which, in the opinion of the President, warrant such registration.

(3) For the purposes of subsection (2) the special circumstances are -

(i) (a) the person possesses an extraordinary ability in science, arts, education, economics, business, law or sports;

(b) the person holds a university degree at doctorate, master or bachelor level in an area which is likely to contribute significantly to the development of Seychelles;

(c) the person has made significant contribution to the development of Seychelles; or
(d) the person is married to a Seychellois and has one or more children or is unable to have children where the marriage no longer subsists or the spouse is deceased; and

(ii) the person referred to in (i) (a) to (d) fulfils the following conditions -

(a) has been a legal resident for an aggregate period of 15 years or more or permanent resident for a period of 10 years immediately before making an application, and has been physically present in Seychelles for an aggregate period of at least 13 years;

(b) has not been absent from Seychelles for a continuous period exceeding 1 year without the prior written permission of the Minister;

(c) obtains at least 80 per cent of marks in 1 of the 3 national languages in a citizenship qualifying examination conducted in the prescribed manner; and

(d) has not been sentenced to a term of imprisonment of 1 year or more for an offence punishable under any law of Seychelles.

Deprivation of citizenship under certain circumstances

11A. (1) Without prejudice to section 11, the Minister in consultation with the President, may by an order deprive a person of his or her citizenship obtained by naturalisation or registration under section 5, 5A, 5B or 5C, if the Minister is satisfied that the person-

(a) has committed an act of treason against the state;

(b) acts against the security of the state including terrorism, espionage, piracy, joining anon-Seychellois armed forces without the prior written permission of the Minister;

(c) has been convicted in any country for an offence involving terrorism, piracy, illegal arms dealing, breaching the United Nations embargos, drugs trafficking, trafficking in persons, organised crime, crimes against humanity or belonging to an extremist group;

(d) has acted in a way that instigates racial or religious disharmony or dissent or hatred contrary to the spirit of the Constitution of the Republic of Seychelles; or

(e) has acted disloyally or with disaffection to Seychelles.

(2) Prior to making an order under this Act, the Minister shall give the person against whom the order is proposed to be made a notice in writing informing the

person the ground on which it is proposed to be made and of the right of the person to have the case referred for inquiry under subsection (3).

(3) If a person notified under subsection (2) applies for an inquiry within such time and in such manner as may be prescribed, the Minister shall refer the case for inquiry and report to a Commissioner appointed by the Minister for the purpose.

(4) The powers, rights and privileges of a commissioner appointed under subsection (3) shall be the same as those conferred on a commissioner by the Commissions of Inquiry Act and the provisions of that Act shall, mutatis mutandis, apply in relation to an inquiry under this section and to a person summoned to give evidence or giving evidence at the inquiry.

(5) A person shall not be qualified for appointment as a commissioner under subsection (3) unless the person is or has been a Judge of the Court of Appeal, or the Supreme Court.

(6) A person shall not be deprived of the citizenship of Seychelles under this section, if the deprivation of the citizenship would render the person stateless.

(7) A person who has been deprived of the citizenship of Seychelles under this section shall not be eligible to apply again for citizenship of Seychelles under the special circumstances.

(8) A person who has been deprived of the citizenship of Seychelles under this section may, within a period or 30 days from the date of receipt of the order, appeal to the Supreme Court.

SOMALIA

Law No. 28 of 22 December 1962 Somali Citizenship
Article 9. Granting of Honorary Citizenship

1. Honorary Somali citizenship may be granted to any person who has rendered exceptional services to the Somali Republic. The granting of honorary citizenship shall be made by decree of the President of the Republic on the proposal of the Prime Minister, having heard the Council of Ministers. The granting of honorary citizenship shall not be subject to the procedures and conditions established in the preceding articles.

2. The granting of honorary citizenship shall not include the enjoyment of political rights or the obligation

to render military service. It shall not extend to the members of the family of the person to whom honorary citizenship has been granted.

Article 11. Deprivation of Citizenship acquired by Grant by Reason of Unworthiness

1. Any person who has acquired Somali citizenship by grant may be deprived of his Somali citizenship by reason of unworthiness:

a) where the decree granting citizenship has been obtained with fraud, false representation or the concealment of any material fact;

b) where the person concerned has been sentenced to imprisonment for a term not less than five years for a crime against the personality of the Somali State.

2. The decree depriving a person of his Somali citizenship shall be issued in the same manner prescribed for the decree granting citizenship.

3. Deprivation of citizenship acquired by grant shall not extend to the wife and minor children of the person concerned.

SOUTH SUDAN

The Sudanese Nationality Act 1994 and Sudanese Nationality Act (Amendment) 2011 chap. 3

Power of the President of the Republic to grant

Sudanese nationality by naturalization

Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in this Act, the President of the Republic may, upon the recommendation of the Minister, grant Sudanese nationality by naturalization to any alien.

Withdrawal of nationality

11.(1) The President of the Republic may decide to withdraw Sudanese nationality from any Sudanese national by naturalization if it is proved that he7:

(a) acquired Sudanese nationality by naturalization by way of fraud or provision of a false statement or concealment of any material fact

(b) during any war that Sudan is or was participating in he traded with the enemy or contacted the same or traded with any person belonging to the enemy country or contacted the same or he is a party to any transaction and he knows that such transaction was meant to assist the enemy in war or has a connection with such a transaction.

(c) was convicted in Sudan of an offence of espionage in the interest of any foreign country;

(d) expressed through acts or words outside of Sudan his disloyalty to or hatred of Sudan;

(e) was convicted in Sudan of an offence involving his disloyalty to or hatred of Sudan;

(f) before the expiry of five years from the date of his naturalization he was sentenced in any country to imprisonment for a term of not less than one year for an offence involving obscene conduct;

(2) The President of the Republic may before issuing a decision under sub-section (1) inform the person in writing of the reason for the decision, and inform him that he may refer the matter to an inquiry committee.

(3) If the person submits a request pursuant to sub-section (2) before the expiry of six months from the date of notification, the President of the Republic may refer the matter to an inquiry committee.

ZAMBIA

Chapter 124 The Citizenship of Zambia Act part 4

13. (1) The President may as a token of honour cause to be registered as a citizen any person who in his opinion has done signal honour or rendered distinguished service to Zambia. President's power to cause persons to be registered as citizens

(2) The President may cause to be registered as a citizen any person not otherwise entitled to or eligible for citizenship of Zambia with respect to whom special circumstances exist which, in the opinion of the President, warrant such registration.

Deprivation of citizenship

22. (1) A person to whom the provisions of section thirteen apply may be deprived of his citizenship of Zambia if, at any time, the President decides that his continued citizenship of Zambia is not conducive to the public good.

(2) Any decision of the President depriving any citizen of his citizenship of Zambia under subsection (1) shall be final and shall not be subject to appeal or review in any court.

(3) The Board may, subject to the provisions of this section, by order, deprive any citizen (other than a citizen to whom the provisions Article 4 or 5 of the Constitution

apply) of his citizenship of Zambia if the Board is satisfied (a) that the citizen has shown himself by act or speech to be disloyal or disaffected towards Zambia;

(b) that the citizen has, during any war in which Zambia was engaged, unlawfully traded or communicated with the enemy or been engaged in or associated with any business that was to his knowledge carried on in such manner as to assist an enemy in that war;

(c) that the citizen has been absent from Zambia for a continuous period of seven years without registering with a Zambia consulate in such manner as may be prescribed, or declaring by notice in writing to the Board his intention to retain his citizenship of Zambia;

(d) that the registration as a citizen was obtained by means of fraud, false representation, the concealment of any material fact or through some other corrupt practice; or

(e) that the citizen has, to the satisfaction of the Board, been guilty of currency smuggling or of harbouring criminals or prohibited immigrants.

(4) For the purposes of paragraph (c) of subsection (3), no period-

(a) spent in the discharge of his duties outside Zambia by a person in the service of the Government; or (b) during which a person was absent from Zambia by reason of his service with an international organisation of which the Government was, at the time of such service, a member; shall be taken into account for the purpose of determining the length of a person's absence from Zambia.

(5) The Board shall not deprive a person of his citizenship under this section unless the Board is satisfied that it is not conducive to the public good that such person should continue to be a citizen.

(6) Before making an order under this section, the Board shall give the person against whom the order is proposed to be made notice in writing informing him of the ground on which it is proposed to be made and of his right to have his case referred for inquiry as provided in subsection (7).

(7) If a person notified in pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (6) applies for an inquiry within such time and in such manner as may be prescribed, the Board shall refer the case for inquiry and report to a commissioner appointed by the Board for the purpose.

Breaking the chains

Second Citizenship for those with a criminal record

Asia

ARMENIA

Law of the Republic of Armenia on the Citizenship of the Republic of Armenia chap. 1

Article 1: the citizenship of the Republic of Armenia
A citizen of the Republic of Armenia cannot be deprived of the citizenship of the Republic of Armenia or of the right to change it (amended as per the amendments of 08.12.2011)

Article 5: The interdiction of extraditing the citizen of the Republic of Armenia to another State It is forbidden to extradite the citizen of the Republic of Armenia to another State, except for the cases envisaged by the international agreements ratified by the Republic of Armenia. (amended as per the amendments of 08.12.2011)

Article 13: Acceptance into the citizenship of the Republic of Armenia

1. Any person 18 years of age, capable of working (with the exception of the case where a person who has been declared incapacitated receives the citizenship of the Republic of Armenia under Article 3 hereof), residing (staying) in another state or residing (staying) legally in the Republic of Armenia (amended as per the amendments of 08.12.2011) that holds no citizenship of the Republic of Armenia can apply to be accepted into the citizenship of the Republic of Armenia, if (amended as per the amendments of 07.05.15) 1) he/she has

resided on the territory of the Republic of Armenia in a manner prescribed by Law for the last 3 years.

2) is proficient in the Armenian language
3) is familiar with the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia.

2. A person not holding Armenian citizenship can be granted Armenian citizenship without fulfilling the requirements of points 1) and 2) of section 1 of this article if

1) is married to a citizen of the Republic of Armenia or has a child who is an Armenian citizen.

2) has parents or at least one parent that had held citizenship of the Republic of Armenia in the past or had been born on the territory of the Republic of Armenia and had applied for the citizenship of the Republic of Armenia within 3 years from becoming 18 years of age;

3) (this point is deleted as per the amendments of 08.12.2011)

4) has given up Armenian citizenship after January 1st 1995 based on application.

5) has been recognized as a refugee in the Republic of Armenia or is a stateless person who resides in the Republic of Armenia (lastly amended as per the amendments of 07.05.15)

4. The citizenship of the Republic of Armenia can be granted without the keeping the provisions points 1, 2 and 3 of section 1 as well as section 2 of this article to the persons who have provided exceptional services to the Republic of Armenia

5. The person requesting Armenian citizenship shall present the application in person through a guardian in case of a person deemed incapacitated to the relevant body designated by the Government of the republic of Armenia. (lastly amended as per the amendments of 07.05.15) 5

6. The citizenship of the Republic of Armenia is accepted by the decree of the President of the Republic of Armenia of the granting of the citizenship.

7. The petition to be accepted into the citizenship of the Republic of Armenia can be rejected, if the applicant violates by his/her activities state and social security, public order, protection of the public health and traditions or rights, freedoms, dignity and good reputation of the others. The rejection decision need not be justified.

8. The person accepting the citizenship of the Republic of Armenia administers the following oath: " I, (name, surname) becoming the citizen of the Republic of Armenia, swear to be loyal to the Republic of Armenia, to comply with the Constitution and the legislation of the Republic of Armenia, to defend the independence and the territorial integrity of the Republic of Armenia. I am obliged to respect the State language, the national culture and the traditions of the Republic of Armenia."

9. The person accepting the citizenship of the Republic of Armenia is to sign the text of the oath.

BANGLADESH

The Citizenship Act, 1951 Citizenship by migration

6. (1) The Government may, upon his obtaining a certificate of domicile under this Act, register as a citizen of Bangladesh by migration any person who after the commencement of this Act and before the first day of January, 1952, has migrated to the territories now included in Bangladesh from any territory in the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent outside those territories, with the intention of residing permanently in those territories: Provided that the Government may, by general or special order, exempt any person or class of persons from obtaining a certificate of domicile required under this sub-section.

16. (1) A citizen of Bangladesh shall cease to be a citizen of Bangladesh if he is deprived of that citizenship by an order under the next following sub-sections.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this section the Government may by order deprive any such citizen of his citizenship if it is satisfied that he obtained his certificate of domicile or certificate of naturalisation under the Naturalisation Act, 1926 by means of fraud, false representation or the concealment of any material fact, or if his certificate of naturalisation is revoked.

(3) Subject to the provisions of this section the Government may by order deprive any person who is a citizen of Bangladesh by naturalisation of his citizenship of Bangladesh if it is satisfied that that citizen-
(a) has shown himself by any act or speech to be disloyal

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or disaffected to the Constitution of Bangladesh ; or
(b) has, during a war in which Bangladesh is or has been engaged, unlawfully traded or communicated with the enemy or engaged in or associated with any business that was to his knowledge carried on in such a manner as to assist the enemy in that war ; or
(c) has within five years of being naturalised been sentenced in any country to imprisonment for a term of not less than twelve months.

(5) The Government shall not make an order depriving a person of citizenship under this section unless it is satisfied that it is in the public interest that that person should not continue to be a citizen of Bangladesh.

GEORGIA

Law of The Republic Of Georgia On Citizenship Of Georgia chap. 1

Article 1. Citizenship of Georgia

1. Single citizenship is established in the Republic of Georgia.
2. A citizen of Georgia may not simultaneously be a citizen of another state country except particular cases foreseen by the Constitution of Georgia. The President of Georgia may grant citizenship of Georgia to a foreign citizen for having special merits to Georgia or if the granting of Georgian citizenship is in the State interests of Georgia

Article 2. The right to citizenship in Georgia, each person, according to the order established by the present law, has a right to citizenship of Georgia. No one may be restricted in the right to change his/her citizenship, except the circumstances envisaged by the present law. No one may be deprived of the citizenship of Georgia.

Article 9. Inadmissibility of extradition of a citizen of Georgia to another state A citizen of Georgia may not be extradited to another state

Article 9 1 . Honorary citizenship of Georgia Honorary citizenship of Georgia can be granted to a foreign citizen or a stateless person, with their agreement, for their particular contribution to Georgia or mankind in scientific or social activity or due to their specific profession or qualifications that are interesting for Georgia or when the granting of citizenship to such a

person is in the interests of the State.

Article 26. The criterion for acceptance into citizenship of Georgia Georgian citizenship may be granted to a foreign citizen or a stateless person of full legal age according to the present law if he/she meets the following terms:
a) resides permanently on the territory of Georgia for the past ten years; b) knows the State language within the limits established by law; c) knows the history of Georgia within the limits established by law; d) has a job or any real estate on the territory of Georgia.

Article 261 . Citizenship shall not be granted to a person who: a) has committed international crime against peace or humanity; b) has taken part in a crime against the State foreseen in the Georgian legislation.

Article 27. Special criteria for acceptance into citizenship of Georgia The President of Georgia, by way of exception, has the right to grant nationality to a person not meeting the criteria provided in items "a", "b", "c", "d" of article 26 of the present law if: a) he person has performed outstanding services for Georgia or mankind in scientific or social activities or has a profession or qualifications, which are of interest to Georgia; b) granting of citizenship is in the interest of Georgia.

Article 28. Acceptance into citizenship of Georgia of a person married to a citizen of Georgia A person who enters into marriage with a citizen of Georgia and resides on the territory of Georgia over the past 3 years may be accepted into citizenship of Georgia in accordance with items "b" and "c" of article 26 and article 261 of the present law.

Article 32. Loss of citizenship of Georgia In accordance with the present law, a person shall lose citizenship of Georgia if he/she:
a) enters into military service, police, bodies of justice, government or state power of a foreign state, without permission of competent bodies of the Republic of Georgia;
b) permanently resides on the territory of another state and has not registered in the consulate within two years, without due excuse;
c) has acquired citizenship of Georgia by providing false documents;
d) accepts citizenship of another state.

INDONESIA

The Law on the Citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia

Article 5.

(1) The citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia because of naturalization is acquired with the validity of the decree of the Minister of Justice who grants this naturalization.

(2) In order to present a petition for naturalization, the petitioner shall:

- a. have reached the age of 21;
- b. be born within the territory of the Republic of Indonesia or at the time of presenting the petition be domiciled in said region for at least the last 5 consecutive years or in total 10 inconsecutive years;
- c. -if the person is a married man – obtain the approval of his wife (wives);
- d. master the Indonesian language properly and have appropriate knowledge of the history of Indonesia and have never been penalize because of having committed an offence which harms the Republic of Indonesia;
- e. be in a spiritual and physical healthy condition;
- f. pay to the State's Treasury an amount between Rp.500,- to Rp.10.000,- of which the amount is fixed by the Tax office at the residence of the petitioner, based on the evident petitioner's monthly earnings, with the stipulation that it may not exceed the evident earnings for one month;
- g. have a fixed income;
- h. have no nationality, or have lost his nationality if the petitioner acquires the citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia or states at the time to have released another nationality according to the legal provisions of the country of origin or according to the legal provisions of the Agreement on the settlement of the bi-nationality between the Republic of Indonesia and the country concerned.

A woman may not apply for naturalization during matrimony.

(3) Petitions for naturalization shall be forwarded in writing and provide with a stamp to the Minister of Justice through the Pengadilan Negeri as the residence of the petitioner;

The petition shall be written in the Indonesian language and together with this petition shall be forwarded evidence on matters mentioned in para 2 except for what is stated under letter d.

The Pengadilan Negeri or Representation of the Republic of Indonesia investigates the evidence as to its correctness and examines the petitioners as to their capability of mastering the Indonesian language and their knowledge of the history of Indonesia.

- (4) The Minister of Justice fulfils or rejects application for citizenship with the approval of the Cabinet Council.
- (5) The decree of the Minister of Justice which grants naturalization is valid as of the date that the petitioner takes an oath or swear allegiance before the Pengadilan Negeri or Representation of the Republic of Indonesia at the residence of the petitioner and is valid retroactively the date of said decree of the Minister of Justice. The oath or allegiance swearing is as follows:
"I swear (promise): "that I release entirely all loyalty "to foreign authority; "that I recognize and accept the highest authority "of and shall be loyal to "the Republic of Indonesia; "that I shall uphold the Constitution and other laws of "the Republic of Indonesia and "shall defend them faithfully; "that I bear this duty out of my own free will "and shall not diminish whatsoever".
- (6) After the petitioner has taken an oath or sworn allegiance as mentioned above, the Minister of Justice publishes such naturalization by inserting his decree in the State's Paper.
- (7) If the oath is not taken or allegiance not sworn within three months after the date of the decree of the Minister of Justice, said decree will automatically become null and void.
- (8) The amount of money mentioned in para 2 is refunded, if the naturalization is not fulfilled.
- (9) If the petition for naturalization is rejected, the petitioner may send in a repeat petition.

Article 6.

Naturalization may also be granted for the interest of the State or because of services rendered to the State, by the Government with the approval of Parliament. In this case from the provisions of article 5 only those in para 1, para 5, para 6 and para 7 are applicable.

Article 17.

The citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia is lost because of:

- a. acquiring another nationality out of one's own free will, with the understanding that if the person concerned is,

Breaking the chains

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at the time that said other nationality is acquired, in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia, the citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia is only considered lost if the Minister of Justice declares it lost with the approval of the Cabinet Council on its own initiative or on the request of the person concerned;

- b. not having rejected or having released another nationality whilst the person concerned has had the opportunity as to that effect;
- c. being recognized by an alien as his/her child if the person concerned has not reached the age of 18 and is not married yet and does not become stateless with the loss of the citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia;
- d. being legally adopted by an alien as his/her child if the child concerned has not reached the age of 5 yet and it does not become stateless at the loss of the citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia;
- e. being declared as lost by the Minister of Justice with the approval of the Cabinet Council on the request of the person concerned if the person has reached the age of 21, is domiciled abroad and does not become stateless

at the declaration of the citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia as being lost;

- f. entering a foreign military service without prior permission from the Minister of Justice;
- g. without prior permission from the Minister of Justice, entering a foreign state's service or the services of an organization of nations not entered by the Republic of Indonesia as member, if the position held in the state's service may, according to the regulations of the Republic of Indonesia, only be held by a citizen or the position in said nation organization service requires on oath or official promise;
- h. taking the oath or making the promise of loyalty to a foreign country or a part thereof;
- i. without being obliged, participating in a vote for one and another of constitutional nature for a foreign country;
- j. having a passport or certificate which has the character of a passport from a foreign country in one's name which is still valid;
- k. other than for state's service, domiciling abroad during 5 consecutive years by not declaring one's wish

as to continue being a citizen before the period has lapsed and thereafter every two years; such a wish shall be declared to the Representation of the Republic of Indonesia at one's residence.

For citizens of the Republic of Indonesia who have not reached the age of 18 yet, except if they are married, the five and two years' period mentioned above is applicable as of the date that he reaches the age of 18.

TIMOR

Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste National Parliament Law No. 9 /2002 Law On Citizenship

Chapter III Naturalisation by high and relevant services
Section 13

Naturalisation by high and relevant services The National Parliament may grant East Timorese citizenship to a person who has rendered high and relevant services to the Nation.

Chapter IV Loss and reacquisition of citizenship Section

14. Loss of citizenship

2. A person shall also lose his or her East Timorese citizenship by naturalisation if this person: a) serves in the army of a foreign State, unless the service is specifically authorised by an agreement entered into with the State concerned; b) without permission from the Government, exercises functions of sovereignty in favour of a foreign State; c) is definitely convicted for a criminal offence against the external security of the East Timorese State; d) acquires citizenship through forged documents, using fraudulent means or otherwise deceiving competent authorities.

Chapter V
Opposition to citizenship acquisition or reacquisition

Section 16
Grounds

The following shall be grounds for opposition to acquisition or reacquisition of East Timorese citizenship:

- a) Evident lack of any effective bond with the East Timorese society;
- b) Conviction for a criminal offence carrying a prison sentence of more than eight (8) years according to law;
- c) Conviction for a criminal offence against internal or external security of the State of Timor-Leste;
- d) The exercise of functions of sovereignty in favour of a foreign State without permission from the Government;
- e) Provision of military service in favour of a foreign State outside of specifically authorised cases;

Section 17
Legitimacy

1. Opposition is exercised by the Public Prosecution Service, the decision of which may be appealed against with the Supreme Court of Justice within six months from the statement of will upon which acquisition or reacquisition of citizenship depends.
2. It shall be mandatory for all authorities and optional for citizens to report to the Public Prosecution Service facts referred to under item 1 of this section.
3. Until the Supreme Court of Justice is established, East Timorese judges assigned to the Court of Appeal shall decide upon appeals lodged under the terms of item 1 of this section.

Bali, Indonesia

might be one's favorite choice of destination, but it might not be cheaply obtained.



Americas

NICARAGUA

NATIONALITY LAW Law No. 149 chap. II

Article 5. The National Assembly may declare nationals to foreigners who have distinguished for extraordinary service of Nicaragua, who enjoy the same rights as nationals, no limitations other than those established in the Artos merits. 134, 147, 152, 161 and 171 of the Constitution. (the articles in the Constitution are about the legal way to elect President, Minister, Judge etc..) Nicaragua's Constitution of 1987 with Amendments through 2005 Title III

Article 18

The National Assembly may grant nationality to foreigners who have distinguished themselves through extraordinary service rendered to Nicaragua.

Article 20

No national may be deprived of his/her citizenship.

The status of Nicaraguan citizen is not lost by acquisition of another nationality.

GENERAL AND IMMIGRATION LAW IMMIGRATION

LAW No. 761, Approved March 31, 2011

CHAPTER II ACQUISITION OF NATIONALITY

NICARAGÜENSE

Art. 52 National Declaration by the National Assembly.

The National Assembly may declare nationals to foreigners who have distinguished themselves for outstanding achievements in the service of Nicaragua.

Art. 55 Nationality Resident foreign investors.

Foreigners have been established in Nicaragua an industry or engaged in an activity that contributes to economic, scientific, cultural and social development of the country, they may acquire Nicaraguan nationality when prove two years of permanent residence, from obtaining the certificate, and meet the other requirements of law.

Art. 59 Endorsement of the Minister or the Minister of the Interior. The resolutions granting Nicaraguan nationality shall be signed by the person in charge of the Directorate General and endorsed by the Minister or the Minister of the Interior. The resolutions granting Nicaraguan nationality be recorded in the Book of Nationalities and issued certificate of the resolution, which also contain verbatim resolution, Volume or Book of Nationalities number and page number in which is recorded. will add

CHAPTER IV

LOSS OF NATIONALITY FOREIGN NICARAGÜENSE

NATIONALIZED

. Art . 64 Loss of Nationality Acquired by Nationalization Nicaraguan nationality acquired by nationalization be lost in the following cases:

- 1) Acquisition of another nationality;
- 2) Express waiver of Nicaraguan nationality;
- 3) indiscriminate use of their national origin and of nationality acquired to exit and enter the national territory;
- 4) When the application for naturalization has been filed with fraudulent documents or the content is contrary to truth;
- 5) if they refuse to attend in defense of the homeland in case of aggression foreign; and

6) When he is sentenced for acts of treason by virtue of final judgment. The loss of Nicaraguan nationality acquired referred to in paragraphs 1), 2), 3) and 4) above, the decree by the Minister or Minister of the Interior. The loss of Nicaraguan nationality acquired on the grounds referred to in paragraphs 5) and 6) of this Article shall process the Interior Ministry initiative of the Attorney General of the Republic. Hearing shall be granted for the affected third day, and if it so requests will open a non - renewable eight test days, dictating the corresponding resolution within twenty - four hours without recourse; there is no decision of the competent authority within the term established will operate the administrative silence for the affected.

PARAGUAY

Constitution of the Republic of Paraguay, 1967

CHAPTER III § 2

Article 35. Only the Congress may grant honorary citizenship to foreigners who have rendered outstanding services to the Republic.

Article 147.- OF NON denationalization

NATURAL

No natural Paraguayan shall be deprived of his nationality, but may voluntarily give it up.

SURINAME

Law on Nationality and Residence, State Ordinance of 24 November 1975

Article 8

1. The Surinamese nationality is acquired by

naturalization when a law by which the nationality is granted comes into force.

2. For each naturalization an amount of at least fifty guilders and not exceeding two hundred and fifty guilders must be paid to the treasury, depending on the income during the last expired calendar year preceding the submission, which is taken into consideration for the levy of income tax, and in such a manner that with an income of one thousand five hundred guilders or less, an amount of fifty guilders shall be owing, whilst for each one thousand guilders exceeding the income of one thousand five hundred guilders, the amount owing will be increased by fifty guilders, up to the aforementioned maximum of two hundred and fifty guilders.

3. No charges are owing for naturalization of the wife who is naturalized together with her husband.

4. In order to submit a request for naturalization, the petitioner:

- a. must be of legal age in the sense of this law;
- b. must have lost his Surinamese nationality or had his residence or main place of abode in Suriname in the last Five years, or must have been born in Suriname of parents without or of unknown nationality;
- c. must have paid the amount owing for naturalization to the Collector of Direct Taxes, who may demand the submission of evidence from which the amount of taxable income is apparent.

5. If the petitioner belongs to a different country, he may be required to produce evidence that the laws of that country do not form any legal impediment against his naturalization in Suriname.

6. With respect to persons who have lost the Surinamese nationality, as well as for the married

Breaking the chains

Second Citizenship
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woman who is not naturalized together with her husband, the charge shall be set at a fixed amount of fifty guilders.

7. If the naturalization is not granted, half of the sum paid will be returned to the petitioner.

Article 9

1. Naturalization can also be granted for reasons of national interest. In this case, Article 8 shall not apply.

2. The law by which this is granted shall provide in each particular case for the consequences of such naturalization.

Article 11

The Surinamese nationality is lost:

1. For persons for whom this is laid down in the Agreement between Suriname and the Netherlands concerning the assignment of nationality in the cases and on the conditions provided therein.

2. Through naturalization in another country or, insofar as this concerns a minor, through participation in another nationality through naturalization in another country, either by the father or by the mother according to the distinctions made in Article sub a and c, or Article 7. The same applies to the legitimate, legitimized, acknowledged, natural or adopted minor child if the mother is naturalized in another country after the death of the child's father.

3. Through cancellation, which is pronounced by the President at the request of the person of legal age who, besides the status of a Surinamese national also has another nationality and has his residence or main place of abode outside Suriname.

4. Through acquisition of another nationality by the will of the acquirer; the Surinamese woman shall not lose her Surinamese nationality on the basis of this provision if she does not make use of the right to reject another nationality which she has acquired by right through marriage.

5. By serving in foreign military or government service without permission of the President.



Suriname

Latin America has been an overused route to questionable second citizenship. Other than Suriname, I wouldn't suggest any American countries anymore.

Breaking the chains

Second Citizenship for those with a criminal record

Europe

ALBANIA

Law on Albanian Citizenship chap. 1

Article 4

No one can be arbitrary deprived of the Albanian citizenship.

Article 9

B. By naturalization

A foreigner who has filed an application for acquiring the Albanian citizenship through naturalization, acquires it subject to the following conditions:

- 1 be at least 18 years old.
2. have lawfully resided in the territory of the Republic of Albania, for at least 5 years.
3. have accommodation and sufficient financial means.
4. not to be penally prosecuted in his own country or in the Republic of Albania for penal crimes charged with more than 3 years of imprisonment. Exceptions to this rule are made only for those cases when it is proved that he/she has been charged for political reasons.
5. To have at least basic knowledge of the Albanian language.
6. His granting of Albanian citizenship does not hinder the security and defense of the Republic of Albania.
7. Foreigners who are 18 years old, may acquire the Albanian citizenship even if they do not comply with the requirements of this Law,(with the exception of aline

6) if the Republic of Albania has a scientific, economic, cultural or national interest. If the person is stateless, the conditions of aline 1, 3, 4 and 5 of this Article could be disregarded.

MONTENEGRO

Montenegrin Citizenship Act § 2

Article 8

A petitioner may be admitted through the naturalization to the Montenegrin citizenship, in accordance to the interests of Montenegro if fulfils the following conditions:

- 1) has reached 18 years of age;;
- 2) has a release from foreign citizenship;
- 3) has been legally and without interruption staying in Montenegro for the period of 10 years, prior to the petition for admission into Montenegrin citizenship;
- 4) has a guaranteed residence and guaranteed permanent source of income in Montenegro of an amount that enables material and social welfare;
- 5) has not been irrevocably sentenced in Montenegro or a foreign state to a prison term longer than one year and for a criminal offence prosecuted "ex officio" or legal consequences of such sentence are cessated;
- 6) posses active command of the Montenegrin language to the level which allows basic communication;
- 7) poses no threat to the security and defense of Montenegro
- 8) discharged his/her tax obligations

The condition from Paragraph 1 item 2 of this Article, does not regard a petitioner if the person has no citizenship at all or if the person can submit the evidence, that his/her own citizenship shall be cancelled by the law of his own State, through admission into Montenegrin citizenship.

If criminal proceedings have been initiated for a criminal offence under Paragraph 1 item 5 of this paragraph, the procedure shall be suspend until a legally binding decree has been taken in the criminal proceedings

Article 12

Notwithstanding the conditions under Article 8 of the present Act a person over 18 years of age may exceptionally obtain Montenegrin citizenship through naturalization if this is to the benefit of the state for scientific, economic, cultural, economic, sports national or similar reasons.

On admission into Montenegrin citizenship under paragraph 1 of this Article , shall decide the Government on proposal of the competent State Administration Authority , with the opinion of the State Administration Authority competent for the affairs of citizenship.

2. Cessation of Montenegrin citizenship by deprivation

Article 24

Any adult citizen of Montenegro , holding also foreign citizenship, shall be deprived of Montenegrin citizenship, if:

1) voluntarily acquired the citizenship of foreign state, except under conditions of the provisions under Article 18 of paragraph 2 hereof,

2) it is established that decree on naturalization have been made on the basis of false statement; deliberate concealment of facts or circumstances important for making of decree, except if the person who acquired the Montenegrin citizenship should become stateless person.

3) have acquired Montenegrin citizenship on the basis of a warranty of foreign state that he/she will cessate a citizenship if he/she acquires Montenegrin citizenship, and if within the period established by the decree on acquisition of citizenship he/she does not submit evidence on cessation of citizenship of that state, except if such a person should become a stateless person ;

4) is irrevocably sentenced for the criminal offence against humanity and other interests protected by the International Law;

5) is irrevocably sentenced for planning, organizing, finnacing or any other maner of assisting to or committing of terrorist acts or providing of shelter to organizers, perpetrators or participants in terrorist activities.

6) is a member of the organization with the activities aiming against security and defense of Montenegro;

7) is in the voluntary service of military forces of a foreign state;

8) his/her attitude is seriously harmful to the interests of Montenegro.



Residence

For the Residence segment, we have selected countries that can be characterized as livable. Unlike citizenship, residence might imply that you are actually living there on a daily basis, so we have cut off countries with very low standards of living.

The countries we have selected in our list do not require you to produce a police report or to declare your previous criminal infractions. All the countries we have listed offer temporary residence, usually renewable every year. They will most probably never lead to obtaining permanent residence, but nevertheless, if you maintain financial stability, you should be able to renew your permit indefinitely.

Be aware that most of those countries don't have a well-described application process.

INDONESIA

1. Limited stay permit is given to:
 - a. Foreigners who enter the Indonesian territory with the limited stay visa (VITAS) or convert from a visit permit (B211 index visa) for following purposes:
 1. as investors;
 2. as a tourist over the age of 55 years. (Special condition apply to this category)
 1. General requirements and compulsory documents:
 - a. Completed application form;
 - b. Sponsor/guarantor letter (Exemption: foreigners who are married to an Indonesian citizen);
 - c. Passport and a copy of passport photo/biodata page, visa, and recent arrival stamp;

- d. A valid entry permit date and date by which report to the immigration office (please check your arrival stamp);
- e. Domicile letter from local authority;
- f. Point d. and e. are exempted for ship captains, crew, or foreign experts working on a vessel, floating structure or installation in Indonesian waters
2. Specific Requirements as follows :
 1. Investors, experts, and clergy/clerics must provide :
 1. A letter of Recommendation from related Ministry or other government agency;
 2. RPTKA (foreign workers utilization plan) document from the Ministry of Manpower.
 3. Tourists over the age of 55 years applying for a KITAS must provide a sponsor letter from a licenced travel bureau which has an official letter from The Ministry of Tourism.

- submitted within 30 days after arrival;
- d. In the event that the limited stay permit has not been filed within 30 days, the foreigner will be considered as overstaying;
- e. Extension of limited stay permit is granted by the head of the immigration office whose jurisdiction incorporates the foreigner/applicant's residence for a maximum 1 year at a time and for a maximum 5 times;
- f. A foreigner who applies for conversion from another permit category to a limited stay permit must obtain an approval letter from the office of the Directorate General of Immigration before being issued a KITAS.

Validity

1. The Limited stay permit is granted for maximum 2 (two) years and is extendable.
2. Extension of a KITAS is granted for up to 2 (two) years each time, with a maximum stay of six years.
3. The Limited stay permit for short term workers is granted for a maximum 90 (ninety) days and is extendable.
4. Extension of the limited stay permit for short term workers is granted for up to 30 (thirty) days with a maximum stay of 180 (one hundred and eighty) days.
5. The limited stay permit for limited stay visa on arrival holders is granted for a maximum of 30 (thirty) days.
6. The limited stay permit for limited stay visa on arrival holders is non-extendable.

Figure 1 Residence programs

| COUNTRY | PROGRAM | CRIME & COMMENT | RANK |
|-----------|---------------------|---|---------|
| Indonesia | Investor | No criminal record requested | V. Good |
| Lebanon | Investor or rentier | No criminal record requested | V. Good |
| Laos | Business investor | No criminal record requested | V. Good |
| Serbia | Real estate | Information is not abundant, but nothing tells us that a police record is required. | Good |
| Albania | Self-employed | Requires registration at police station; information is scarce. Nevertheless, nothing in the law tells us that a police record is necessary. | Medium |
| Maldives | Residence visa | The lack of information and the difficulty of translating Dhavili makes the whole process slightly obscure. Nothing in the laws have told us that it is not possible. | Low |
| Bosnia | Real estate | Requires demonstrating a connection with the country, which might force you to make a buisness investment. Requires demonstrating that there are no current prosecutions against the applicant. | Low |

Procedure

1

Front desk officer checks all required documents, scans them, and issues a receipt for applicants who meet all

2

The application is installed for approval by the head of immigration office or appointed officer

3

If there is any doubts about the documents the head of th immigration office will order the head of division/section/sub section in their respective areas to conduct an evaluation and submit the result to th head of the immigration office

4

In a maximum of 4 (four) working days after biometric data collection, the KITAS process is finished and ready to be issued

5

1. Biometric data collection: fingerprints and photograph and signature on KITAS
2. Registration of KITAS and printing
3. The head of the immigration office signs the KITAS

6

If the event of the application obtaining an approval, the foreigner/applicant will make a payment wich is receipted in accordance with applicable reg

LEBANON

An applicant that has a monthly income or the owner of a blocked bank account
Fee: 300 000 L.P.

- An application form (that is filled out)
- A passport valid for at least three years, as well as two photocopies of the latter
- Three recent 3,5 x 4,5 photos
- A certification of a monthly income that is estimated to more than five million Lebanese pounds or its equivalent in foreign currency originating from financial transfers or retirement funds from abroad, or any other legal funds
- A saving passbook that proves that he is the owner of an account estimated at not less than one hundred million Lebanese pounds in one of the active Lebanese banks, frozen for more than three months. The applicant should also procure a photocopy of this passbook signed and ratified by the chief of department in the general security
- An attestation of non-activity
- A lease / property title



LAOS
Visa & Stay Permit Card

1. Procedures of stay permit card (SP Card) application for foreign investors and family at central and Vientiane Capital levels.

After entering with NI-B2 business visa, the investors

can apply the stay permit card via IOSSO, Investment Promotion Department, MPI to liaise with concerned sectors (in case the investors receive investment license, concession registration certificate or enterprise registration certificate at central or Vientiane Capital levels).



2. Procedures of stay permit card (SP Card) application for foreign investors and family at local levels (provinces).

In case the investors receive investment license, concession registration certificate or enterprise registration certificate at provincial levels, they can submit application via provincial PI sections to

request the stay permit cards (SP Card) from foreigner control police sections of Provincial Public Security Headquarters.

In case the PI Section cannot provide service to request the stay permit card (SP Card), investors can submit their request directly to foreigner management police sections of Provincial Public Security Headquarters.



3. Complementary documents for stay permit and short-term multiple entry-exit visa with 3-month, 6-months and 1-year validity.

1. Company's proposal for registration, or stay permit card(SP Card) and visa;
2. Visa used for entry into Lao PDR, if investors (for stockholders only) and family, must be NI-B2 business visa, for directors, deputy directors (none-stakeholders or none-investors) and technicians, must be LA-B2 business visa;
3. Copy of foreign investment license or concession license;
4. Copy of business operation license or factory establishment;
5. Copy of enterprise registration certificate (yearly);
6. Copy of tax registration certificate (yearly);
7. Original passport and 4 photos of 3x4 size.

4. Conditions of stay permit card and long-term multiple entry-exit visas with 3-5 years validity.

1. Investors holding with concession agreement with Government of Lao PDR from 10 years and above and family members can stay and receive multiple entry visa with 3-5 years validity, (foreign investors of both minor and major stockholders are entitled to the same privilege);
2. Foreign directors, deputy directors and technicians will not be entitled to this privilege. They will need to follow the usual practice, i.e. no longer than 1 year and can be renewed year-by-year;
3. Foreign investors in general activities that have not had a contract with the Government of Lao PDR, but received enterprise registration certificate from Industry and Commerce sectors will also not be entitled to this privilege. They will need to follow the usual practice, i.e. no longer than 1 year and can be renewed year-by-year;
4. Foreign investors who have received an enterprise registration certificate from Industry and Commerce Sector, together with family members, stockholders, directors, deputy directors who have a purpose to apply for an approval of business visas shall prepare the determined printed form and submit to Investment One-Stop Service Office of Ministry of Planning and Investment only, as per Article 55 of the implemented decree of Investment Promotion Law;

5. Investors with approved investment at local levels and contract with provinces will not receive this right also. They will need to follow the usual practice, i.e., not more than 1 year and year-by-year renewal;
6. In case the investors have signed the Concession Agreement with the Government of Lao PDR for many years, and the agreement will soon expire, they will be approved for the issuance of Stay Permit Card and multiple-entry visa in accordance with the remaining contract duration and if there is a renewal of the contract duration, the consideration will be the same as in Item 1.
7. Provincial Police Headquarters in all over the country will only issue Stay Permit Card to foreign investors whose investments have been approved at that provincial level, with stay validity from 6to 12 months.

5. Complementary documents required for requesting a Stay Permit Card and 3 to 5 year long-term multiple entry-exit visa.

1. Company's proposal for the stay permit card and long-term visa;
 2. Visa used for entering into Lao PDR, if investors (stockholders only) and family, must be NI-B2 business visa, for directors, deputy directors (who have no shares or are not investors) and technical officers, must be LA-B2 business visa;
 3. Copy of foreign investment license or concession license;
 4. Concession Agreement with Government with 10 years duration and above;
 5. Copy of business operation license or factory establishment;
 6. Copy of enterprise registration certificate (yearly);
 7. Copy of tax registration certificate (yearly);
 8. Original passport and 4 photos of 3X4 size;
6. Levies and service fees:
- Visa application form 5,000 Kip;
 - Multiple-entry visa with 3 month validity 300,000 kip (37.5 US dollars)
 - Multiple-entry visa with 6 month validity 600,000 kip (75 US dollars)
 - Multiple-entry visa with 12 month validity 1,200,000 kip (150 US dollars)
 - And other service fees.

Breaking the chains

Second Citizenship for those with a criminal record

Remarks: Persons approved for investment (possess investment license, concession registration certificate and enterprise registration certificate) at local and central levels will receive Stay Permit Card (SP Card) and multiple-entry visa with validity of not more than 1 year if the investors do not have Concession Agreement with Government for 10 year or above.

MALDIVES

Resident Visa

Resident visa is granted to people with an Employment Approval (EA).

On arrival to Maldives, the employee should have a copy of the Employment Approval (EA) and also it should be declared in the Embarkation form.

Resident Permit for workers is an open ended visa which has no date of expiry, but is valid only with a valid

Employment Approval (EA). Therefore, it is strongly cautioned to the resident permit holders to carry a valid Work Visa card at all times, failing upon which may face immediate removal from Maldives without any consultation with the employer.

CAUTION

A person who has entered Maldives on a tourist visa would not be given a Resident Permit, which means a person who is already in Maldives with a tourist visa has to re-enter Maldives with a valid EA to apply for a resident permit

Employment for foreigners is allowed only under the permission granted from the Foreign Employment Division of Immigration.

Immigration issues a Resident Permit (Working Visa) based on this Employment Approval (EA).

A person entering Maldives with the intention to work

in Maldives should have a copy of the Employment Approval (EA) issued at the time of arrival. A person who has already entered on a Tourist Visa will not be allowed to change the category of visa to a Work Visa to work in Maldives.

It is the responsibility of the employee to confirm the employment and receive a copy of the Employment Approval (EA) prior to arrival in Maldives.

Work Visa issued are conditional on the validity of the Employment Approval (EA), therefore it is the responsibility of the EA holder and the Employer to ensure that the Work Visa is in order. Failing upon which the Work Visa may be cancelled on re-entry or exiting Maldives

Employment Approval (EA) is a written statement issued by the Foreign Employment Division of Maldives Immigration, giving the permission to work in Maldives, while Work Visa is an endorsement made on the passport by Immigration giving permission to stay in Maldives.

ALBANIA

Article 41

The residence permits for self-employed persons

1. The authority responsible for the border and migration provides the foreigner with "license residence as a self-employed person" when assessing the documentation submitted meets the requirements for obtaining a "residence permit as a self-employed person".

2. "The residence permit as a self-employed person" given the limited exercise activity, as defined by the work permit employment pattern over the target, authorized specific region where employment, as well as the deadlines prescribed in the work.

3. After the release of "residence permit as a self-employed person" holder He is obliged to notify the competent authorities of any change in conditions on the which the permit was issued, and require its approval if the change relates to:

- a) the name and address of his employment and housing;

b) Authorized activities as self-employed person.

4. For citizens of the European Union / Schengen area, as well as those set international agreements the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Article.

Article 42

Revocation and cancellation of residence permit for self-employed persons

1. The authority responsible for the border and migration may revoke and cancel "residence permit as a self-employed person", which proved to be dealt with fraud.

2. Authority responsible for border and migration may revoke and cancel "residence permit as a self-employed person", when the conditions for that The residence permit is issued, and when they are not implementing the requirements of Article 39 paragraph 3 letters "a" and "b" of this law.

3. "The residence permit as a self-employed person" may not be revoked and canceled due to public health infringement when its holder suffers from an illness or has become unable to work, after issuing a residence permit.

4. "The residence permit as a self-employed person", issued, can not be stopped due to changes in the domestic labor market.

5. financial difficulties do not constitute sufficient grounds for revocation and cancellation of "residence permit as a self-employed person" unless the period, during which the holder of a residence permit is not able to afford the cost of living according to the criteria adopted by the Council of Ministers for purpose, duration exceeds the following:

- a) three months within a 12-month period, the holder of "residence permit as self-employed person" who has legally exercised activities as self-employed person's at least 2 years;
- b) six months within the 12 month period for the holder of "residence permit as self-employed person" who has legally exercised activities as self-employed person over 2 years.



Breaking the chains

Second Citizenship for those with a criminal record

SERBIA

For submitting of request for approval of temporary stay it is necessary to enclose the following

- valid travel document
- notification of flat
- two photographs (4 h 3 cm, colored, enface)
- filled forms (three copies)
- proof of paid submission fee for stay

Temporary stay can be authorized to a foreign citizen if he/she, along with request, encloses proof:

1. that he/she has enough means to support himself/herself;
2. that he/she has health insurance;
3. of justification of the request*** for temporary stay in accordance with purpose of temporary stay that can be authorized to a foreign citizen which intends to stay in the Republic of Serbia longer than 90 days.

***Depending upon basis for marriage, as proof of request justification, it is required to enclose the following documentation:

3.23. Property of residential or business structure

- Proof of property possession

GEORGIA

Investment residence permit

Investment residence permit, which is issued to an alien who has made at least 300 000 Georgia worth of investment in "Investment Activity Promotion and Guarantees," according to the law, and his family. For the purposes of this paragraph, the family members of the alien's spouse, minor child, and his dependents incapable or disabled.

Investment residence permit, foreigners must submit to the Agency:

- A) established application form;
- B) a copy of the alien's travel document;
- C) A copy of legal in Georgia;
- D) in Georgia at least 300 000 worth of investment certificate (audit report);
- E) a member of the Government or the Georgia-based business entity authorized to represent the citizens of 3 written references;

- F) photos, size 3/4;
 - G) the payment receipt.
2. sainvestitsio residence permit of an alien family member of the same kind of residence permit, the agency should be submitted to:
- A) established application form;
 - B) a copy of the alien's travel document;
 - C) A copy of legal in Georgia;
 - D) investment residence permit of an alien holding a residence permit for a copy;
 - E) residence permit for foreign investment relative document;
 - F) photos, size 3/4;
 - G) the payment receipt.

Time and cost

| Service period | Cost |
|--------------------|---------|
| 30th calendar day | 180 GEL |
| 20 th calendar day | 300 gel |

Real Estate

Short-term residence permit is issued to the person – and his/her family members – who, according to the rule established by Georgian legislation have the right to immovable property (except for agricultural land), with the market price above uSd 35 000 equivalent in GeL.

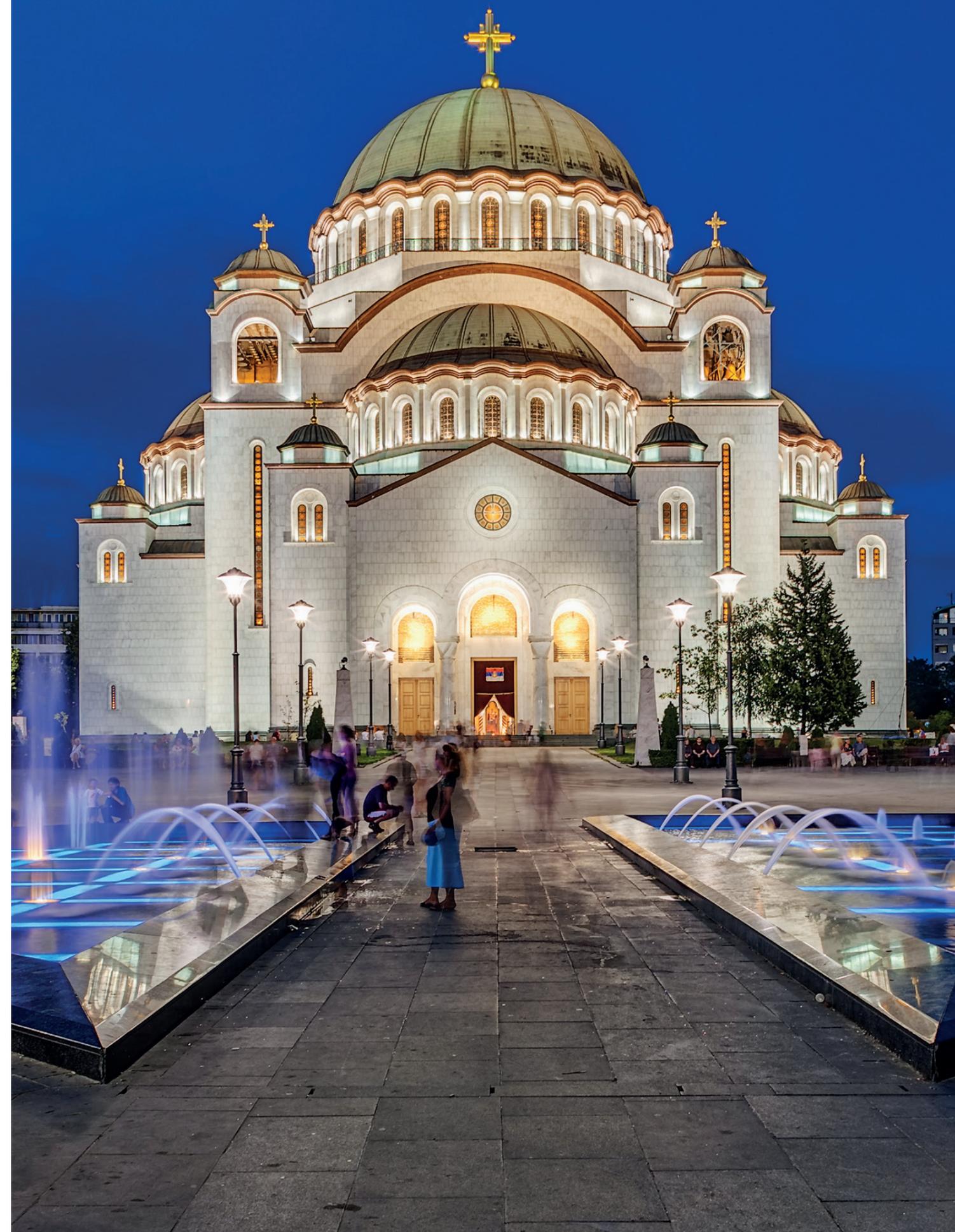
Aliens who are coming to visit Georgia for immigration purposes must apply for an immigration visa. Above mentioned visa shall be issued to persons arriving in Georgia to conduct labour activities; to persons arriving in Georgia on scientific, sports, cultural or educational mission; to persons arriving in Georgia for family reunification.

An alien must be able to present the following documents at Georgian state border, if it is requested by the MIA Border Police of Georgia:

- 1) Travel Document / Passport;
- 2) Document proving purpose of travel;
- 3) Proof of accommodation;
- 4) Travel and health insurance;
- 5) Document proving sufficient financial means.

The service tariff is 40 GEL.

**BELGRADE
SERBIA**
Serbia is possibly the
best option in Europe.



Unlimited Stay & Freedom of Movement

The possibility exists that your current passport enables you to reside for a full year or an unlimited amount of time in another country without applying for residence. This list is not exhaustive and a straightforward example is the Schengen Zone, which allows freedom of movement.

You are not required to show a police record when travelling to any of those countries listed below and in the case of unlimited stay, it can be much better than applying for residence.

In the case of a one-year stay, you will normally need to exit the country before being allowed to stay another year.

There are a number of countries that enable you to extend your visa every month until you reach one year. We do not discuss those countries in this report. Be aware that unlimited stay doesn't necessarily mean you can buy property and work without registering with local authorities. Unlimited stay usually means that you can enter the country and live like a tourist for an undetermined amount of time without having to deal with the local government. (fig. 3)

Figure 3 Unlimited Stay and Freedom of Movement

| WHERE | HOW LONG | WHO |
|--------------------------|----------------|---|
| Schengen Zone | Unlimited stay | Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Switzerland. |
| Ukraine | Unlimited stay | Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova, Uzbekistan |
| Georgia | 1 year | Albania, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, British Dependent Territories, British Overseas Territories, Brunei, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark Territories, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, EU States, French Republic Territories, Honduras, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands Territories, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Panama, Qatar, Russia, Saint Vincent and Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Uzbekistan, Vatican |
| Gulf Cooperation Council | Unlimited stay | Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, Oman, Saudi Arabia, UAE |
| Kyrgyzstan | Unlimited stay | Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Cuba, Georgia, Japan, Kazakhstan, Moldova, North Korea, Russia, Tajikistan, Vietnam |
| Russia | Unlimited stay | Belarus |
| Tajikistan | Unlimited stay | Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia |
| Albania | 1 year | United States of America |
| Palau | 1 year | United States of America |
| Micronesia | 1 year | United States of America |
| Belarus | Unlimited | Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan |
| Cuba | Undisclosed | Namibia, Vietnam |
| United States of America | Unlimited | Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Palau |
| India, Nepal | Unlimited | Nepal, India |
| Macau | 1 year | Hong Kong |
| Ethiopia | 1 year | Kenya |
| Djibouti | 1 year | All countries (except India, Yemen and Syria) |
| Mauritania | 1 year | All countries in the world |

Breaking the chains

Second Citizenship
for those with
a criminal record

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