

## **Nationality Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK)**

### Article 1.

The Nationality Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, shall determine the conditions to be a **citizen** of the republic, and shall contribute to the protection and guarantee of their autonomous rights.

### Article 2.

Citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, shall be as follows.

- (1) A person who possesses Chosun nationality before the establishment of the republic, and their children, and who has not renounced the nationality.
- (2) A person, who is a citizen of another county or is stateless, and who acquired the nationality of the Republic in accordance with legal procedure.

### Article 3.

Citizens of the DPRK shall receive legal protection from the Republic regardless of the place of residence or the place of stay.

### Article 4.

Citizens of the DPRK residing in other countries shall be able to return, and freely enter and leave the country.

### Article 5.

Those to whom the following apply shall acquire the nationality of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on account of birth.

- (1) A person who was born between citizens of the Republic;
- (2) A person who was born between a citizen of the Republic and a citizen of another country or a stateless person, who resides in the territory of the Republic
- (3) A person who was born between stateless persons who reside in the territory of the Republic.
- (4) A person, born in the territory of the DPRK, whose parents are unknown at the time of the person's birth.

### Article 6.

Stateless person or a citizen of another country, by petition, shall be able to acquire the nationality of the DPRK.

### Article 7.

The nationality of someone who was born between a citizen of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea who resides in a foreign country and a citizen of a foreign country, shall be determined as follows.

- (1) The nationality of those who have not reached the age of 14, shall be determined according to the wish of the parents, and in the event the parents are unknown shall be determined by the wish of a guardian. In this event, if there is no manifestation of wish of the parents or

the guardian by three months after birth, the child will possess the nationality of the Republic. .

- (2) The nationality of a minor of age 14 or above, shall be determined according to the wish of the parents and the consent of the person, and in the event the parents are unknown, shall be determined according to the wish of a guardian and the consent of the person. In this event, in the event the wish of the person is different from the wish of the parents or the wish of the guardian, it shall be determined according to the wish of the person. .
- (3) The nationality of a person who has reached the age of maturity, shall be determined according to the wish of the person.

#### Article 8.

In the event of determining the nationality of a child who was born between a citizen of the DPRK and a citizen of another country, [one] must submit applicable documents to an organ representing the diplomatic or consular affairs of the Republic in the state in which the parents or the child reside.

In the event there is no organ representing the diplomatic or consular affairs of the Republic [in that state], [one] must submit the documents to an organ representing the diplomatic or consular affairs of the Republic in a nearby state or to an applicable organ in the state in which [the parents or child] reside.

#### Article 9.

In the event when the parents enter or are removed from the nationality of the DPRK, the nationality of their children, shall change as follows.:

- (1) The nationality of a child who has not reached age 14, shall change in accordance with the parents' nationality. .

The nationality of a child who has reached the age of 14 to 16, shall not change without the wish of the parents and the consent of the person. In the event there is no wish of the parents, or [the wish of the parents] is different from the wish of the person, it shall be according to the wish of the person. Article 10.

Even should the nationality of one of the parents who holds the nationality of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea change, the nationality of their children will not change.

#### Article 11.

The nationality of the DPRK shall not change on account of a marriage or a divorce, or an alliance or dissolution of an alliance.

#### Article 12.

A person who has lost the nationality of the DPRK, shall be able to recover the nationality of the DPRK by petition.

#### Article 13.

A person whose nationality of the DPRK has been removed, shall lose the legal status and rights as a citizen of the Republic from the day the decision was made. .

Article 14.

Resident registration agency is responsible for any service regarding nationality in the DPRK. Outside the territory of the Republic, an organ representing the diplomatic or consular affairs of the Republic in the applicable state is responsible.

Article 15.

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly shall make determinations regarding a petition for entry into the nationality of the Republic or a petition for removal from the nationality of the Republic..

Article 16.

In the case when the DPRK Nationality law and the nationality related treaty established with other countries are inconsistent, the treaty with other countries shall be applied instead.