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BIRTHRIGHT CITIZENSHIP IN G-20 COUNTRIES*

COUNTRY	BIRTHRIGHT CITIZENSHIP**
Argentina	Accords citizenship to those born in the jurisdiction except if parents are foreign diplomats.
Australia	From Jan. 26, 1949, through Aug. 19, 1986, birthright citizenship was given. From Aug. 20, 1986, the child must have at least one parent who is a citizen or permanent resident, except citizenship is not given to children of foreign diplomats. Children born in Australia to parents who are not Australian citizens or permanent residents automatically acquire Australian citizenship on their 10th birthday if they have lived most of their life in Australia. (Australian government website, http://www.citizenship.gov.au/current/ (last visited Aug. 6, 2010).)
Brazil	All persons born in the country acquire citizenship at birth, regardless of the nationality of the parents, provided that the parents are not in Brazil in the service of their own country.
Canada	All persons born in Canada after February 14, 1977, are citizens regardless of the nationality of the parents. The only cases in which such birthright citizenship is not extended are for: a child born in Canada, if, at the time of his/her birth, neither of his/her parents was a Canadian citizen or Canadian permanent resident <u>and</u> either parent was a foreign diplomat. (Citizenship and Immigration Canada, http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/resources/publications/citizenship.asp (last visited Aug. 6, 2010).)
China	None.
European Union	Citizens of the Member States are also citizens of the E.U. (Art. 20, ¶1, Consolidated Version of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, 2010 O.J. (C 83), <i>available at</i> http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:C:2010:083:0047:0200:EN:PDF.)
France	Citizenship is largely by descent. Citizenship by birth in the country is given to those with a parent also was born in France. (Code Civil art. 19-3 (Daloz 2010).)
Germany	Birthright citizenship is very limited. Since January 1, 2000, an alien child born in the country is a German citizen at birth if one of his parents is a permanent resident who had resided in Germany for eight years.
India	A person born in India between Jan. 26, 1950, and July 1, 1987, is a citizen of India by birth, regardless of the nationality of the parents. A person born in India on or after July 1, 1987, is considered a citizen of India only if either of his parents is a citizen of India at the time of his birth. Those born in India on or after Jan. 7, 2004, are considered citizens of India only if both of their parents are citizens of India or one of the parents is a citizen of India and the other is not an illegal migrant at the time of their birth. (Citizenship Act, 1955, <i>as amended</i> , http://www.mha.nic.in/citizenship/acquire1.htm (last visited Aug. 5, 2010).)

Indonesia	Birthright citizenship to children of non-citizen parents was only extended to those born between Jan. 1, 1946 and Aug. 1, 1958. (Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 12 on Citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia, Aug. 1, 2006, REFWORD, http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/country...LEGISLATION,IDN,4562d8cf2,4538aae64,0.html .)
Italy	None.
Japan	None.
Mexico	Birthright citizenship is extended to anyone born in the territory, regardless of nationality of the parents.
Russia	None.
Saudi Arabia	None.
South Africa	Those born in the country before 1949 are citizens. Those born from 1949 through June 1961, in addition to birth in the country, must have a father who is not a prohibited immigrant to be considered citizens. From July 1964 on, the only requirement beyond birth in the country is that at least one parent be a citizen or permanent resident. (Global Visas, http://www.globalvisas.com/south_africa/south_africa_citizenship.html (last visited Aug. 5, 2010).)
South Korea	None. (Nationality Act, 1948, as summarized in the Global Legal Information Network, http://www.glin.gov/view.action?glinID=65640 (last visited Aug. 5, 2010). Revisions of the Act in 2010 were largely concerned with dual citizenship.)
Turkey	None.
United Kingdom	Birthright citizenship is extended to a child with at least one parent who is legally settled in the country. Between 1982 and 2006, children born to unwed British fathers were not able to claim British citizenship. Citizenship could only pass in this way if the father was married to the mother. This changed in July 2006. Any children born since then to unwed British Fathers are able to claim citizenship. (Direct.Gov, a UK government website, http://www.direct.gov.uk/en/TravelAndTransport/Passports/WhoiseligibleforaBritishpassport/DG_174145 (last visited Aug. 6, 2010).)

*Note: Most countries extend citizenship to infants who are abandoned in their territory or are otherwise stateless. That type of birthright citizenship is not included in this chart.

**Except as otherwise indicated, this information was derived from OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT, CITIZENSHIP LAWS OF THE WORLD (Mar. 2001), <http://www.opm.gov/extra/investigate/IS-01.pdf/>, as updated by the foreign law specialists of the Law Library of Congress.

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 August 2010