THE CODES OF KAHARAGIA

Nationality Code of Kaharagia

VOLUME IV

Nationality Code of Kaharagia

Acquisition, Retention, and Loss of Kaharagian Nationality.

PUBLISHED BY

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Enacting Decree

The Code is Annex A of the Decree below, which provides that the Annex forms an integral and binding part of it. Reproduced from the engrossed record; the Decree's Articles are numbered in roman, the Code's in arabic.

SD-2026-0006

Sovereign Decree Establishing and Enacting the Nationality Code of Kaharagia

BY THE GRACE OF GOD

WE MAXIMILIAN

PRINCE OF KAHARAGIA

etc., etc., etc.,

WHEREAS nationality expresses the enduring legal bond between the Crown, the State, and the Kaharagian national;

WHEREAS the dignity and integrity of nationality require clear and uniform rules governing its acquisition, retention, and loss;

WHEREAS the Nationality Code of Kaharagia has been prepared for this purpose and ought now to be given full force and effect;

NOW, THEREFORE, WE, in Our Sovereign capacity and having duly considered the advice of Our Counsel, do hereby decree as follows:

Article I — Establishment and Enactment

1. The Nationality Code of Kaharagia, comprising Articles 1 through 21 and set forth in Annex A, is hereby established, enacted, and promulgated as law within the State.

2. Annex A forms an integral and binding part of this Decree and shall have full force and effect accordingly.

Article II — Application and Interpretation

1. Subject always to the Fundamental Laws and Principles of Kaharagia, the Nationality Code of Kaharagia shall govern the acquisition, recognition, retention, renunciation, deprivation, and termination of Kaharagian nationality.

2. All existing laws, decrees, regulations, and other instruments shall be interpreted and applied consistently with the Nationality Code of Kaharagia and shall have no force to the extent of any inconsistency.

3. The authenticated text of the Nationality Code of Kaharagia shall be maintained by the Royal Chancellery and reproduced in KáhaLex without substantive alteration.

Article III — Enactment and Publication

1. This Decree and Annex A shall take effect immediately upon Our Signature.

2. They shall be entered into the Royal Kaharagian Gazette and published accordingly.

GIVEN *under Our Hand and the Great Seal of Our Principality, at Our Court in Detroit, This 16th day of July, in the year of Our Lord Two Thousand and Twenty-Six, and the Seventeenth of Our Reign.*

Maximilian P.

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Note on Citation

An Article of this Code is cited by the abbreviation, the Article number, and where helpful the heading, for example Nat Art. 1. A numbered paragraph within an Article is cited by its number and a sub-paragraph by its letter, so that Nat Art. 2(1)(b) refers to the second sub-paragraph of paragraph (1) of Article 2.

A reference in the form Nat Art. N is to an Article of this Code; the other instruments in the corpus are cited in the same way. The abbreviations are FN for the Fundamental Laws and Principles of Kaharagia, CC for the Civil Code of Kaharagia, CR for the Criminal Code of Kaharagia, Nat for the Nationality Code of Kaharagia (this volume), and DPC for the Data Protection Code of Kaharagia.

Every Article printed here was in force at the status date on the imprint page. This volume is a faithful reproduction and not an independent authority; where it differs from the text published in KáhaLex, the published text governs.

The Codes of Kaharagia

The corpus of enacted law. Each instrument was established by the Sovereign Decree named against it, given 16/07/2026 and taking effect upon signature. The authenticated text of each is maintained by the Royal Chancellery and published in KáhaLex.

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Chapter 01 — General Provisions

Article 1 — Nature of Nationality

(1) Kaharagian nationality is a legal bond between an individual, the Sovereign, and the community of Kaharagian nationals, which subsists until terminated in accordance with this Code.

(2) Nationality is founded upon the consent of the Sovereign and the acceptance of the individual. It is independent of territory, residence, or domicile, and is unaffected by the absence or acquisition of territorial sovereignty by the State.

(3) Kaharagian nationality is independent of any other nationality. The possession of a foreign nationality does not, by itself, affect the existence or continuity of Kaharagian nationality, unless otherwise provided by sovereign decree or treaty.

(4) The possession of Kaharagian nationality implies a duty of loyalty to the Sovereign and respect for the laws, symbols, and institutions of the State, in accordance with the Fundamental Laws.

Article 2 — Effects of Nationality

(1) The possession of Kaharagian nationality establishes personal status under the laws of the State and entitles the national to:

- (a) Recognition in civil matters recorded by the State.
- (b) Eligibility for national honours and heraldic registrations.
- (c) Eligibility to participate in the assemblies, consultations, and civic activities of the State.
- (d) The benefit of the rights and protections that Kaharagian law confers upon nationals.

(2) Nationality carries with it the obligations prescribed by the Fundamental Laws and the laws of the State, including the duties of allegiance set forth in the Fundamental Laws.

(3) The civil effects of nationality upon personal capacity, status, and juridical acts are governed by the Civil Code.

(4) A national may exercise civic and cultural participation through any means established by the State, regardless of place of residence.

Article 3 — Classes of Nationality

(1) Kaharagian nationality is conferred in one of the following classes:

- (a) Full nationality, which carries the full range of rights and obligations under Kaharagian law.
- (b) Protected-person status, which is conferred upon persons who, by reason of their connection to the State or to a Kaharagian national, are placed under the protection of the Sovereign without acquiring full nationality.

(c) Honorary nationality, conferred by the Sovereign in recognition of exceptional service or contribution to the State.

(2) Full nationality is acquired in accordance with the modes set out in Chapter 2 of this Title, unless the decree of conferral expressly assigns a different class.

(3) Protected-person status may be conferred by sovereign decree upon:

(a) The foreign spouse or partner of a Kaharagian national, pending a decision on full admission.

(b) Minor children of a Kaharagian national who do not qualify for nationality by descent.

(c) Persons who have rendered service to the State or who have an established connection to the Kaharagian community, but who do not seek or do not qualify for full nationality.

(4) Honorary nationality is personal and non-transmissible. It does not confer a right of descent and does not, by itself, give rise to the obligations of allegiance that attach to full nationality.

(5) A person may be advanced from one class to another by sovereign decree, upon application or at the initiative of the Sovereign. The civil capacities attaching to each class are prescribed by the Civil Code.

(6) The class of nationality held by each national shall be recorded in the National Register.

Article 4 — Dual and Multiple Nationality

(1) Kaharagian law does not require the renunciation of a foreign nationality as a condition of acquiring or retaining Kaharagian nationality, unless the Sovereign directs otherwise by decree in a particular case.

(2) A person who holds Kaharagian nationality together with one or more foreign nationalities is, for all purposes of Kaharagian law, treated as a Kaharagian national. No person may invoke a foreign nationality to evade an obligation owed under Kaharagian law.

(3) A dual or multiple national who becomes aware of a conflict between duties owed under Kaharagian law and duties owed under the law of a foreign nationality shall promptly notify the Royal Chancellery. The Chancellery may, with the approval of the Sovereign, grant such dispensations as are consistent with the Fundamental Laws and the interests of the State.

(4) The holding of a foreign nationality does not, by itself, constitute a ground for deprivation of Kaharagian nationality. However, the voluntary acquisition of a foreign nationality may constitute evidence of repudiation of allegiance for the purposes of Article 16.

(5) A dual or multiple national is eligible to hold any office or dignity of the State to the same extent as a person holding only Kaharagian nationality, unless the Sovereign or the law prescribes otherwise for a particular office or dignity requiring undivided loyalty.

Article 5 — Exclusive Modes of Acquisition and Loss

(1) Kaharagian nationality may be acquired and lost only in the forms and under the conditions established by this Code, subject to the sovereign prerogative under Article 21.

(2) No private agreement, customary practice, personal declaration, or foreign recognition shall confer or terminate Kaharagian nationality.

(3) Every acquisition and every loss of nationality shall originate in a sovereign decree.

Article 6 — Publication and Recording

(1) Every sovereign decree conferring, confirming, or terminating nationality shall be:

  (a) Published in the Royal Kaharagian Gazette. The Sovereign may, for reasons of state, dispense with or defer publication.

  (b) Recorded in the National Register of Kaharagians to constitute definitive legal proof.

(2) A decree takes effect on the date specified therein or, if no date is specified, on the date of its recording in the National Register.

(3) No person shall be deemed to have acquired or ceased to hold nationality unless the acquisition or loss is duly recorded in the National Register.

Chapter 02 — Acquisition of Nationality

Article 7 — Modes of Acquisition

(1) Nationality of Kaharagia may be acquired:

  (a) By descent, in accordance with Article 8.

  (b) By adoption, in accordance with Article 9.

  (c) By marriage, in accordance with Article 10.

  (d) By grant, in accordance with Article 11.

  (e) By reacquisition, in accordance with Article 13.

(2) Unless otherwise provided, an application for any mode of acquisition shall be submitted to the Royal Chancellery, accompanied by such documents and evidence as the Chancellery may require. The Chancellery shall examine the application and submit it to the Sovereign with its recommendation.

Article 8 — Acquisition by Descent

(1) A child born to at least one parent who is a Kaharagian national at the time of the child's birth acquires Kaharagian nationality at birth, by operation of law.

(2) Acquisition by descent takes effect from the moment of live birth and is confirmed by sovereign decree and entry in the National Register.

(3) Where parentage is established or determined after birth, nationality by descent is deemed to have been acquired from birth, upon confirmation by sovereign decree.

(4) A child whose parentage is unknown but who is found to have been born to a Kaharagian national, as established by any admissible evidence, may be recognised as a national by descent upon sovereign decree.

(5) A child of unknown parentage found within the Kaharagian community is presumed to be a Kaharagian national until the contrary is proved. The presumption is confirmed by sovereign decree and entry in the National Register.

(6) Nationality by descent is transmissible without limit of generation, provided that the chain of descent from a Kaharagian national is established. However, where a person born outside any Kaharagian community has had no effective link to the State for two successive generations, the Royal Chancellery may require that person to demonstrate a continuing connection to the Kaharagian community before confirming nationality by descent. Such connection may be demonstrated by:

    (a) Registration of births in the civil status registers of the State, maintained within each generation.

    (b) Active participation in the institutions, cultural life, or civic affairs of the State.

    (c) Correspondence, visits, or other communication with the organs or community of the State.

    The Chancellery may accept other evidence it considers probative.

(7) A person claiming nationality by descent shall apply to the Royal Chancellery, which may require such documents and evidence as are necessary to establish the line of descent, including birth certificates, parentage records, and evidence of the nationality of the ancestor from whom descent is claimed.

Article 9 — Acquisition by Adoption

(1) A minor child who is fully adopted by a Kaharagian national in accordance with the laws of the State, or in accordance with the laws of a foreign jurisdiction recognised by the State, acquires Kaharagian nationality upon sovereign decree.

(2) The adoptive parent shall apply in accordance with Article 7(2). The application shall include proof of the adoption and of the nationality of the adoptive parent.

(3) Acquisition by adoption takes effect from the date of the sovereign decree, unless the decree specifies otherwise.

(4) A child adopted under a form of adoption that does not create a full parent-child relationship under Kaharagian law does not acquire nationality by virtue of this Article, but may be admitted by grant under Article 11.

Article 10 — Acquisition by Marriage

(1) The foreign spouse of a Kaharagian national may be admitted to Kaharagian nationality upon sovereign decree, following a valid marriage recognised under the laws of the State.

(2) Admission by marriage is not automatic. The Kaharagian spouse or the foreign spouse shall apply in accordance with Article 7(2).

(3) An application for admission by marriage may not be submitted before the marriage has subsisted for a continuous period of not less than two years from the date of the marriage, unless the Sovereign waives this requirement by reasoned decree.

(4) The Sovereign may, in the decree of admission, impose a period of probation not exceeding three years before nationality is confirmed. During the probationary period:

(a) The applicant is granted protected-person status in accordance with Article 3 of this Code.

(b) The applicant shall comply with such conditions as the decree may specify, which may include participation in the civic or cultural life of the State.

(c) The Royal Chancellery shall report to the Sovereign, before the expiry of the probationary period, on the applicant's compliance with the conditions imposed.

(5) In considering an application for admission by marriage, the Sovereign may have regard to:

(a) The duration and validity of the marriage.

(b) The foreign spouse's familiarity with and participation in the Kaharagian community.

(c) The foreign spouse's character and conduct.

(d) Whether the marriage was contracted primarily for the purpose of obtaining nationality.

(6) Nationality acquired by marriage is not affected by subsequent dissolution of the marriage, unless the Sovereign orders otherwise by decree in cases where the marriage is annulled for fraud or where it is established that the marriage was contracted primarily for the purpose of obtaining nationality.

Article 11 — Acquisition by Grant

(1) The Sovereign may, by decree, confer Kaharagian nationality upon any person by way of naturalisation or exceptional favour.

(2) An application for naturalisation shall be submitted in accordance with Article 7(2).

(3) In considering an application for naturalisation, the Sovereign may have regard to:

(a) The applicant's connection to the Kaharagian community.

(b) The applicant's character and conduct.

(c) The applicant's willingness to assume the duties of allegiance.

(4) The Sovereign is not bound to grant naturalisation and may refuse an application without assigning reasons.

(5) Nationality conferred by exceptional favour is not subject to paragraph 3 and may be granted at the sole discretion of the Sovereign.

Article 12 — Extension to Minor Children

(1) When a person is granted Kaharagian nationality under Article 9, Article 10, or Article 11, any of their children who are minors at the time of the decree shall likewise acquire Kaharagian nationality, provided that:

(a) Parental rights or custody over the child are vested in the parent.

(b) The child is recorded in the National Register.

(2) The extension of nationality to minor children shall be stated in the decree conferring nationality on the parent, or in a separate decree issued for that purpose.

(3) A minor child who attains the age of majority may, within one year of attaining majority, elect to renounce the nationality acquired under this Article, in accordance with the procedure for voluntary renunciation set out in Article 15.

Article 13 — Reacquisition of Nationality

(1) A person who has lost Kaharagian nationality by voluntary renunciation under Article 15 may apply to the Sovereign, through the Royal Chancellery, for reacquisition of nationality.

(2) An application for reacquisition shall be submitted in accordance with Article 7(2) and shall set out the reasons for the original renunciation and the grounds on which reacquisition is sought.

(3) In considering an application for reacquisition, the Sovereign may have regard to:

(a) The circumstances of the original renunciation.

(b) The applicant's conduct since the loss of nationality.

(c) The applicant's continuing or renewed connection to the Kaharagian community.

(d) Whether the applicant has maintained ties with the State during the period without nationality.

(4) The Sovereign is not bound to grant reacquisition and may refuse an application without assigning reasons.

(5) A person who has been deprived of nationality under Article 16 may not apply for reacquisition under this Article, but may apply for a fresh grant of nationality under Article 11, provided that the grounds for deprivation no longer subsist and that a period of not less than five years has elapsed since the date of the decree of deprivation.

(6) Upon reacquisition, nationality takes effect from the date of the sovereign decree. The period during which nationality was not held is not counted for any purpose that depends on the continuity of nationality.

Chapter 03 — Loss of Nationality

Article 14 — Modes of Loss

(1) Kaharagian nationality may be lost only:

(a) By voluntary renunciation, in accordance with Article 15.

(b) By deprivation, in accordance with Article 16.

(2) The loss of nationality by a parent does not, by itself, affect the nationality of the parent's children, except where expressly provided by decree and in accordance with the best interests of the child.

Article 15 — Voluntary Renunciation

(1) A Kaharagian national who also holds another nationality may petition the Sovereign, through the Royal Chancellery, for permission to renounce Kaharagian nationality.

(2) The petition shall take the form of a formal declaration of renunciation addressed to the Sovereign and filed with the Royal Chancellery. The Chancellery may prescribe the documents, evidence, and formalities required to accompany such petitions.

(3) Renunciation takes effect only upon acceptance by sovereign decree.

(4) Renunciation shall not be accepted if it would render the person stateless, unless the Sovereign expressly authorises such renunciation for exceptional reasons.

(5) A petition for renunciation may be withdrawn at any time before the sovereign decree accepting it is recorded in the National Register.

Article 16 — Deprivation

(1) A national may be deprived of Kaharagian nationality by sovereign decree where the national has:

(a) Obtained nationality through fraud, false statements, or concealment of material facts.

(b) Committed treason, rebellion, or taken up arms against the Sovereign or the State.

(c) Rendered voluntary and material aid or service to a foreign power or organisation that the Sovereign has declared to be hostile to the State.

(d) Engaged in conduct that constitutes a grave and manifest repudiation of allegiance, namely the public renunciation of the Sovereign's authority or the persistent and deliberate refusal to comply with lawful obligations owed to the State.

(2) Deprivation shall not be pronounced if it would render the person stateless, except:

(a) Where nationality was obtained by fraud, false statements, or concealment of material facts.

(b) Where the Sovereign expressly determines that deprivation is necessary for reasons of state security.

(3) Before a decree of deprivation is made, the following procedural safeguards shall be observed:

(a) The person shall be given written notice specifying the grounds on which deprivation is proposed.

(b) The person shall be afforded a reasonable period, not less than sixty days from the date of notice, in which to submit written representations to the Royal Chancellery in their defence.

(c) The Royal Chancellery shall consider all representations received and shall submit them to the Sovereign together with its recommendation.

(d) The person may be assisted by counsel of their own choosing in the preparation of their representations.

(4) The procedural safeguards in paragraph 3 may be dispensed with, in whole or in part, only where:

(a) The person cannot be located after reasonable efforts by the Royal Chancellery, in which case notice shall be given by publication in the Royal Kaharagian Gazette and such other means as are reasonably likely to give the person notice; or

(b) The Sovereign determines that the urgency of the matter, by reason of an immediate and serious threat to the security of the State, does not permit the full observance of the procedure, in which case the person shall be afforded the opportunity to make representations as soon as practicable after the decree.

(5) The decree of deprivation shall state the grounds upon which it is made.

(6) Deprivation takes effect from the date of the decree, unless the decree specifies otherwise. Acts validly performed by the person while a national are not retroactively invalidated by deprivation.

(7) Proceedings for deprivation must be commenced within ten years of the date on which the grounds for deprivation first became known to the Royal Chancellery, except in cases of fraud under paragraph 1(a), where no time limit applies.

Article 17 — Prevention of Statelessness

(1) The State shall, in applying this Code and exercising the sovereign prerogative, avoid rendering any person stateless.

(2) Where a person who would otherwise be stateless is born to a Kaharagian national, that person acquires Kaharagian nationality by descent under Article 8, regardless of the nationality laws of any other state.

(3) A person who is stateless and who has a genuine and effective link to the Kaharagian community may apply to the Sovereign, through the Royal Chancellery, for admission to nationality by grant under Article 11. The Royal Chancellery shall give priority to such applications.

(4) No decree terminating nationality shall be made where the sole effect would be to render the person stateless, except as expressly provided in Article 15, paragraph 4, and Article 16, paragraph 2.

(5) In interpreting and applying this Code, the organs of the State shall have regard to the principles of the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and other applicable instruments of international law, to the extent that they are consistent with the Fundamental Laws and the sovereign prerogatives of the State.

Chapter 04 — Register and Evidence

Article 18 — National Register of Kaharagians

(1) The National Register of Kaharagians is maintained and authenticated by the Royal Chancellery.

(2) The Register shall record, for each national:

(a) The full name, date of birth, and parentage of the national.

(b) The mode, date, and decree by which nationality was acquired.

(c) The class of nationality held, in accordance with Article 3.

(d) Any change, suspension, or termination of nationality, with the date and decree.

(e) Such other particulars as the Chancellery may prescribe.

(3) Entries in the Register shall be kept in perpetuity. An entry may be amended, annotated, or marked as closed, but shall not be expunged.

(4) The Royal Chancellery is responsible for the security, integrity, and confidentiality of the Register, and shall establish procedures to prevent unauthorised access, alteration, or loss.

Article 19 — Evidence of Nationality

(1) The legal status of Kaharagian nationality is evidenced exclusively by registration in the National Register of Kaharagians.

(2) Extracts and certificates issued from the Register by the Royal Chancellery constitute official proof of nationality and shall be accepted as such by all organs and authorities of the State.

(3) Where a question of nationality arises in any proceeding or matter, the Royal Chancellery shall, upon request, issue a certificate confirming or denying that a person is recorded in the Register as a national.

(4) No other document, declaration, or record constitutes proof of Kaharagian nationality, save as secondary or corroborating evidence where the Register is unavailable or incomplete.

Chapter 05 — Transitional and Exceptional Provisions

Article 20 — Existing Nationals

(1) Persons recognised as Kaharagian nationals prior to the entry into force of this Code shall be entered in the National Register without further formality, on the basis of existing decrees or records.

(2) The Royal Chancellery shall, within one year after the entry into force of this Code, verify existing records and confirm that all recognised nationals are entered in the Register.

(3) Where existing records are incomplete or ambiguous, the Chancellery may request such additional information or evidence as is necessary to confirm the person's status.

Article 21 — Sovereign Prerogative

(1) The Sovereign is a Kaharagian national by virtue of the office. Members of the Royal House hold such nationality as Royal House Law may provide.

(2) The Sovereign may, by decree, admit or exclude individuals from nationality in circumstances not expressly provided for in this Code, where the Sovereign considers such action necessary in the interest of the State.

(3) In matters not expressly covered by this Code, questions relating to nationality shall be resolved by sovereign decree, taking into account the principles set forth herein and in the Fundamental Laws.

(4) The exercise of the prerogative under this Article shall be recorded in the National Register and, unless the Sovereign directs otherwise, published in the Royal Kaharagian Gazette.

Table of Cross-References

Every reference this Code makes to an Article, of this or of another instrument. References are to Articles.

Art. 4 (3)	Art. 16
Art. 5 (4)	Art. 21
Art. 7 (4)	Arts 8–11, 13
Art. 9 (5)	Arts 7, 11
Art. 10 (6)	Arts 3, 7
Art. 11 (7)	Art. 7
Art. 12 (7)	Arts 9–11, 15
Art. 13 (7)	Arts 7, 11, 15, 16
Art. 14 (8)	Arts 15, 16
Art. 17 (10)	Arts 8, 11, 15, 16
Art. 18 (11)	Art. 3

Glossary

Terms used in this Code, as defined in KáhaLex, with the Articles in which each is used and the pages they begin on. Where a definition cites an Article, the citation names the instrument it belongs to.

adoption The establishment of a parent-child relationship equivalent to parentage by birth (**CC Art. 31**). The adopter must have attained majority and be at least eighteen years older than the adoptee, reduced to fifteen years where the adoptee is the child of the adopter's spouse. *Arts 7 (4), 9 (5)*

allegiance The duty of faithfulness owed by a national to the Crown, arising from the possession of nationality (**FN Art. 29**, **Nat Art. 1**). *Arts 1–4 (2–3), 11 (7), 16 (9)*

capacity The ability to hold rights (passive capacity, from birth) and to exercise them by one's own acts (active capacity, acquired with age and soundness of mind). Full active capacity is attained at majority or on emancipation (**CC Art. 2**). *Art. 2 (2)*

civil status A person's condition and family relationships as recorded by the State: birth, name, partnership, marriage, parentage, and death. It is proved by certified extracts from the registers (**FN Art. 31**, **CC Art. 7**). *Art. 8 (5)*

consent A person's free and informed agreement to something. In data protection, a freely given, specific, informed, and unambiguous agreement, by a clear affirmative act, to the processing of personal data (**DPC Art. 7**); in criminal law, the voluntary agreement to a sexual act (**CR Art. 28**). *Art. 1 (2)*

custody The right and duty to have a child reside with the custodial parent and to make day-to-day decisions concerning the child's welfare (**CC Art. 33**). Where parents do not live together they must agree the arrangements for custody and access, failing which the Royal Chancellery determines them in the interest of the child. *Art. 12 (7)*

deprivation of nationality The involuntary loss of nationality imposed for cause (such as fraud in its acquisition or grave disloyalty), subject to notice, a limitation period, and a safeguard against statelessness (**Nat Art. 16**). *Art. 16 (9)*

descent The acquisition of nationality at birth by a child at least one of whose parents is a Kaharagian national (**Nat Art. 8**). *Arts 3 (2), 7, 8 (4–5), 17 (10)*

domicile A person's declared principal residence; a person has only one at a time. Because the State holds no territory, a national's domicile is ordinarily in a host jurisdiction (**CC Art. 4**). *Art. 1 (2)*

Fundamental Laws The supreme law of the State, against which every other norm is measured; an inconsistent norm is void to the extent of the inconsistency. Only the Sovereign may amend them, by the procedure in Title 10 (**FN Art. 6**, **FN Art. 38**). *Arts 1, 2 (2), 4 (3), 17 (10), 21 (12)*

honorary national A person on whom nationality is conferred by the Sovereign as a distinction; honorary nationality does not carry the ordinary obligations of allegiance (**Nat Art. 3**). *Art. 3 (2)*

juridical act An act by which a person intentionally creates, alters, or extinguishes rights or obligations. The capacity to perform juridical acts is graduated by age and soundness of mind (**CC Art. 2**, **CC Art. 10**), and an act performed without the requisite capacity is voidable at the instance of the person concerned (**CC Art. 14**). *Art. 2 (2)*

majority The age of eighteen, on attaining which a person acquires full capacity to act for themselves (**CC Art. 9**). *Art. 12 (7)*

marriage The voluntary union of two persons, established in accordance with the requirements of Title 02, Chapter 01 and registered with the competent authority (**CC Art. 19**). Every person of marriageable age may marry freely,

without restriction as to sex, gender, race, nationality, or religion (**CC Art. 19**); the conditions of age, capacity, consent, and absence of impediment are set out in **CC Art. 20**. *Arts 7 (4), 10 (6)*

National Register The register of all Kaharagian nationals, maintained and authenticated by the Royal Chancellery (**Nat Art. 18**); registration in it is the exclusive evidence of nationality (**Nat Art. 19**). *Arts 3 (2), 6 (4), 8 (5), 12 (7), 15 (8), 18–21 (11–12)*

nationality The legal bond between a person, the Sovereign, and the community of Kaharagia, founded on the Sovereign's consent and the individual's acceptance and independent of territory or residence (**Nat Art. 1**). *Arts 1–19 (2–11), 21 (12)*

naturalisation The acquisition of nationality by grant of the Sovereign, in the Sovereign's discretion; the ordinary route for a person with no claim by descent, adoption, or marriage (**Nat Art. 11**). *Arts 11 (7), 13 (7)*

obligation A legal bond requiring one person (the debtor) to render a performance to another (the creditor). It may arise from contract, unilateral declaration, unjust enrichment, a wrongful act, or the law (**CC Art. 41**). *Arts 2–4 (2–3), 16 (9)*

parentage The legal relationship between a parent and a child, established by birth, acknowledgement, judicial determination, or adoption (**CC Art. 29**). Acknowledgement is made by declaration before the Royal Chancellery or by will (**CC Art. 30**). *Arts 8 (5), 18 (11)*

protected person A person to whom the State extends protection short of full nationality, for example a marriage applicant during a probationary period. A protected person's capacity is more limited than a full national's (**Nat Art. 3**, **CC Art. 5**). *Arts 3 (2), 10 (6)*

renunciation The voluntary giving-up of Kaharagian nationality by a person who holds another nationality; it takes effect only upon acceptance by sovereign decree, and shall not be accepted where it would render the person stateless unless the Sovereign expressly authorises it for exceptional reasons (**Nat Art. 15**). *Arts 4 (3), 12–16 (7–9)*

Royal Chancellery The principal administrative office of the Sovereign, acting as the competent authority for the State's registers (of civil status, nationality, and the registration of honours) and for the other acts the law entrusts to it. It registers acts and events, authorises the dispositions the law reserves to it, and keeps the public registers. *Arts 4 (3), 7, 8 (4–5), 10 (6), 13 (7), 15–20 (8–12)*

Royal House Law The internal law of the Royal House governing succession, regency, dynastic membership, titles, and marriages. Determinations made under it are conclusive for the State (**FN Art. 22**). *Art. 21 (12)*

Royal Kaharagian Gazette The official journal of the State, in which laws, decrees, and other instruments are published. Publication in the Gazette is a condition of a law taking effect (**FN Art. 39**). *Arts 6 (4), 16 (9), 21 (12)*

Sovereign The reigning Prince of Kaharagia, head of state and source of executive authority. Where the law requires sovereign assent (e.g. a sovereign decree), it refers to a formal act signed by the Sovereign in person. *Arts 1 (2), 3–11 (2–7), 13 (7), 15–17 (8–10), 21 (12)*

Sovereign Decree An instrument made by the Sovereign in exercise of sovereign authority (**FN Art. 38**). It is the highest form of law in Kaharagia and prevails over the Fundamental Laws and Principles, every Code, Act, Regulation and other instrument to the extent of any inconsistency (**FN Art. 6**). *Arts 1 (2), 3 (2), 5, 6 (4), 8–10 (5–6), 13 (7), 15, 16 (8–9), 21 (12)*

State, the The sovereign legal person of Kaharagia, perpetual and distinct from the person of the Sovereign. Its official name is "the State of the Kaharagians"; "Kaharagia" and "the Principality of Kaharagia" are also used. It holds no territory of its own; its jurisdiction is personal and consensual (**FN Art. 1**, **FN**

Art. 4). *Arts 1–4 (2–3), 8–10 (5–6), 13 (7), 16, 17 (9–10), 19 (11), 21 (12)*

statelessness The condition of holding no nationality. The Nationality Code is applied so as to avoid rendering a person stateless, having regard to the principles of the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (**Nat Art. 17**).
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