

shown that revealing its contents would cause harm, a greater range of government papers would be classified as "documents," and periods of secrecy would in most cases be reduced. At the same time the Committee recommends increased secrecy for documents which affect an individual's privacy and for documents of State bodies engaged in commerce.

SEE: *Förslag till grundlag om yttrandefrihet i tryckt skrift, radio och film* (Proposal for a Basic Law on Freedom of Expression in Press, Radio and Film), SOU 1975: 49. *Lag om allmänna handlingar* (Law on Official Documents), SOU 1975: 22.

NATIONALITY

Luxembourg

Various amendments have been made to the Law on Luxembourg Nationality. New classes of person may acquire nationality automatically. Children adopted by a Luxembourg national do so if absolutely adopted under Article 354, paragraph 2, of the Civil Code and adopted minor children do so either if they lose their nationality of origin by the adoption or if they are stateless. Formerly adopted children only had an option to choose Luxembourg nationality. Children who are legitimated to a Luxembourgish father during their minority also acquire nationality automatically, as do the minor children of a Luxembourg father who acquires or recovers Luxembourg nationality. Illegitimate children generally acquire Luxembourg nationality on the date of the finding of paternity. If the first parent to acknowledge the child is foreign but the second is Luxembourgish, the child also acquires Luxembourg nationality if the law of the foreign parent does not confer that nationality on him.

The rules on acquisition of nationality by naturalisation are relaxed, although the minimum age of 25 is not reduced. The period of residence is reduced from 15 to 10 years with a period of uninterrupted residence of five years immediately before application. Residence is reduced to five years for an applicant who was born on Luxembourg soil, has lost Luxembourg nationality of origin, is or was married to a person having Luxembourg nationality of origin at the time of the marriage, is stateless or is a refugee within the 1951 Geneva Convention. Naturalisation may be granted without the condition of residence for particular services to the State, and it may be granted without the condition of age or residence to a wife on a joint application with her husband. It may be refused on various grounds, including the retention of the applicant's nationality of origin under that law. It may be open to the applicant to prove that he has tried to renounce his own nationality but has failed to obtain the necessary documents from his own country.

The classes by whom nationality may be acquired by option are unchanged but the conditions are relaxed. The age limit for adopted children who do not automatically acquire nationality and for children born in Luxembourg of foreign parents, or abroad of at least one parent with Luxembourg nationality of origin, is extended to 25 years. A foreign woman who marries a Luxembourgish has three years in which to exercise the option, instead of six months. The residence requirement has generally been reduced to five years, but a child whose mother had Luxembourg nationality at his birth and a child whose Luxembourg father acknowledges him have no residence requirement to satisfy. The same restrictions apply to adoptions as apply to naturalisations.

Luxembourg nationality can now be renounced by a declaration authorised by the Grand Duke under Article 25. This procedure would be adopted by a person of dual nationality who wishes to opt for the other; an adult who

voluntarily, or by necessary implication from his acts, acquires another nationality automatically loses Luxembourg nationality. The Luxembourgise who marries a foreigner now has to make a declaration to renounce her nationality; formerly she had to make a declaration to retain it. Lost Luxembourg nationality may be recovered by anyone who had Luxembourg nationality of origin (Art. 26). No conditions of residence are imposed.

SEE: *Texte coordonné du 1^{er} juillet 1975 de la Loi du 22 février 1968 sur la nationalité luxembourgeoise, telle qu'elle a été modifiée par la Loi du 26 juin 1975; Memorial (Journal Officiel du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg), A-No. 42, July 17, 1975, p. 825.*