
Nationality Law of the People's Republic of China

Nationality Law of the People's Republic of China (Adopted at the Third Session of the Fifth National People's Congress, promulgated by Order No.8 of the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on and effective as of September 10, 1980)

Article 1

This Law is applicable to the acquisition, loss and restoration of nationality of the People's Republic of China.

Article 2

The People's Republic of China is a unitary multinational state; Persons belonging to any of the nationalities in China shall have Chinese nationality.

Article 3

The People's Republic of China does not recognize dual nationality for Any Chinese national.

Article 4

Any person born in China whose parents are both Chinese nationals and one of whose parents is a Chinese national shall have Chinese nationality.

Article 5

Any person born abroad whose parents are both Chinese nationals and one of whose parents is a Chinese national shall have Chinese nationality. But a person whose parents are both Chinese nationals and have both settled abroad, or one of whose parents is a Chinese national and has settled abroad, and who has acquired foreign nationality at birth shall not have Chinese nationality.

Article 6

Any person born in China whose parents are stateless or of Uncertain nationality and have settled in China shall have Chinese nationality.

Article 7

Foreign nationals or stateless persons who are willing to abide by China's Constitution and laws and who meet one of the following conditions may be naturalized upon approval of their applications:

- (1) they are near relatives of Chinese nationals;
- (2) they have settled in China; or
- (3) they have other legitimate reasons.

Article 8

Any person who applies for naturalization as a Chinese national shall acquire Chinese nationality upon approval of his application; a person whose application for naturalization as a Chinese national has been approved shall not retain foreign nationality.

Article 9

Any Chinese national who has settled abroad and who has been naturalized as a foreign national or has acquired foreign nationality of his own free will shall automatically lose Chinese nationality.

Article 10

Chinese nationals who meet one of the following conditions may renounce Chinese nationality upon approval of their applications:

- (1) they are near relatives of foreign nationals;
- (2) they have settled abroad; or
- (3) they have other legitimate reasons.

Article 11

Any person who applies for renunciation of Chinese nationality shall lose Chinese nationality upon approval of his application.

Article 12

State functionaries and military personnel on active service shall not renounce Chinese nationality.

Article 13

Foreign nationals who once held Chinese nationality may apply for restoration of Chinese nationality if they have legitimate reasons; those whose applications for restoration of Chinese nationality have been approved shall not retain foreign nationality.

Article 14

Persons who wish to acquire, renounce or restore Chinese nationality, with the exception of the cases provided for in Article 9, shall go through the formalities of application. Applications of persons under the age of 18 may be filed on their behalf by their parents or other legal representatives.

Article 15

Nationality applications at home shall be handled by the Public Security Bureaus of the municipalities or counties where the applicants reside; nationality applications abroad shall be handled by Chinese diplomatic representative agencies and consular offices.

Article 16

Applications for naturalization as Chinese nationals and for renunciation or restoration of Chinese nationality is subject to examination and approval by the Ministry of Public Security of the People's Republic of China. The Ministry of Public Security shall issue a certificate to any person whose application has been approved.

Article 17

The nationality status of persons who have acquired or lost Chinese nationality before the promulgation of this Law shall remain valid.

Article 18

This Law shall come into force on the day of its promulgation.

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