

Country	Source Text
Bahamas	<p>In The Bahamas, children born in the country to either a Bahamian father or mother acquire Bahamian nationality; however, only children born abroad to Bahamian fathers, not mothers, can acquire Bahamian nationality. http://www.unhcr.org/4f5886306.html</p> <p>The law does not provide women with the same right as men to transmit citizenship to their foreign-born spouses. The law also makes it easier for men with foreign spouses than for women with foreign spouses to transmit citizenship to their children but more difficult for unmarried men (even if able to prove paternity). http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/hrrpt/humanrightsreport/index.htm?year=2013&dclid=220417</p> <p>8. A persons born outside The Bahamas after 9th July 1973 shall become a citizen of The Bahamas at the date of his birth if at that date his father is a citizen of The Bahamas otherwise than by virtue of this Article or Article 3(2) of this Constitution. [Full text available here: https://www.bahamas.gov.bs/wps/wcm/connect/d40cb8f8-2e95-4f05-a8de-105e88bdb7ac/Chap+2+Citizenship.pdf?MOD=AJPERES]</p>
Bahrain	<p>The law of Bahrain allows mothers to confer their nationality to their children born either in their home countries or abroad if the fathers are unknown or stateless. http://www.unhcr.org/4f5886306.html</p> <p>Bahrainis by descent:</p> <p>4. Anyone shall be regarded a Bahraini national, if:</p> <p>(A) Was born in Bahrain after the effective date of this act and his father was a Bahraini at the time of birth.</p> <p>(B) Born outside Bahrain, after the effective date of this Act, and his father was a Bahraini national at the time of birth provided that this father or the grandfather was born in Bahrain.</p> <p>(C) Born in Bahrain or abroad, after the effective date of this Act, and his mother, at the time of birth was a Bahraini national provided that father was unknown, without nationality or fatherhood was not substantiated.</p> <p>Bahrainis by birth</p> <p>5. A person shall be regarded Bahraini by birth if:</p> <p>(A) Born in Bahrain, after the effective date of this Act, and his father was also born in Bahrain and has made Bahrain his permanent residence, at the time of birth of that person, provided, however, that this person is not holding another nationality.</p> <p>(B) Born in Bahrain, after the effective date of this Act, to unknown parents. Illegal child shall be deemed to have been born in Bahrain, unless otherwise has been proved.</p> <p>[Full text available here: http://www.refworld.org/docid/3fb9f34f4.html]</p>
Barbados	<p>The same applies in Barbados, where children born in Barbados to either Barbadian mothers or fathers acquire Barbadian nationality, but Barbadian mothers cannot confer nationality on their children born abroad, whereas Barbadian fathers can. http://www.unhcr.org/4f5886306.html</p> <p>[Full Text available here: http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6b56b8.html]</p>

<p>Brunei</p>	<p>In Brunei Darussalam and the Islamic Republic of Iran, only fathers can confer their respective nationalities on their children in all circumstances. http://www.unhcr.org/4f5886306.html</p> <p>4. (1) On and after the appointed day the following persons, and no others, shall be subjects of His Majesty by operation of law —</p> <p>(a) any person born in Brunei Darussalam before, on or after the appointed day who is commonly accepted as belonging to one of the following indigenous groups of the Malay race, namely, Belait, Bisayah, Brunei, Dusun, Kedayan, Murut or Tutong and any person born outside Brunei Darussalam before, on or after the appointed day, whose father was, at the time of birth of such person, a subject of His Majesty by operation of law under this paragraph or paragraph (c)(i) and was employed outside Brunei Darussalam in the service of the Government, by any company registered in Brunei Darussalam or in such special circumstances as His Majesty thinks fit, if the birth of such person was registered at a Brunei Consulate or in Brunei Darussalam within 6 months of its occurrence, or such longer period as</p> <p>(b) any person born in Brunei Darussalam before, on or after the appointed day whose father and mother were both born in Brunei Darussalam and are members of any of the groups of people specified in the First Schedule to this Act and any person born outside Brunei Darussalam before, on or after the appointed day, whose father was, at the time of birth of such person, a subject of His Majesty by operation of law under this paragraph of paragraph (c)(ii) and was employed outside Brunei Darussalam in the service of the Government, by any company registered in Brunei Darussalam or in such special circumstances as His Majesty thinks fit, if the birth of such person was registered at a Brunei Consulate or in Brunei Darussalam within 6 months of its occurrence, or such longer period as His Majesty may in any particular case allow;</p> <p>(c) any person born outside Brunei Darussalam before, on or after the appointed day (i) whose father was, at the time of birth of such person, a person born in Brunei Darussalam before, on or after the appointed day and was a person commonly, accepted as belonging to one of the following indigenous groups of the Malay race, namely, Belait, Bisayah, Brunei, Dusun, Kedayan, Murut or Tutong; or (ii) whose father and mother were both born in Brunei Darussalam and were members of any of the groups specified in the First Schedule to this Act;</p> <p>(d) any person born in Brunei Darussalam on or after the appointed day whose father was, at the time of the birth of such person, a subject of His Majesty; and any person outside Brunei Darussalam before, on or after the appointed day, whose father was, at the time of birth of such person, a subject of His Majesty and was employed outside Brunei Darussalam in the service of the Government, by any company registered in Brunei Darussalam or in such special circumstances as His Majesty thinks fit, if the birth of such person was registered at a Brunei Consulate or in Brunei Darussalam within 6 months of its occurrence, or such longer period as His Majesty may in any particular case allow; and</p> <p>(e) any person born outside Brunei Darussalam on or after the appointed day whose father was at the time of birth of such person a subject of His Majesty by registration under section 5 or 6 or by naturalisation under section 8, if the birth was registered at a Brunei Darussalam Consulate or in Brunei Darussalam</p>
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	<p>within 6 months of its occurrence, or such longer period as His Majesty may in any particular case allow.</p> <p>[Full text available here: http://www.refworld.org/pdfid/4c56c01d2.pdf]</p>
Burundi	<p>For example in Burundi, the 2000 Nationality Code does not allow mothers to transfer nationality to children except when maternal filiation is established when they are born out of wedlock to unknown fathers or if disowned by their fathers. This is at variance with Article 12 of Burundi's 2005 Constitution that guarantees Burundian men and women equality in nationality matters. Four African States – Burundi, Liberia, Sudan, and Togo – have enshrined the principle of gender equality in recent constitutions but have yet to reform the relevant provisions of their nationality laws. In principle, constitutional provisions prevail over the nationality law in each State. However, because nationality laws tend to be more specific and practice-oriented, administrative authorities may be more likely to apply the older provisions of these laws rather than look to constitutional guarantees of gender equality.</p> <p>http://www.unhcr.org/4f5886306.html</p>
Iran	<p>In Brunei Darussalam and the Islamic Republic of Iran, only fathers can confer their respective nationalities on their children in all circumstances.</p> <p>http://www.unhcr.org/4f5886306.html</p> <p>Women may not transmit citizenship to their children or to a noncitizen spouse. The government does not recognize marriages between Muslim women and non-Muslim men, irrespective of their citizenship.</p> <p>http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/hrrpt/humanrightsreport/index.htm?year=2013&dclid=220352</p> <p>Article 976</p> <p>The following persons are considered to be Iranian subjects:</p> <p>(1) All persons residing in Iran except those whose foreign nationality is established; the foreign nationality of such persons is considered to be established if their documents of nationality have not been objected to by the Iranian Government.</p> <p>(2) Those born in Iran or outside whose fathers are Iranian.</p> <p>(3) Those born in Iran of unknown parentage.</p> <p>(4) Persons born in Iran of foreign parents, one of whom was also born in Iran.</p> <p>(5) Persons born in Iran of a father of foreign nationality who have resided at least one more year in Iran immediately after reaching the full age of 18; in other cases their naturalization as Iranian subjects will be subject to the stipulations for Iranian naturalization laid down by the law.</p> <p>(6) Every woman of foreign nationality who marries an Iranian husband.</p> <p>(7) Every foreign national who has obtained Iranian nationality.</p> <p>[Full text available here: http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6b5a68.html]</p>
Iraq	<p>In Iraq, although the Iraqi Constitution of 2005 establishes gender equality by providing that nationality is acquired by descent from either men or women, Iraq's 2006 nationality law limits the ability of Iraqi women to confer nationality to children born outside the country. For such births, the child of an Iraqi mother may apply for Iraqi nationality within one year of reaching majority, providing that the child's father is unknown or stateless and the child is residing in Iraq at the time of the application. http://www.unhcr.org/4f5886306.html</p> <p>Article 4:</p> <p>The Minister may consider Iraqi any person born outside Iraq to an Iraqi mother</p>

	<p>and an unknown or stateless father, if he chooses the Iraqi nationality, within one year from coming of age (reaching the age of maturity), unless he fails to do so, due to difficult circumstances, provided that he is residing within Iraq at the time of application for the Iraqi nationality.</p> <p>Article 5: The Minister may consider Iraqi anyone who was born within Iraq to a non-Iraqi father, who was also born in Iraq, had come of age and had been habitually residing therein at the time of child's birth, provided the child will apply for the Iraqi nationality.</p> <p>[Full text available here: http://www.refworld.org/docid/4b1e364c2.html]</p>
Jordan	<p>The nationality laws of Jordan, Libya, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates do not allow women nationals married to foreign nationals to pass their nationality to their children. However, they do permit women nationals to confer their nationality to their children in certain circumstances such as where fathers are unknown, stateless, of unknown nationality or do not establish filiation. http://www.unhcr.org/4f5886306.html</p> <p>Article 3 The following shall be deemed to be Jordanian nationals: (1)Any person who has acquired Jordanian nationality or a Jordanian passport under the Jordanian Nationality Law, 1928, as amended, Law No. 6 of 1954 or this Law; (2)Any person who, not being Jewish, possessed Palestinian nationality before 15 May 1948 and was a regular resident in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan between 20 December 1949 and 16 February 1954; (3)Any person whose father holds Jordanian nationality; (4)Any person born in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan of a mother holding Jordanian nationality and of a father of unknown nationality or of a Stateless father or whose filiation is not established; (5)Any person born in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan of unknown parents, as a founding in the Kingdom shall be considered born in the Kingdom pending evidence to the contrary; [Full Text available here: http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6b4ea13.html]</p>
Kiribati	<p>The citizenship law contains some discriminatory provisions. For example, the foreign wife of a male citizen acquires citizenship automatically through the marriage, but the foreign husband of a female citizen does not.</p> <p>http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/hrrpt/humanrightsreport/index.htm?year=2013&dliid=220201 Marriage to citizen of Kiribati</p> <p>26. Any women who after the day prior to Independence Day marries a person who is or become a citizen of Kiribati shall be entitled, upon making application in such manner as may be prescribed, to be registered as a citizen of Kiribati</p> <p>http://www.parliament.gov.ki/content/constitution-kiribati</p>
Kuwait	<p>The law in Kuwait also allows only fathers to confer their nationality on their children in all circumstances. If a Kuwaiti mother has a child with a father who is unknown or whose paternity has not been established, the individual concerned may apply for Kuwaiti citizenship at majority. In such cases, nationality is granted by Decree based on the discretionary recommendation of the Minister of Interior. However, this is an extraordinary measure that occurs</p>

	<p>rarely in practice. http://www.unhcr.org/4f5886306.html</p> <p>Female citizens remain unable to pass citizenship to their noncitizen husbands or their children; exceptions were made for some children of widowed or divorced female citizens. Male citizens married to female noncitizens did not face such discrimination.</p> <p>http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/hrrpt/humanrightsreport/index.htm?year=2013&dliid=220363</p> <p>Article 2 Any person born in, or outside, Kuwait whose father is a Kuwaiti national shall be a Kuwaiti national himself.</p> <p>Article 3 Kuwaiti nationality is acquired by any person born in Kuwait whose parents are unknown. A foundling is deemed to have been born in Kuwait unless the contrary is proved. Kuwaiti nationality may be granted by Decree upon the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior to any person [upon his attaining his majority who was] born in, or outside, Kuwait to a Kuwaiti mother whose father is unknown or whose kinship to his father has not been legally established. The Minister of the Interior may afford to such children, being minors, the same treatment as that afforded to Kuwaiti nationals until they reach their majority. [Full text available here: http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6b4ef1c.html]</p>
<p>Lebanon</p>	<p>The nationality law of Lebanon also allows only Lebanese fathers to confer their nationality to their children in all circumstances. Women can only confer their citizenship if the child is born out of marriage and recognized while a minor by the Lebanese mother. http://www.unhcr.org/4f5886306.html</p> <p>Nationality law also discriminates against women, who may not confer citizenship to their spouses and children, although widows may confer citizenship to their minor children. By law women may own property, but they often ceded control of it to male relatives due to cultural reasons and family pressure.</p> <p>http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/hrrpt/humanrightsreport/index.htm?year=2013&dliid=220365</p> <p>Article 1 Is considered Lebanese : Every person born of a Lebanese father . Every person born in the Greater Lebanon territory and did not acquire a foreign nationality , upon birth , by affiliation . Every person born in the Greater Lebanon territory of unknown parents or parents of unknown nationality . [Full text available here: http://www.refworld.org/docid/44a24c6c4.html]</p>
<p>Liberia</p>	<p>Four African States – Burundi, Liberia, Sudan, and Togo – have enshrined the principle of gender equality in recent constitutions but have yet to reform the relevant provisions of their nationality laws. In principle, constitutional provisions prevail over the nationality law in each State. However, because nationality laws tend to be more specific and practice-oriented, administrative authorities may be more likely to apply the older provisions of these laws rather than look to constitutional guarantees of gender equality. [...] In Liberia, the Aliens and Nationality Law of 1973 allows children born in Liberia to acquire Liberian citizenship at birth. Children born abroad to Liberian mothers,</p>

	<p>however, are excluded from acquiring Liberian citizenship. These provisions are inconsistent with Article 28 of the Liberian Constitution of 1986, which establishes that any child who has a parent who was a Liberian citizen at the time of birth acquires citizenship, provided that the person renounces any other nationality upon attaining majority. During the December 2011 ministerial meeting Liberia pledged to amend the relevant provisions of the Aliens and Nationality Law to bring them into line with the Constitution. http://www.unhcr.org/4f5886306.html</p> <p>20.1 Citizens of Liberia at Birth (b) A person born outside of Liberia whose father (i) was born a citizen of Liberia ; (ii) was a citizen at the time of the birth of such child, (iii) and had resided in Liberia prior to the birth of such child [...] Chapter 21 Naturalization [...] 21.31 Children born outside Liberia of alien parents or of citizen mother and alien father [Full text available here: http://www.refworld.org/docid/4c591e872.html]</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Libya</p>	<p>The nationality laws of Jordan, Libya, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates do not allow women nationals married to foreign nationals to pass their nationality to their children. However, they do permit women nationals to confer their nationality to their children in certain circumstances such as where fathers are unknown, stateless, of unknown nationality or do not establish filiation. http://www.unhcr.org/4f5886306.html</p> <p>Section (3) Is a Libyan: - Everyone born in Libya to a Libyan father, if his father nationality is acquired according to his birth or got naturalised after that. - Everyone born outside Libya to a Libyan father, in this case the birth should have been registered within one year with the Popular Office, to a brotherhood office abroad or any other institution identified by the Coordinator of the Popular Committee for the General Security. If the person that born outside Libya acquired other nationality due to the incident of birth abroad he/she will not loss the Libyan nationality but retains the right to chose the foreign nationality that he/she acquired upon reaching the maturity age. - Everyone born in Libya for a Libyan mother and father that his nationality is unknown or being stateless. Or his/her parents are unknown. (the Executive rules describes the implementation for this section). [Full text available here: http://www.refworld.org/pdfid/4e2d8bf52.pdf]</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Madagascar</p>	<p>In Madagascar, mothers are only permitted to confer nationality on children born in wedlock if the father is stateless or of unknown nationality. Children born to Madagascan mothers and foreign national fathers can apply to acquire Madagascan nationality until they reach majority and the same applies to children born out of wedlock, when the person who establishes filiation to the child is Madagascan and the other parent a foreign national. http://www.unhcr.org/4f5886306.html</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Malaysia</p>	<p>In Malaysia, children born in the country to either Malaysian mothers or Malaysian fathers automatically acquire Malaysian nationality. But children born to Malaysian mothers outside of Malaysia may only acquire Malaysian citizenship at the discretion of the Federal Government through registration at an overseas Malaysian consulate or at the National Registration Department in Malaysia.</p>

	http://www.unhcr.org/4f5886306.html
Mauritania	<p>In Mauritania, mothers can confer nationality to children when the father is unknown or stateless. Children born in Mauritania to Mauritanian mothers and foreign fathers, or to mothers who were born in Mauritania themselves, also acquire Mauritanian nationality. However, in the latter two instances, these children can renounce their nationality at majority, even if this leaves them stateless. Children born abroad to Mauritanian mothers and foreign fathers can opt for Mauritanian nationality in the year before majority.</p> <p>http://www.unhcr.org/4f5886306.html</p>
Nepal	<p>As for Nepal, children born to Nepalese fathers acquire Nepalese citizenship in all circumstances. Children born in Nepal to Nepali mothers and foreign citizen fathers can apply to acquire citizenship through naturalization, provided they have permanent domicile in Nepal and have not acquired the foreign citizenship of their fathers; to date, however, there are no known cases of children acquiring citizenship through this naturalization process.</p> <p>http://www.unhcr.org/4f5886306.html</p> <p>While citizenship is automatically conferred through either Nepali parent (see Children, below), government officials often refused to grant citizenship documents based on the mother's citizenship if a father's identity was unknown or if he was a foreign national.</p> <p>http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/hrrpt/humanrightsreport/index.htm?year=2013&dliid=220400</p> <p>A child born to a Nepali female citizen from marriage with a foreign citizen in Nepal and having permanent domicile in Nepal may be granted naturalized citizenship as prescribed, provided the child has not acquired the citizenship of the foreign country on the basis of the citizenship of its father.</p> <p>[Full text available here: http://www.nrn.org.np/downloads/citizenship_act_eng.pdf]</p>
Oman	<p>Under the law of Oman, mothers confer nationality to their children born either in their home countries or abroad if the fathers are unknown or are former Omani nationals. http://www.unhcr.org/4f5886306.html</p> <p>Women married to noncitizens may not transmit citizenship to their children and cannot sponsor their noncitizen husband's presence in the country. In terms of marriage, a woman's consent is not required to legalize a marriage. Men can marry a second wife without informing their first wife.</p> <p>The law provides citizenship at birth if the father is a citizen, if the mother is a citizen and the father is unknown, or if a child of unknown parents is found in the country. The law provides that an adult may become a citizen by applying for citizenship and subsequently residing legally in the country for 20 years or 10 years if married to a male citizen. During that time an applicant cannot reside more than one month of each year outside the country. A person seeking naturalization is expected first to give up any previous citizenship. Women are not allowed to transmit citizenship to their spouses or children. Observers reported a few isolated cases of children without documentation as the result of a marriage between an Omani woman and a non-Omani man. These children are not eligible for citizenship.</p> <p>http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/hrrpt/humanrightsreport/index.htm?year=2013&dliid=220371</p> <p>Oman Nationality law available here (in Arabic) Relevant text found in Article 1</p>

	<p>Sections 1-3 [Full Text Available here: http://www.rop.gov.om/pdfs/roplaws/arabic/ROPRULE-7.pdf]</p>
Qatar	<p>Under the Nationality Law, female citizens faced legal discrimination in obtaining and transmitting citizenship to their noncitizen husbands and their children. http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/hrrpt/humanrightsreport/index.htm?year=2013&dliid=220373</p> <p>The law in Qatar does not allow mothers to confer nationality to their children, without exception, even if this would result in statelessness. http://www.unhcr.org/4f5886306.html Those born to a naturalised Qatari father in Qatar or outside Qatar shall be deemed to be a naturalized Qatari. Those born in Qatar to unknown parents shall also be deemed to be a naturalised Qatari. Foundlings shall be considered as born in Qatar unless proven otherwise. [Full Text Available here: http://xn--mgb6a9dfiz.xn--wgb16a/MOJPortal/LawPage.aspx?id=2591&language=en]</p>
Saudi Arabia	<p>The nationality laws of Jordan, Libya, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates do not allow women nationals married to foreign nationals to pass their nationality to their children. However, they do permit women nationals to confer their nationality to their children in certain circumstances such as where fathers are unknown, stateless, of unknown nationality or do not establish filiation. http://www.unhcr.org/4f5886306.html</p> <p>Women require government permission to marry noncitizens; men must obtain government permission if they intend to marry noncitizens from countries other than Gulf Cooperation Council member states Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates. Women do not directly transmit citizenship to their children. http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/hrrpt/humanrightsreport/index.htm?year=2013&dliid=220374</p> <p>7- Individuals born inside or outside the Kingdom from a Saudi father, or Saudi mother and unknown father, or born inside the Kingdom from unknown parents (foundling) are considered Saudis. The foundling inside the Kingdom is considered born in it unless the opposite is proven.</p> <p>8- Individuals born inside the Kingdom from Non-Saudi father and Saudi mother may be granted Saudi Citizenship by the decision of The Minister of Interior in case of the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- Having a permanent Resident Permit (Iqama) when he reaches the legal age. b- Having good behaviour, and never sentenced to criminal judgment or imprisonment for more than six months. c- Being fluent in Arabic. d- Applying for the citizenship after one year of reaching the legal age. <p>[Full text available here: https://www.moi.gov.sa/wps/wcm/connect/121c03004d4bb7c98e2cdfbed7ca8368/EN_saudi_nationality_system.pdf?MOD=AJPERES]</p>
Sierra Leone	<p>Following reform in 2006, the laws of Sierra Leone provide that a child born in Sierra Leone after 1971 acquires Sierra Leonean citizenship by birth if their father, mother or any grandparent was born in Sierra Leone and is a person of</p>

	<p>“Negro African descent”. Children born abroad, however, only acquire Sierra Leonean citizenship by descent if their father is a Sierra Leonean citizen. Nevertheless, the Sierra Leone nationality law contains a safeguard granting Sierra Leonean citizenship to any child born to a Sierra Leonean mother who has not acquired another nationality. http://www.unhcr.org/4f5886306.html</p> <p>2. Citizenship by birth</p> <p>Every person who, having been born in Sierra Leone before the nineteenth day of April, 1971, or who was resident in Sierra Leone on the eighteenth day of April, 1971, and not the subject of any other State shall, on the nineteenth day of April, 1971, be deemed to be a citizen of Sierra Leone by birth:</p> <p>Provided that-</p> <p>(a) his father or his grandfather was born in Sierra Leone; [...]</p> <p>5. Citizenship by descent</p> <p>Every person born outside Sierra Leone on or after the nineteenth day of April 1971, of a father who was or would but for his death have been a citizen of Sierra Leone by virtue of sections 2, 3 and 4, is a citizen of Sierra Leone by birth. [Full text available here: http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6b50610.html]</p>
Somalia	<p>The laws of Somalia and Swaziland do not allow mothers to confer their citizenship on their children. Under the 1962 Somali Citizenship Law only children of Somali fathers acquire Somali citizenship. Although Swaziland’s Constitution of 2005 stipulates that any child born inside or outside of Swaziland prior to 2005 to at least one Swazi parent acquires Swazi citizenship by descent, children born after 2005 only acquire Swazi citizenship from their fathers. http://www.unhcr.org/4f5886306.html</p> <p>Article 2. Acquisition of Citizenship by Operation of Law</p> <p>Any person:</p> <p>a) whose father is a Somali citizen;</p> <p>[Full text available here: http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6b50630.html]</p>
Sudan	<p>Four African States – Burundi, Liberia, Sudan, and Togo – have enshrined the principle of gender equality in recent constitutions but have yet to reform the relevant provisions of their nationality laws. In principle, constitutional provisions prevail over the nationality law in each State. However, because nationality laws tend to be more specific and practice-oriented, administrative authorities may be more likely to apply the older provisions of these laws rather than look to constitutional guarantees of gender equality. [...] In Sudan, the 1994 Nationality Act provides that all children born in Sudan whose male ancestors were residing in Sudan since 1956 acquire Sudanese nationality by descent. After 1994, the Act grants citizenship to children born to a father who was a Sudanese national by descent. The law was amended in 2005 to allow a child born to a Sudanese mother to acquire Sudanese nationality by birth by following an application process. These provisions from the 1994 Act are at variance with Article 7 of the Interim Sudanese Constitution that guarantees that “every person born to a Sudanese mother or father shall have an inalienable right to enjoy Sudanese nationality and citizenship.” After the creation of the independent State of South Sudan, the Republic of Sudan amended its nationality law in 2011, but has yet to amend the relevant sections of the 1994 Act. The Interim Sudanese Constitution remains in force until Sudan adopts a permanent constitution. http://www.unhcr.org/4f5886306.html</p> <p>4.(1) In respect of persons born before the coming into force of this Act, a</p>

	<p>person shall be Sudanese by birth if he satisfies the following conditions:</p> <p>(a) if he has already acquired Sudanese nationality by birth;</p> <p>(b) (i) if he was born in Sudan or his father was born in Sudan;</p> <p>(ii) if he is residing in Sudan at the coming into force of this Act and he and his ancestors from the father's side were residing in Sudan since 1/1/1956.</p> <p>(c) if neither the person nor his father were born in Sudan, he may, if he satisfies the requirements of para. (b)(ii), apply to the Minister to grant him Sudanese Nationality by birth.</p> <p>(2) A person born after the coming into force of this Act shall be Sudanese by birth if his father is Sudanese by birth at the time of his birth.</p> <p>(3) A person born to a mother who is Sudanese by birth shall be entitled to Sudanese Nationality by birth whenever he applies for it.</p> <p>(4) A person born to a parent who is a Sudanese national by naturalization shall be Sudanese birth if his parents acquired Sudanese nationality by naturalization before his birth.</p> <p>[Full text available here: http://www.refworld.org/pdfid/502cc1b92.pdf]</p>
Swaziland	<p>The laws of Somalia and Swaziland do not allow mothers to confer their citizenship on their children. Under the 1962 Somali Citizenship Law only children of Somali fathers acquire Somali citizenship. Although Swaziland's Constitution of 2005 stipulates that any child born inside or outside of Swaziland prior to 2005 to at least one Swazi parent acquires Swazi citizenship by descent, children born after 2005 only acquire Swazi citizenship from their fathers. http://www.unhcr.org/4f5886306.html</p> <p>(1) A person born in Swaziland after the commencement of this Constitution is a citizen of Swaziland by birth if at the time of birth the father of that person was a citizen of Swaziland in terms of this Constitution.</p> <p>(2) A person born outside Swaziland after the commencement of this Constitution is a citizen of Swaziland if at the time of birth the father of that person was a citizen of Swaziland in terms of this Constitution</p> <p>[Full text available here: http://www.refworld.org/docid/4c5696752.html (constitution 2005)]</p>
Syria	<p>In Syria, mothers can only confer nationality if the child was born in Syria and the father does not establish filiation in relation to the child. Syria has a safeguard in place to prevent statelessness among children born in the territory but is not clear that this is implemented in practice. http://www.unhcr.org/4f5886306.html</p> <p>Article 3</p> <p>The following shall be considered Syrian Arab Ipso facto:</p> <p>A. Anyone born inside or outside the country to a Syrian Arab father.</p> <p>B. Anyone born in the country to a Syrian Arab mother and to an unknown father.</p> <p>C. Anyone born in the country to unknown parents or to parents of unknown nationality or without one. a foundling in the country shall be considered born in it in the place in which he is found unless proved otherwise.([3])</p> <p>[Full text available here: http://www.refworld.org/docid/4d81e7b12.html]</p>
Togo	<p>Four African States – Burundi, Liberia, Sudan, and Togo – have enshrined the principle of gender equality in recent constitutions but have yet to reform the relevant provisions of their nationality laws. In principle, constitutional provisions prevail over the nationality law in each State. However, because</p>

	<p>nationality laws tend to be more specific and practice-oriented, administrative authorities may be more likely to apply the older provisions of these laws rather than look to constitutional guarantees of gender equality. [...] In Togo, while the 1978 Nationality Law contains a safeguard to grant citizenship to children born in its territory who cannot claim the nationality of another State, it only allows mothers to confer their nationality to their children if the father is stateless or of unknown nationality, contrary to Article 32 of the 1992 Constitution that grants Togolese nationality to children born to Togolese fathers or mothers. http://www.unhcr.org/4f5886306.html</p>
<p>United Arab Emirates</p>	<p>The nationality laws of Jordan, Libya, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates do not allow women nationals married to foreign nationals to pass their nationality to their children. However, they do permit women nationals to confer their nationality to their children in certain circumstances such as where fathers are unknown, stateless, of unknown nationality or do not establish filiation. http://www.unhcr.org/4f5886306.html</p> <p>The government's interpretation of sharia applied in personal status cases and family law. The law forbade Muslim women to marry non-Muslims. Unlike men, female citizens married to noncitizens did not automatically pass citizenship to their children.</p> <p>http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/hrrpt/humanrightsreport/index.htm?year=2013&dliid=220380</p> <p>Article (2)</p> <p>A citizens by law is:</p> <p>A. An Arab who was residing in a member Emirate in 1925 or before and who continued to reside therein up to the effective date of this law. Ancestors' residence shall be deemed complementary descendants residence.</p> <p>B. Anyone born in the country or abroad to a father who is a citizen by law.</p> <p>C. Anyone born in the country or abroad to a mother who is a citizen by law, whose fatherhood is not substantiated.</p> <p>D. Anyone born in the country or abroad to a mother who is a citizen by law, whose father is unknown or without nationality.</p> <p>E. Anyone born in the country to unknown parents. A founding shall be deemed to have been born in the country unless proved to be otherwise.</p> <p>[Full text available here: http://www.refworld.org/docid/3fba182d0.html]</p>