



REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

Ministry of Interior

# **LAW ON CITIZENSHIP OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA**

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# **LAW ON CITIZENSHIP OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA**

## **Part One**

### **BASIC PROVISIONS**

#### Article 1

The Citizens of the Republic of Serbia hold citizenship of the Republic of Serbia.

#### Article 2

Citizenship of the Republic of Serbia is acquired or terminated in the way determined herein.

#### Article 3

A citizen of the Republic of Serbia is at the same time a citizen of Serbia and Montenegro.

#### Article 4

A citizen of another state member of Serbia and Montenegro at the territory of the Republic of Serbia has equal rights and obligations as its own citizen, except the right to vote.

#### Article 5

A citizen of the Republic of Serbia with a citizenship of a foreign state is considered citizen of the Republic of Serbia when he is in the territory of the Republic of Serbia.

## **Part two**

### **ACQUIRING OF CITIZENSHIP OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA**

#### Article 6

Citizenship of the Republic of Serbia is acquired by:

- 1) descent;
- 2) birth in the territory of the Republic of Serbia; admission
- 3) admission;
- 4) pursuant to international treaties.

By descent and by birth in the territory of the Republic of Serbia, citizenship of the Republic of Serbia is acquired pursuant to recording of the fact on citizenship in the Register of births.

By admission, citizenship of the Republic of Serbia is acquired pursuant to the valid decision made by the Ministry competent for internal affairs upon a procedure predicted herein.

## ***1. Acquiring of Citizenship by Descent***

### Article 7

Citizenship of the Republic of Serbia by descent is acquired by a child:

- 1) whose both parents, at his birth, are citizens of the Republic of Serbia;
- 2) whose one parent, at his birth, is the citizen of the Republic of Serbia and the child is born in the territory of the Republic of Serbia;
- 3) born in the territory of the Republic of Serbia, whose one parent, at his birth is the citizen of the Republic of Serbia and another is citizen of another state member, if the parents mutually decide so;
- 4) born in the territory of another state member, whose one parent, at the moment of birth is the citizen of the Republic of Serbia and another is citizen of another state member, if the parents mutually decide so;
- 5) born in the territory of another state member, whose one parent, at the moment of child's birth is citizen of the Republic of Serbia and another one is either foreign citizen or of unknown citizenship or without citizenship, if he is not rendered citizenship of another state member;
- 6) born abroad, whose one parent, at the moment of child's birth, is the citizen of the Republic of Serbia and another one is unknown or of unknown citizenship or without citizenship.

### Article 8

Citizenship of the Republic of Serbia by descent is acquired by a child born abroad, whose one parent, at the moment of child's birth, is the citizen of the Republic of Serbia and another one is citizen of another state member, if the parents mutually agree so.

If the agreement from the para. 1 of this Article is not reached, a child acquires citizenship of the Republic of Serbia if the parent, who registers the child as the citizen of the Republic of Serbia, has citizenship of the Republic of Serbia and registers the child to the competent consular office of Serbia and Montenegro and applies for recording of the child in the Register of citizenship kept in the Republic of Serbia.

If one parent is not alive, if he/she is deprived of working capacity or parental right or is unknown, the application and request from the para 2 of this Article is to be submitted by another parent.

### Article 9

Citizenship of the Republic of Serbia by descent is acquired by a child born abroad, whose one parent at the moment of the child's birth, is the citizen of the Republic of Serbia and another one is foreign citizen, if the parent who is citizen of the Republic of Serbia registers him until the age of 18 in the competent diplomatic or consular office of Serbia and Montenegro as citizen of the Republic of Serbia and if he applies to the competent state body in the Republic of Serbia for child's registration in the Register of citizenship. If the child has a guardian, the registration and application are to be submitted by the guardian.

A child born abroad, whose one parent at the moment of child's birth is the citizen of the Republic of Serbia, acquires by descent, the citizenship of the Republic of Serbia in case of remaining without citizenship even if the conditions from the para 1 of this Article are not met.

If a child is over 14 years old, he need give his consent for acquiring of citizenship pursuant to the paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article.

### Article 10

A person over 18, born abroad, whose one parent, at the moment of his birth, was the citizen of the Republic of Serbia, and another one is a foreign citizen acquires citizenship of the Republic of Serbia by descent, if by the age of 23, he applies to the competent authority in the Republic of Serbia for registration in the Register of citizens, provided that he did not acquire citizenship of the Republic of Serbia in the way predicted by the Art. 9 para. 1 of this Law.

## Article 11

On conditions from Articles 7 to 10 of this Law, citizenship of the Republic of Serbia can be acquired by descent also by an adopted child - foreigner, i.e. adopted child without citizenship in case of completed adoption.

The application for recording of the adopted child from the para. 1 of this Article in the Register of citizens is to be submitted by an adoptive parent – citizen of the Republic of Serbia.

The application from the para 2. of this Article is to be submitted by an adopted child over 18 until he is 23 years old.

## Article 12

A child, i.e. person from Articles 7 – 11 of this Law, who acquires citizenship by descent, is considered citizen of the Republic of Serbia since his birth.

## ***2. Acquiring of Citizenship by Birth in the Territory of the Republic of Serbia***

### Article 13

A child born or found in the territory of the Republic of Serbia (foundling) acquires citizenship of the Republic of Serbia by birth if both his parents are unknown or of unknown citizenship or without citizenship of if the child is without citizenship.

A child that acquired citizenship of the Republic of Serbia pursuant to the para. 1 of this Article is considered citizen of the Republic of Serbia since his birth.

A child from the para. 1 of this Article can cease to be citizen of the Republic of Serbia if by the age of 18 it be proved that both his parents are citizens of another member state or foreign citizens. The citizenship ends at request of the parents on the day of delivery of the decision.

If a child is over 14, it is necessary to have his consent for termination of citizenship in the Republic of Serbia.

## ***3. Acquiring of Citizenship by Admission***

### Article 14

A foreigner who, in line with the regulations on movement and residence of foreigners, was allowed to permanently reside in the Republic of Serbia can, upon his own request, be admitted to citizenship of the Republic of Serbia if:

- 1) he is 18 years old and not deprived of working capacity;
- 2) he is released from foreign citizenship or he submits the evidence that he will be granted the dismissal if admitted to citizenship of the Republic of Serbia;
- 3) that until submitting of application for at least three years he has had uninterrupted residence in the territory of the Republic of Serbia i.e. Serbia and Montenegro;
- 4) he submits a written statement that he considers the Republic of Serbia his state.

The condition from the point 2, para. 1 of this Article is fulfilled if an application was submitted by a person without citizenship or a person offering an evidence that, pursuant to the laws of the country which citizenship he is to lose, by admission to citizenship of the Republic of Serbia.

If a foreign country does not allow the release from citizenship or sets conditions for release that a foreigner cannot fulfill, the fulfillment of conditions from point 2 para 1 of this Article is not requested

if the applicant submits a declaration renouncing foreign citizenship in case of acquiring citizenship of the Republic of Serbia.

Renouncing or loss of previous citizenship shall not be requested if that is not possible or cannot be reasonably expected.

The form of a written statement from para 1 point 4 of this Article shall be prescribed by the Minister competent for internal affairs.

#### Article 15

A foreigner who submitted a request for admission to citizenship of the Republic of Serbia and who does not have release from a foreign citizenship or evidence that he will receive release if granted the citizenship of the Republic of Serbia, can, at his own request, be issued a confirmation attesting that he will be granted citizenship of the Republic of Serbia if he meets other conditions from the Art. 14 para. 1 of this Law.

The confirmation from the para. 1 of this Article is issued with a validity term of two years and can be used for obtaining a release from foreign citizenship.

#### Article 16

A person born in the territory of the Republic of Serbia can be accepted as citizen of the Republic of Serbia if until submitting of application for admission for at least two years he has been residing uninterruptedly in the territory of the Republic of Serbia and if he submits written statement that he considers the Republic of Serbia his own state.

#### Article 17

A foreigner who has been married to the citizen of the Republic of Serbia for at least three years and who was allowed permanent settlement in the Republic of Serbia can be accepted as citizen of the Republic of Serbia if he submits a written statement that he considers the Republic of Serbia his own state.

#### Article 18

An emigrant and his descendant can be admitted to citizenship of the Republic of Serbia if they are 18 and if they are not deprived of working capacity and if they submit a written statement that they consider the Republic of Serbia they own state.

A marital partner of the person from para 1 of this Article who acquired citizenship of the Republic of Serbia can be accepted in citizenship of the Republic of Serbia if he submits a written statement that he considers the Republic of Serbia his own state.

The emigrant, pursuant para 1 of this Article, is the person that emigrates from the Republic of Serbia with intention to reside permanently abroad.

#### Article 19

Irrespective of the conditions from the Article 14 para. 1 points 2 – 4 of this Law, even a foreigner, whose admission to citizenship of the Republic of Serbia would be of interest for the Republic of Serbia, can be admitted to citizenship of the Republic of Serbia

A spouse of a person, who on conditions pursuant to the para. 1 of this Article acquired citizenships of the Republic of Serbia, can be admitted to citizenship of the Republic of Serbia even if the conditions from the Art. 14, para 1, points 2 to 4 of this Law are not met.

The Government of the Republic of Serbia, on a motion of the competent Ministry, decides about admission to citizenship of the Republic of Serbia in line with para. 1 of this Article.

## Article 20

If both parents acquired citizenship of the Republic of Serbia, their child, who is less than 18 years old, acquires citizenship of the Republic of Serbia.

At the request of a parent, who acquired citizenship of the Republic of Serbia, his child, who is less than 18 years old, acquires citizenship of the Republic of Serbia, if another parent agrees with that and if the child lives in the Republic of Serbia.

At the request of a parent who acquired citizenship of the Republic of Serbia by admission, even his child who is less than 18 years old, acquires citizenship of the Republic of Serbia.

At the request of a parent who acquired citizenship of the Republic of Serbia by admission, even his child who is less than 18 years old, acquires citizenship of the Republic of Serbia, if another parent agrees with that and if the child lives abroad.

If the child is older than 14 years of age, in line with the paragraphs 1 to 3 of this Article, his consent is necessary.

## Article 21

In case of non completed adoption, the adoptee – foreigner who is less than 18 years old, at the request of his adoptive parent a citizen of the Republic of Serbia, can acquire citizenship of the Republic of Serbia if he lives with his adoptive parent in the Republic of Serbia.

If the adoptee is older than 14 years of age, his consent is necessary for admission to citizenship of the Republic of Serbia.

## Article 22

A citizen of another state member can be admitted to citizenship of the Republic of Serbia, at his own request, if he reached the age of 18 and resides in the territory of the Republic of Serbia

Citizen of another state member who is married to a citizen of the Republic of Serbia can be admitted to citizenship of the Republic of Serbia even if conditions from the para. 1 of this Article are not met.

If one parent acquired citizenship of the Republic of Serbia and another one is citizen of another state member, their child who is under 18 years old can acquire citizenship of the Republic of Serbia, if mutually agreed by the parents.

Adoptee – citizen of another state member, who did not complete 18 years of age, acquires citizenship of the Republic of Serbia at request of the adoptee, who is citizen of the Republic of Serbia, even if he does not meet the requirements from the para. 1 of this Article.

If the child is older than 14 years of age, his consent is necessary for admission to citizenship of the Republic of Serbia.

## Article 23

A member of Serbian or another nation or ethnic group from the territory of the Republic of Serbia, who is not residing in the territory of the Republic of Serbia, can be admitted to citizenship of the Republic of Serbia if he is 18 years old and if he is not deprived of working capacity and if he submits a written statement considering the Republic of Serbia his own state.

Subject to conditions defined in the para. 1 of this Article, a person born in another republic of former Social Federal Republic of Yugoslavia who had citizenship of that republic or is citizen of another state created in the territory of former SFRY, who residing in the territory of the Republic of Serbia as a refugee, expatriate or displaced person or who exiled abroad, can be admitted to citizenship of the Republic of Serbia.

#### Article 24

A written statement recognizing the Republic of Serbia for one's state is to be submitted together with an application for admission to citizenship of the Republic of Serbia to the Ministry competent for Internal Affairs or to the competent diplomatic mission or consular office of Serbia and Montenegro, in the way prescribed by this Law.

### ***4. Date of Citizenship Acquisition by Admission***

#### Article 25

Citizenship of the Republic of Serbia is acquired by admission on the day of delivery of the Decision on admission to citizenship of the Republic of Serbia

When, for acquiring of citizenship of the Republic of Serbia by admission, the only condition is a statement of recognition of the Republic of Serbia for its own state, citizenship of the Republic of Serbia is acquired on the day when the statement is made.

### ***5. Acquiring of Citizenship by International Treaties***

#### Article 26

Citizenship of the Republic of Serbia can be acquired pursuant to a ratified international treaty, on reciprocity condition.

## **P a r t t h r e e**

### **TERMINATION OF CITIZENSHIP OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA**

#### Article 27

Citizenship of the Republic of Serbia can be terminated by:

- 1) release;
- 2) renunciation;
- 3) acquisition of citizenship of another state member;
- 4) international treaties.

### ***1. Termination of Citizenship by Release***

#### Article 28

A citizen of the Republic of Serbia can be deprived of citizenship of the Republic of Serbia by release if he applies for release and if he fulfills the following conditions:

- 1) that he is over 18 years old;
- 2) that no obstacles regarding the military service;
- 3) that he settled the taxes and other legal liabilities in Serbia and Montenegro;
- 4) that he regulated property-legal obligations from matrimonial relations and relations between parents and children, to the persons living in Serbia and Montenegro;
- 5) that against him no criminal proceedings are instituted for criminal offences prosecuted ex officio, in Serbia and Montenegro and if he was convicted to imprisonment in Serbia and Montenegro that he served such a sentence;



6) that he has foreign citizenship or possesses an evidence that he shall be admitted to foreign citizenship.

#### Article 29

Release from citizenship of the Republic of Serbia shall not be granted if that is necessary for the reasons of security or defense of the country, for a reason of reciprocity or when that is requested by economic interests of Serbia and Montenegro.

#### Article 30

A citizen of the Republic of Serbia who applied for release from citizenship of the Republic of Serbia, with the same application can request release from citizenship of the Republic of Serbia for his children until they are 18 years old. However, he must enclose to the application for child's release from citizenship of the Republic of Serbia, an approval of another parent. If the child is over 14, it is necessary to submit the child's consent as well.

If the parents are divorced, the application for release from citizenship of the Republic of the child can only be submitted by a parent who was entrusted, by an absolute court decree, custody and education of the child.

If another parent refuses to give his approval for release of the child from citizenship of the Republic of Serbia, or with unknown residence or who is deprived of working capacity or parental right, an application for release of the child from citizenship of the Republic of Serbia shall be accepted if, in the opinion of the competent guardian authority, it is in the best interest of the child.

#### Article 31

In the case of full adoption, the adoptee up to age of 18, can be released from citizenship of the Republic of Serbia if the application for release of citizenship is submitted by the adoptive parent who is either a foreigner or adoptive parent who applied for release from citizenship of the Republic of Serbia and if the requirements from the Article 30 of this Law are met.

The child defined in para. 1 of this Article shall not be stop to be a citizen of the Republic of Serbia if in such way he would be left without citizenship.

#### Article 32

If a person who received release from citizenship of the Republic of Serbia does not acquire foreign citizenship within one year from the date of pronouncing of decree on release, the authority who pronounced the decree shall cancel it at request in writing of such a person.

Application for cancellation of decree on release from citizenship of the Republic of Serbia can be submitted within three months upon expiry of the term as defined in the para. 1 of this Article.

## ***2. Termination of Citizenship by Renunciation***

#### Article 33

A citizen of full age of the Republic of Serbia who is born and lives abroad, and is also a foreign citizen, can up to the age of 25 renounce of citizenship of the Republic of Serbia.

With regard to renunciation of citizenship of a child up to the age of 18, the provisions of the Art. 30 in line with this Law are applied .

## ***3. Reacquisition of Citizenship of the Republic of Serbia***

#### Article 34

A person released from citizenship of the Republic of Serbia, who acquired foreign citizenship and a person whom, at the request of his parents, citizenship of the Republic of Serbia was terminated by release or renouncing, is eligible for readmission to citizenship of the Republic of Serbia if he applies

for readmission to citizenship of the Republic of Serbia, if he is 18 years old and not deprived of working capacity, accompanied by a written statement that he considers the Republic of Serbia his state.

#### ***4. Termination of Citizenship in Order to Acquire Citizenship of Another State Member***

##### Article 35

Citizenship of the Republic of Serbia of a citizen of the Republic of Serbia ceases if he, pursuant to his application, has acquired citizenship of another member State.

Citizenship of the Republic of Serbia pursuant to the para. 1 of this Article terminates even to a child under 18 years of age, if the citizenship of the Republic of Serbia has ceased to the child's parents or to one of them, if that is requested by a parent whose citizenship of the Republic of Serbia was terminated, only if another parent agrees with it.

If the child is older than 14 years of age, his consent is necessary for termination of citizenship of the Republic of Serbia in line with the para. 2 of this Article.

#### ***5. Termination of Citizenship Pursuant to International Treaties***

##### Article 36

Citizenship of the Republic of Serbia can be terminated pursuant to a ratified international treaty.

#### ***6. Day of Termination of Citizenship***

##### Article 37.

Citizenship of the Republic of Serbia is terminated on the day of delivery of the decision on release from citizenship of the Republic of Serbia and in case of termination of citizenship by renunciation - on the day of making a statement on renunciation.

### **Part four**

## **PROCEDURE FOR ACQUISITION AND TERMINATION OF CITIZENSHIP OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA**

##### Article 38

Application for acquisition of citizenship of the Republic of Serbia by admission and termination of citizenship of the Republic of Serbia are to be decided by the Ministry competent for internal affairs.

Procedure per solving of application for acquisition and termination of citizenship of the Republic of Serbia, conducted by the Ministry competent for internal affairs is urgent.

##### Article 39

Application for acquisition and termination of citizenship of the Republic of Serbia is to be submitted to the internal affairs authority according to the place of residence, i.e. domicile of the applicant, and can be submitted through a competent diplomatic mission or consular office of Serbia and Montenegro which shall immediately sent to the Ministry competent for internal affairs.

Application for acquisition and termination of citizenship The Republic of Serbia is to be supplied personally or through a proxy.

For a person deprived of working capacity, an application is to be submitted by his guardian.

For a child, up to the age of 18 an application for acquisition or termination of citizenship is to be submitted by a parent, i.e. it is a parent who gives a written statement that he considers the Republic of Serbia his own country.

If the child is older than 14 years of age, his consent is necessary for acquisition or termination of citizenship of the Republic of Serbia.

#### Article 40

If the procedure for acquisition or termination of citizenship of the Republic of Serbia, initiated at the request of an applicant, cannot be continued or completed without certain action by the applicant, it will be considered withdrawn, if, regardless of the warning of the Ministry competent for internal affairs, the applicant does not carry out the action necessary for continuation or completion of the procedure with the given deadline or if for failure to carry out such actions it can be concluded that he is not interested in continuation of the procedure.

For the reasons stated in the para. 1 of this Article a procedure can be suspended upon expiry of a three month period from the day of warning, i.e. six month period for the applicants who reside abroad.

#### Article 41

The Ministry competent for internal affairs can reject the application for acquisition of citizenship of the Republic of Serbia by admission or for termination of citizenship of the Republic of Serbia, although the conditions, prescribed by this Law, are fulfilled, if it estimates that there are reasons in the interest of the Republic of Serbia, for which such an application for acquisition or termination of citizenship should be rejected.

#### Article 42

Release from citizenship of the Republic of Serbia shall not be granted, i.e. renunciation from citizenship of the Republic of Serbia shall not be accepted in the course of state of war, a threat of war or state of emergency.

#### Article 43

The decision on acquisition and termination of citizenship of the Republic of Serbia is to be submitted in line with regulations of compulsory personal delivery.

The Ministry competent for internal affairs is obliged to deliver the effective decision on acquisition or termination of citizenship of the Republic of Serbia immediately to the authority competent for Records of citizens.

#### Article 44

For a person who acquired citizenship of the Republic of Serbia and is not recorded in the Register of births or records of citizens of the Republic of Serbia that are kept in line with the present regulations, the Ministry competent for internal affairs shall determine citizenship of that person at his request, i.e. at the request of the competent authority that conducts the procedure related to realization of the right of the persons or in line with duty.

The Ministry competent for internal affairs takes decision on determination of citizenship of the Republic of Serbia.

A person with a determined citizenship of the Republic of Serbia is recorded in the Register of citizens of the Republic of Serbia, that is kept pursuant to the provisions of this Law.

#### Article 45

If the Ministry competent for internal affairs in the course of procedure, finds out that certain person acquired citizenship of the Republic of Serbia or his citizenship of the Republic of Serbia terminated contrary to the regulations on citizenship, valid at the time of acquisition or termination citizenship, especially pursuant to a false or forged document or statement, based on inaccurate facts or other abuse in the conducted procedure, i.e. that such a person is recorded in the Register of citizens

of the Republic of Serbia, it will take a decision on cancellation of acquisition or termination of citizenship of the Republic of Serbia of that person, i.e. on cancellation of recording of such a person in the Register of citizens of the Republic of Serbia.

Decision on acquisition and termination of citizenship of the Republic of Serbia cannot be cancelled if the person defined by the para. 1 of this Article would be left without citizenship.

The Ministry competent for internal affairs is obliged to deliver the decision on cancellation of acquisition and termination of citizenship of the Republic of Serbia, i.e. on cancellation of recording in the Register of citizens of the Republic of Serbia, to the authority competent for keeping of records for the purpose of cancellation, i.e. recording in the Register of citizens of the Republic of Serbia

## **Part Five**

### **RECORDS OF CITIZENS OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA AND PROVING OF CITIZENSHIP OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA**

#### Article 46.

The records of citizens of the Republic of Serbia are kept in the Registers of birth.

Citizenship of the Republic of Serbia is entered in the Register of births in conformity with this Law and regulations on Civil registers.

The records on citizens of the Republic of Serbia are kept by the authority competent for keeping of birth register in line of duty.

Citizens of the Republic of Serbia who are not born in the territory of the Republic of Serbia but residing or having domicile there, are entered in the Register of births according to the place of residence i.e. domicile.

Citizens of the Republic of Serbia who were neither born in the territory of the Republic of Serbia nor reside or stay there, are recorded in the Register of births of the community in the territory of the city of Belgrade, determined by the Assembly of the city of Belgrade.

Additionally, the descendants of the emigrants, who were born abroad, as well as their spouses born abroad, are recorded in the birth register of the city community defined in the para. 5 of this Article.

#### Article 47.

Citizenship of the Republic of Serbia is proved by the extract from the Register of births, Certificate of citizenship and when abroad – by a valid traveling document.

#### Article 48.

Certificate of citizenship is a public document proving citizenship of the Republic of Serbia and is issued pursuant to the data from the records of citizens of the Republic of Serbia

Certificate of citizenship contains also citizenship of Serbia and Montenegro.

The records from the para. 1 of this Article encompass: Register of births, Register of citizens of the Republic of Serbia that are kept in line with regulations which were in force until the entry into force of this Law as well as other records of citizens kept in the Republic of Serbia.

The regulations on the manner of entering the facts on citizenship in birth register, on forms for evidence keeping, on decisions of acquisition and termination of citizenship and on the form of Certificate of citizenship are enacted by the Minister competent for internal affairs.

#### Article 49.

Registers of citizens of the Republic of Serbia kept pursuant to the regulations in force until the entry into force of this Law shall be closed for new entries starting from the day of beginning of implementation of this Law.

Exceptionally from the para. 1 of this Article, the Register of citizens kept by the Ministry competent for Internal Affairs shall be closed upon entering of the persons for whom the decisions on acquisition of citizenship of the Republic of Serbia were taken until the day of beginning of implementation of this Law.

Pursuant to the data in the Registers of citizens defined in the para. 1 of this Article a competent body shall issue certificates on citizenship at the request of the interested persons and enter the modifications of facts and data contained therein.

### **P a r t S i x**

#### **SUPERVISION**

#### Article 50

Supervision over the records keeping of citizens of the Republic of Serbia is done by the Ministry competent for internal affairs.

### **P a r t S e v e n**

#### **TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS**

#### Article 51

A Yugoslav citizen, who on the day of pronouncing of the Constitutional Charter of the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro on February 4<sup>th</sup>, 2003 was citizen of the Republic of Serbia as well as the person who acquired citizenship of the Republic of Serbia after that date and till the day of beginning of implementation of this Law is considered citizen of the Republic of Serbia , in line with this Law .

#### Article 52

A citizen of the SFRY, who on the day of beginning of implementation of this Law is citizen of another republic of the former SFRY, i.e. has citizenship of another state created in the territory of the former SFRY and a registered residence in the territory of the Republic of Serbia for at least nine years, is considered citizen of the Republic of Serbia in line with this Law, if he submits a written statement that he is considered citizen of the Republic of Serbia as well as an application for recording in the records of citizens of the Republic of Serbia.

Written statement and application as defined in the para. 1 of this Article are to be submitted to the authority of internal affairs at whose area the applicant is residing.

The internal affairs authority, without taking a decision, shall issue to the competent authority, a written order for entering into the records of citizens of the Republic of Serbia, of a person established to have fulfilled conditions defined by the para. 1 of this Article. Those persons, for whom it was found out that they did not meet all the requirements, shall be rejected by a decision.

The statement and application as defined in the para 1 of this Article can be submitted within three years from the date of beginning of implementation of this Law.

#### Article 53

Procedure for resolving the applications for acquisition and termination of citizenship of the Republic of Serbia, initiated before the day of beginning of implementation of this Law shall be completed pursuant to the provisions of this Law.

#### Article 54

The regulations defined in the Art. 14, para. 5, Art. 46, para. 5 and Art. 48 para 4 of this Law shall be enacted within 60 days from the day of entering into force of this Law.

#### Article 55

On the day of beginning of application of this Law, the Law on Yugoslav citizenship ("Official Gazette of the FRY " no. 33/96 and 9/01) and the Law on citizenship of the Socialist Republic of Serbia ("Official Gazette of the Socialist Republic of Serbia" no. 45/79 and 13/83) cease to be in force.

#### Article 56

This law enters into force on the eighth day from the date of publishing in the „Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia ”, and shall begin to be applied upon expiry of 60 days from the date of its entry into force.